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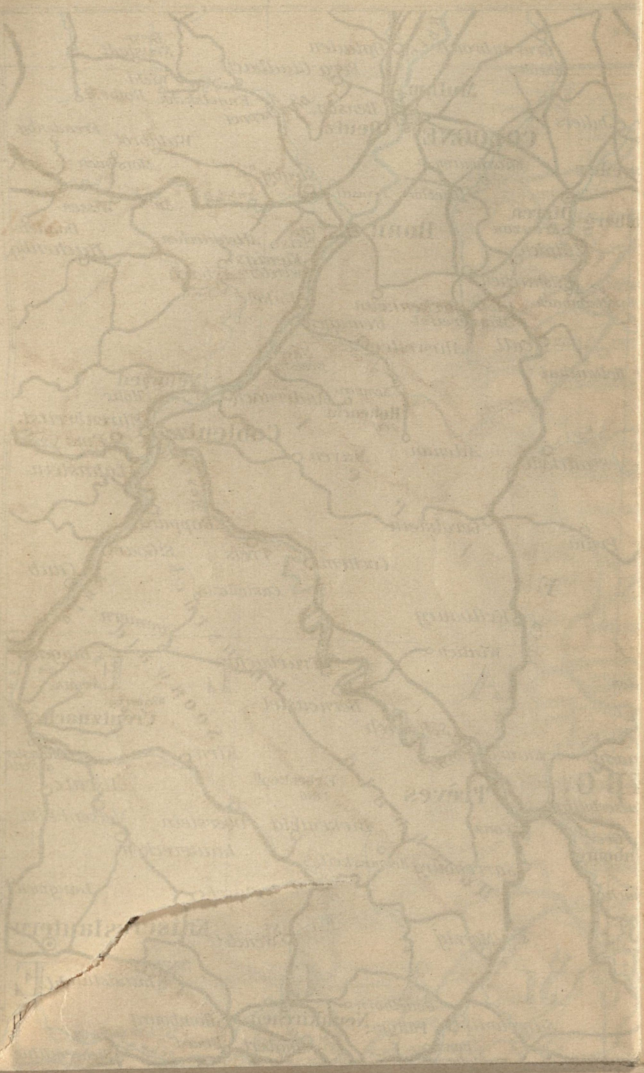
1909.

NORTHERN FRANCE

MONEY TABLE (comp. p. xi).

Approximate Equivalents.

French Money.		American Money		English Money.			German Money.	
Francs.	*Centimes.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*	*Pounds.*	*Shillings*	*Pence.*	*Marks.*	*Pfennigs.*
—	5 (= 1 sou)	—	1	—	—	1/2	—	4
—	25 (= 5 sous)	—	5	—	—	2 1/2	—	20
—	50 (= 10 „)	—	10	—	—	4 3/4	—	40
—	75 (= 15 „)	—	15	—	—	7 1/4	—	60
1	— (= 20 „)	—	20	—	—	9 3/4	—	80
2	— ———	—	40	—	1	7 1/4	1	60
3	— ———	—	60	—	2	4 3/4	2	40
4	— ———	—	80	—	3	2 1/2	3	20
5	— ———	1	—	—	4	—	4	—
6	— ———	1	20	—	4	9 3/4	4	80
7	— ———	1	40	—	5	7 1/4	5	60
8	— ———	1	60	—	6	4 3/4	6	40
9	— ———	1	80	—	7	2 1/2	7	20
10	— ———	2	—	—	8	—	8	—
11	— ———	2	20	—	8	9 3/4	8	80
12	— ———	2	40	—	9	7 1/4	9	60
13	— ———	2	60	—	10	4 3/4	10	40
14	— ———	2	80	—	11	2 1/2	11	20
15	— ———	3	—	—	12	—	12	—
16	— ———	3	20	—	12	9 3/4	12	80
17	— ———	3	40	—	13	7 1/4	13	60
18	— ———	3	60	—	14	4 3/4	14	40
19	— ———	3	80	—	15	2 1/2	15	20
20	— ———	4	—	—	16	—	16	—
25	— ———	5	—	1	—	—	20	—
100	— ———	20	—	4	—	—	80	—



France, Nord et Est


ANVERS
Dover
Folkestone
Dunkerque
Calais
Boulogne
Gravelines
Nieuport
Thourout
GAND
Lokeren
St-Nicolas
Malines
Ghoel
Hasselt
Maaseijk
Erkelenz
Grevenbroich
Opladen
Mülheim
COLOGNE
Bensberg
Berg-Gladbach
Deutz
Bonn
Euskirchen
Heimbach
Call
Ahrweiler
Remagen
Neuwied
Coblentz
Ehrenbreitst
Lahnstein
Boppard
Cochem
Treis
Castellaun
Kyllburg
Wittlich
Bernkastel
Creutznach
Kreuznach
Kaiserslautern
Landstuhl
Neunkirchen
Sarrebruck
St-Jean
Pirmasens
Forbach
Sarreguemines
Bitche
Sarre-Union
Sarre-Albe
Saverne
Phalsbourg
Brumath
Hagueneau
STRASBOURG
Schlestadt
Colmar
Munster
Gebweiler
Thann
Mulhouse
Bâle
Belfort
Montbéliard
Héricourt
Vesoul
Champlitte
Gray
Dijon
Besançon
Delle
Ferrette
Pont-à-Mousson
Nancy
Toul
Commercy
Bar-le-Duc
Ligny en Barrois
Verdun
Stenay
Montmédy
Longuyon
Spincourt
Audun le Roman
Etain
Conflans
Briey
Metz
Thionville
Arlon
Marbehan
Virton
Neufchâteau
Mirecourt
Darney
Epinal
Remiremont
Plombières
Bruyères
Gérardmer
Saint-Dié
Raon l'Etape
Rambervillers
Charmes
Châtel
Dompaire
Contrexéville
Vittel
Martigny les Bains
Vittel
Mirecourt
Darney
Bains les Bains
Vaudrevange
Sierck
Thionville
Longwy
Montmédy
Stenay
Dun
Grand Pré
Buzancy
Beaumont
Châtillon
Le Chatelet
Rethel
Attigny
Vouziers
Challerange
Apremont
Clermont en Argonne
Ste Menehould
Triaucourt
Vaubecourt
Dombasle
Suippes
Valmy
Ste Hilaire au Temple
Somme-Tourbe
Somme-Suippe
Souain
Perthes
Tahure
Auberive
Ville sur Tourbe
Binarville
Servon
Massiges
Minaucourt
Le Menil
Le Mesnil les Hurlus
Beauséjour
Maisons de Champagne
Souain
Perthes
Tahure
Auberive
Ville sur Tourbe
Binarville
Servon
Massiges
Minaucourt
Le Menil
Le Mesnil les Hurlus
Beauséjour
Maisons de Champagne
Suippes
Valmy
Ste Hilaire au Temple
Somme-Tourbe
Somme-Suippe

NORTHERN FRANCE

FROM

BELGIUM AND THE ENGLISH CHANNEL TO THE LOIRE

EXCLUDING

PARIS AND ITS ENVIRONS

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

KARL BAEDEKER

FOURTH EDITION

WITH 13 MAPS AND 40 PLANS

LEIPSIC: KARL BAEDEKER, PUBLISHER
LONDON: DULAU AND CO., 37 SOHO SQUARE, W.
NEW YORK: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 155 FIFTH AVE.
1905

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'Go, little book, God send thee good pass ge,
And specially let this be thy prayere:
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,
Thee to correct in any part or all!'

PREFACE.

The chief object of the Handbook for Northern France, which now appears for the fourth time and corresponds with the seventh French edition, is to render the traveller as nearly as possible independent of the services of guides, commissionnaires, and innkeepers, and to enable him to employ his time and his money to the best advantage.

Like the Editor's other Handbooks, it is based on personal acquaintance with the country described, a great part of which has been repeatedly explored with the view of assuring accuracy and freshness of information. The Editor begs to tender his grateful acknowledgments to travellers who have sent him information for the benefit of the Handbook, and hopes they will continue to favour him with such communications, especially when the result of their own experience.

On the MAPS and PLANS the utmost care has been bestowed, and it is hoped that they will often be of material service to the traveller, enabling him at a glance to ascertain his bearings and select the best routes.

A short account of the ordinary approaches to Northern France for English and American travellers will be found in the Introduction.

HEIGHTS and DISTANCES are given in English measurement. It may, however, be convenient to remember that 1 kilomètre is approximately equal to $^5/_8$ Engl. M., or 8 kil. = 5 M. (nearly). See also p. xxiii.

In the Handbook are enumerated both the first-class hotels and those of humbler pretension. The latter may often be selected by the 'voyageur en garçon' with little sacrifice of real comfort, and considerable saving of expenditure. The asterisks indicate those hotels which the Editor has reason to believe to be provided with the comforts and conveniences expected in up-to-date establishments, and also to be well-managed and reasonable in their scale of charges. Houses of

a more modest character, when good of their class, are described as 'good' or 'very fair'. At the same time the Editor does not doubt that comfortable quarters may sometimes be found at hotels that are unstarred and even unmentioned. Although prices generally have an upward tendency, the average charges stated in the Handbook will enable the traveller to form a fair estimate of his expenditure.

To hotel-proprietors, tradesmen, and others the Editor begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing and courtesy towards travellers is the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every form are strictly excluded from his Handbooks. Hotel-keepers are also warned against persons representing themselves as agents for Baedeker's Handbooks.

Abbreviations.

R. = Room, Route.
A. = Attendance.
L. = Light.
B. = Breakfast.
S. = Supper.
Déj. = Déjeuner, Luncheon.
D. = Dinner.
Pens. = Pension, *i.e.* board *and* lodging.
M. = Engl. mile.
ft. = Engl. foot.
hr. = hour.
min. = minute.
N. = North, Northern, etc.
S. = South, etc.
E. = East, etc.
W. = West, etc.
fr. = franc.
c. = centime.
M. = Mark.
pf. = Pfennig.
omn. = omnibus.
carr. = carriage.
comp. = compare.
ca. = circa, about.

The letter *d* with a date, after the name of a person, indicates the year of his death. The number of feet given after the name of a place shows its height above the sea-level. The number of miles placed before the principal places on railway-routes and highroads generally indicates their distance from the starting-point of the route.

Asterisks are used as marks of commendation.

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INTRODUCTION.

I. Language. Money. Expenses. Season. Passports. Custom House. Octroi.

Language. A slight acquaintance with French is indispensable for those who desire to explore the more remote districts of Northern France, but tourists who do not deviate from the beaten track will generally find English spoken at the principal hotels and the usual resorts of strangers. If, however, they are entirely ignorant of the French language, they must be prepared occasionally to submit to the extortions practised by porters, cab-drivers, and others of a like class, which even the data furnished by the Handbook will not always enable them to avoid.

Money. The decimal Monetary System of France is extremely convenient in keeping accounts. The Banque de France issues *Banknotes* of 5000, 1000, 500, 200, 100, and 50 francs, and these are the only banknotes current in the country. The French *Gold* coins are of the value of 100, 50, 20, 10, and 5 francs; *Silver* coins of 5, 2, 1, 1/2, and 1/5 franc; *Bronze* of 10, 5, 2, and 1 centime (100 centimes = 1 franc). '*Sou*' is the old name, still in common use, for 5 centimes; thus, a 5-franc piece is sometimes called 'une pièce de cent sous', 2 fr. = 40 sous, 1 fr. = 20 sous, 1/2 fr. = 10 sous. Italian, Belgian, Swiss, and Roumanian gold coins are received at their full value, and the Austrian gold pieces of 8 and 16 crowns are worth exactly 10 and 20 fr. respectively. Belgian, Swiss, and Greek silver coins (except Swiss coins with the seated figure of Helvetia) are also current at full value; but Italian silver coins, with the exception of the 5-lira pieces, should be refused. The stranger should also be on his guard against counterfeit silver coins, and should refuse obsolete coins such as those with heads of Louis Philippe or of Napoleon without the laurel wreath. The only foreign copper coins current in France are those of Italy and occasionally the English penny and halfpenny, which nearly correspond to the 10 and 5 centime piece respectively.

English banknotes and gold are also generally received at the full value in the larger towns. The table at the beginning of the book shows the comparative value of the French, English, American,

and German currencies, when at par. *Circular Notes* or *Letters of Credit*, obtainable at the principal English and American banks, are the most convenient form for the transport of large sums; and their value, if lost or stolen, is recoverable.

The traveller should always be provided with small change *(petite monnaie)*, for the purpose of gratuities, etc.

Expenses. The expense of a tour in Northern France depends of course on the tastes and habits of the traveller; but it may be stated generally that travelling in France is not more expensive than in most other countries of Europe. The pedestrian of moderate requirements, who is tolerably proficient in the language and avoids the beaten track as much as possible, may limit his expenditure to 10-12 fr. per diem, while those who prefer driving to walking, choose the dearest hotels, and employ the services of guides and commissionnaires must be prepared to spend at least 20-30 fr. daily. Two or three gentlemen travelling together will be able to journey more economically than a solitary tourist, but the presence of ladies generally adds to the expenses of the party.

Season. Most of the districts described in this Handbook may be visited at any part of the year, but winter is, of course, the least pleasant season, while spring and autumn are on the whole preferable to summer, especially when a large proportion of the traveller's time is spent in the cities and larger towns. The bathing-season at the watering-places on the N. coast generally lasts from June to September. Excursions in the elevated region of the Vosges are not possible, or at least pleasant, except in summer.

Passports are now dispensed with in France, but they are often useful in proving the traveller's identity, procuring admission to museums on days when they are not open to the public, obtaining delivery of registered letters, etc. Pedestrians in a remote district will often find that a passport spares them much inconvenience and delay.

Passports may be obtained direct from the Foreign Office (fee 2*s.*), or through *C. Smith and Sons*, 23 Craven St., Charing Cross (fee 4*s.*); *Buss*, 4 Adelaide St., Strand (fee 4*s.*); *Thos. Cook & Sons*, Ludgate Circus (fee 3*s.* 6*d.*); and *Henry Blacklock & Co.* ('Bradshaw's Guides'), 59 Fleet St. (fee 5*s.*).

Sketching, photographing, or making notes near fortified places sometimes exposes innocent travellers to disagreeable suspicions or worse, and should therefore be avoided.

Custom House. In order to prevent the risk of unpleasant detention at the 'douane' or custom-house, travellers are strongly recommended to avoid carrying with them any articles that are not absolutely necessary. Cigars, tobacco, and matches are chiefly sought for by the custom-house officers. The duty on cigars amounts to about 13*s.*, on tobacco to 6-10*s.* per lb. Articles liable to duty should always be 'declared'. Books and newspapers occasionally give rise to

suspicion and may in certain cases be confiscated. The examination of luggage generally takes place at the frontier-stations, and travellers should superintend it in person. Luggage registered to Paris is examined on arrival there.

Octroi. At the entrance to the larger towns an 'Octroi', or municipal tax, is levied on all comestibles, but travellers' luggage is usually passed on a simple declaration that it contains no such articles. The officials are, however, entitled to see the receipts for articles liable to duty at the frontier.

II. Routes to Northern France.

The quickest and easiest routes from England to Northern France are offered by the express through-services from London to Paris (see below). The steamers on the other routes, which are on the whole cheaper and may be more convenient for some travellers, will generally be found fairly comfortable. Particulars as to the days and hours of starting, which are liable to vary, may be found in *Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide* (monthly; 2*s*.). Most visitors to France from the United States will probably travel viâ England, but those who prefer to proceed direct have opportunities by the weekly steamers of the *Compagnie Générale Transatlantique* from New York to Le Havre, the weekly steamers of the *Hamburg-American Line* and the *Norddeutscher Lloyd* from New York to Cherbourg, the weekly steamers of the *Holland-American Line* from New York to Boulogne, the monthly steamers of the *Chargeurs Réunis* from New Orleans to Le Havre, etc.

a. Express Routes from London to Paris.

Viâ Dover and Calais. Express thrice daily, starting from Charing Cross, Cannon Street, Victoria, Holborn Viaduct, and St. Paul's stations, in 7½-10 hrs.; fares 2*l*. 16*s*. 8*d*., 1*l*. 19*s*. 8*d*., and 1*l*. 5*s*. 6*d*. (3rd cl. by night service only), return-tickets, valid for one month, 4*l*. 15*s*. 9*d*., 3*l*. 9*s*. 10*d*., and 2*l*. 0*s*. 6*d*. — *From London to Calais*, 3-4 hrs., fares 1*l*. 10*s*. 2*d*., 1*l*. 1*s*. 7*d*., 14*s*. 6*d*. — *From Dover to Calais*, 1¼-1¾ hr., fares 10*s*. 5*d*., 8*s*. 5*d*.

Viâ Folkestone and Boulogne. Express twice daily from Charing Cross and Cannon St. stations, in 8-10 hrs., fares 2*l*. 10*s*., 1*l*. 14*s*. 8*d*., and 1*l*. 2*s*. 9*d*., return-tickets, valid for a month, 4*l*. 7*s*. 10*d*., 3*l*. 3*s*., 1*l*. 17*s*. 5*d*. — *From London to Boulogne*, 3½-4½ hrs., fares 1*l*. 13*s*. 6*d*., 1*l*. 0*s*. 10*d*., 12*s*. 6*d*. — *From Folkestone to Boulogne*, 1½-2 hrs., fares 9*s*. 5*d*., 7*s*. 5*d*.

Viâ Newhaven and Dieppe. Express twice daily from Victoria and London Bridge stations in 9-10 hrs.; fares 38*s*. 7*d*., 28*s*., 18*s*. 7*d*. (3rd cl. by night service only), return-tickets, valid for a month, 3*l*. 8*s*. 5*d*., 2*l*. 9*s*. 1*d*., 1*l*. 13*s*. 3*d*. — *From London to Dieppe*, 5½-6½ hrs., fares 1*l*. 8*s*. 7*d*., 20*s*., 14*s*. 9*d*. — *From Newhaven to Dieppe*, 3½-4½ hrs., fares 15*s*. 3*d*., 11*s*. 7*d*.

Viâ Southampton and Le Havre. Express from Waterloo station (daily, except Sun.), in 12½-14 hrs., fares 1*l*. 13*s*. 10*d*., 1*l*. 4*s*. 10*d*. (no 3rd cl.), return-tickets, valid for a month, 2*l*. 16*s*. 8*d*., 2*l*. 0*s*. 8*d*. — *From London to Le Havre*, 10-12 hrs., 1*l*. 8*s*. 4*d*., 1*l*. 0*s*. 10*d*. — *From Southampton to Le Havre*, 7-8 hrs., fares 23*s*., 17*s*.

b. Other Routes.

From Newhaven to Caen viâ Ouistreham, steamer thrice weekly in 7 hrs.; fares about 15*s.* 6*d.*, 8*s.* 6*d.* — *From London to Caen*, 11½-12½ hrs., fares 25*s.*, 21*s.*, 13*s.* return-ticket 38*s.*, 32*s.*, 20*s.*

From Southampton to St. Malo, steamer every Mon., Wed., & Frid. in 12 hrs.; returning every Mon., Wed., & Frid. Fares 23*s.* 10*d.*, 17*s.* 10*d.*, return-tickets, valid for two months, 36*s.* 8*d.*, 26*s.* 8*d.* Fares from London to St. Malo, 35*s.* 10*d.*, 25*s.* 10*d.*, return-tickets 53*s.* 8*d.*, 41*s.* 2*d.*

From Southampton to Cherbourg, every Tues., Thurs., & Sat., in 7 hrs., returning every Mon., Wed., & Frid. Fares 20*s.* 10*d.*, 14*s.* 10*d.*, return-tickets, valid for two months, 34*s.* 8*d.*, 24*s.* 8*d.*; from London to Cherbourg, 30*s.* 4*d.*, 20*s.* 10*d.*, return-tickets 46*s.* 8*d.*, 31*s.* 8*d.*

From Jersey to St. Malo (3 hrs.), every Wed. & Frid. (returning every Wed. & Sat.), and to Granville (2½ hrs.), every Mon. & Thurs. (returning every Tues. & Thurs.). Fares to St. Malo 8*s.* 10*d.*, 5*s.* 10*d.*, return-tickets, valid for a month, 13*s.* 8*d.*, 9*s.* 2*d.*; to Granville 8*s.*, 5*s.*, return-tickets 12*s.*, 7*s.* 6*d.*; from London to Granville 35*s.*, 25*s.*, return-tickets 52*s.*, 39*s.* 6*d.* The Channel Islands (Jersey) are reached by daily steamer from Southampton or from Weymouth.

From London to Boulogne direct. *Bennett Steamship Co.*, thrice weekly in 9-10 hrs. (6 hrs.' river passage); fare 10*s.*, return 17*s.* 10*d.* — *New Palace Steamers Co.*, weekly during the season; return-fares 14*s.*, 11*s.* 6*d.*

To Dunkirk. Steamers every few days from *London* (Wapping) in 10-12 hrs. (fare 10*s.*, return 15*s.*); every week from *Leith* (30*s.*, return 50*s.*) and from *Hull* (about 24 hrs.); and every fortnight from *Liverpool*.

Steamers also sail at intervals of a week or longer from *Liverpool to Le Havre;* from *Liverpool to La Rochelle;* from *Goole to Boulogne;* from *Leith to Calais;* etc. (see 'Bradshaw').

III. Plan of Tour.

The traveller is strongly recommended to sketch out a plan of his tour in advance, as this, even though not rigidly adhered to, will be found of the greatest use in aiding him to regulate his movements, to economise his time, and to guard against overlooking any place of interest. English and American tourists are apt to confine their interest in N. France to the districts through which they are whirled by the express-trains from the N. seaports to Paris; but the more leisurely traveller will find much to arrest his attention and employ his time pleasantly in various parts of the country coming within the scope of this Handbook. Though N. France is less richly gifted with natural beauty than those parts of the country which border on the Alps or the Pyrenees, it still affords much attractive scenery in Normandy, Brittany, the valley of the Seine, the Vosges, and the Ardennes. On the other hand it is extremely rich in architectural monuments of the greatest importance, containing an unparalleled series of magnificent Gothic churches at *Rouen*, *Amiens*, *Beauvais*, *Caen*, *Chartres*, *Tours*, *Rheims*, *Bourges*, *Orléans*, *Troyes*, and *Laon*, while the Romanesque style is well illustrated in the abbey-churches of *Caen* and in many smaller examples. The ancient *Abbey of Mont St. Michel* is, perhaps, the most picturesque edifice in France. Among secular edifices may be mentioned the magnificent Palais de Justice at *Rouen*, the Renaissance châteaux of *Blois*, *Chambord*, and others in Touraine, the mediæval castles of

Pierrefonds, *Coucy*, *Château Gaillard*, and *Rambures*, the mansion of Jacques Cœur at *Bourges*, and the quaint old houses of *Lisieux*, *Rouen*, etc. The art collections of *Lille* are worthy of a great capital, and those of *Douai*, *Caen*, *Valenciennes*, *Rennes*, *Nantes*, *Dijon*, and *Besançon* are also of considerable value. The busy commercial harbour of *Le Havre* and the military ports of *Cherbourg* and *Brest* deserve a visit, while *Nancy*, the ancient capital of Lorraine, has a special interest for the historical student. Lastly, mention must be made of the imposing megalithic antiquities of *Carnac*.

The following short itineraries give an idea of the time required for a visit to the most attractive points. Paris is taken as the starting-point in each case, but the tourist starting from London will find no difficulty in adapting the arrangement to his requirements by beginning at the places most easily reached from England. An early start is supposed to be made each morning, but no night-travelling is assumed. The various tours given below are arranged so that they may be combined into one comprehensive tour of two months (comp. Maps). The tourist should carefully consult the railway time-tables in order to guard against detention at uninteresting junctions.

a. A Week in Picardy and Artois.

	Days
From Paris to *Beauvais* and *Amiens* (RR. 3, 1, 2)	1-1½
From Amiens to *Arras* and *Douai* (R. 9)	1
From Douai to *Valenciennes* and *Lille* (R. 11)	1½-2
From Lille to *St. Omer* and *Calais* (RR. 11, 1)	1
From Calais to *Boulogne* and *Abbeville* (R. 1)	1
From Abbeville back to Paris (R. 1), or to *Dieppe* (R. 3) to connect with the following tour	1
	6½-7½

b. Three Weeks in Normandy and Brittany.

	Days
From Paris to *Rouen* (or from London to *Dieppe* and *Rouen*, R. 4) and at Rouen (R. 5)	1½-3
From Rouen to *Le Havre* (R. 6)	1
From Le Havre to *Trouville* by sea (R. 6)	1
From Trouville to *Caen* and at Caen (RR. 23, 22)	1-2
From Caen to *Bayeux* and *Cherbourg* (R. 21)	1-1½
From Cherbourg to *Coutances* (R. 24)	1
From Coutances to *Avranches* and *Granville* (RR. 24, 25)	1-1½
From Avranches to *Mont St. Michel* and *St. Malo* (R. 30)	1-1½
From St. Malo to *St. Brieuc* and *Guingamp* (R. 30)	1
From Guingamp to *Morlaix* and *Brest* (R. 29)	1
From Brest to *Quimper* (R. 34)	1
From Quimper to *Vannes* (R. 34)	1
From Vannes to *Nantes* (R. 34)	1
From Nantes to *Angers* (R. 31)	1
From Angers to *Le Mans* (R. 31)	1
From Le Mans to *Chartres* and *Paris* (R. 28)	1-2
	16½-21½

c. A Fortnight in the Orléanais, Touraine, Berry, Nivernais, and Burgundy.

	Days
From Paris to *Orléans* and *Blois* (R. 36)	1-1½
From Blois to *Chambord* (R. 36)	1
From Blois to *Amboise* and *Tours* (R. 36)	1-1½

	Days
Excursions from Tours to *Chinon* and *Loches* (R. 36)	1½-2
From Tours to *Chenonceaux* and *Bourges* (R. 36)	1-2
From Bourges to *Nevers* (R. 58)	1
From Nevers to *Autun* (R. 57)	1
From Autun to *Dijon* (R. 57)	1
Excursion from Dijon to *Besançon* (R. 49)	1
From Dijon to *Auxerre* and *Sens* (RR. 43, 42)	1-1½
From Sens to *Fontainebleau* and Paris (RR. 57, 56)	1
	11½-14½

d. A Fortnight in Champagne and Lorraine (the Vosges).

From *Paris* to *Troyes* (R. 40)	1
From Troyes to *Chaumont* and *Langres* (R. 40)	1
From Langres to *Belfort* and *Besançon* (RR. 40, 49)	1-1½
From Besançon, viâ Belfort, Lure, and Aillevillers, to *Plombières* (RR. 49, 36, 43)	1
From Plombières to *Remiremont* and *Bussang* (*St. Maurice*; RR. 43, 48)	1
Ascent of the *Wälsche Belchen* (R. 48)	½-1
From St. Maurice to *Epinal* and *Gérardmer* (R. 48)	1-1½
From Gérardmer to the *Schlucht* and *Hohneck* (R. 48)	1
From Gérardmer to *St. Dié*, *Lunéville*, and *Nancy* (RR. 41, 46)	1-1½
From Nancy to *Toul* and *Châlons-sur-Marne* (R. 19)	1
From Châlons to *Epernay* (or *St. Hilaire-au-Temple*) and *Rheims* (R. 6)	1-2
From Rheims to *Laon* or *Soissons* (R. 15)	1
From Laon to *Soissons* and Paris (R. 15), or from Soissons to *Laon*, *Tergnier*, and *Amiens*, to connect with Route a. (RR. 15, 1)	1-1½
	12½-16

The pedestrian is unquestionably the most independent of travellers, and to him alone the beautiful scenery of some of the more remote districts is accessible. For a short tour a couple of flannel shirts, a pair of worsted stockings, slippers, the articles of the toilette, a light waterproof, and a stout umbrella will generally be found a sufficient equipment. Strong and well-tried boots are essential to comfort. Heavy and complicated knapsacks should be avoided; a light pouch or game-bag is far less irksome, and its position may be shifted at pleasure. A more extensive reserve of clothing should not exceed the limits of a small portmanteau, which can be easily wielded, and may be forwarded from town to town by rail.

IV. Railways. Public Conveyances.

The districts treated in this Handbook are served mainly by the lines of the *Nord*, *Est*, *Ouest*, *Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée*, and *Orléans* railways, and to a smaller extent by the Government lines *(Réseau de l'Etat)*.

The fares per English mile are approximately: 1st cl. 18 c., 2nd cl. 12 c., 3rd cl. 8 c., to which a tax of ten per cent on each ticket costing more than 10 fr. is added. The prices given in our route-headings include this tax. The mail trains *('trains rapides')* generally convey first-class passengers only, and the express trains *('trains express')* first-class and second-class only. The first class carriages are good, but the second-class are often poor and the

third-class on the Nord and Ouest lines are rarely furnished with cushioned seats. Generally speaking, however, the rolling-stock has been considerably improved within recent years; and corridor-coaches *(voitures à couloir)* are found in some trains. In winter all the carriages are heated. The trains are generally provided with smoking carriages, and in the others smoking is allowed unless any one of the passengers objects. Ladies' compartments are also provided. The trains invariably pass each other on the left, so that the traveller can always tell which side of a station his train starts from. The speed of the express-trains is about 35-45 M. per hour, but that of the ordinary trains is very much less.

Before starting, travellers are generally cooped up in the close and dusty waiting-rooms, and are not admitted to the platform until the train is ready to receive them; nor is any one admitted to the station to take leave of friends without a platform-ticket (10 c.), which may usually be obtained from the ticket-checker. Tickets for intermediate stations are usually collected at the 'sortie'; those for termini, before the station is entered. Travellers within France are allowed 30 kilogrammes (66 Engl. lbs.) of luggage free of charge; those who are bound for foreign countries are allowed 25 kilogr. only (55 lbs.); 10 c. is charged for booking. On the Belgian, Swiss, and Alsatian lines all luggage in the van must be paid for. In all cases the heavier luggage must be booked, and a ticket procured for it; this being done, the traveller need not enquire after his 'impedimenta' until he arrives and presents his ticket at his final destination (where they will be kept in safe custody, several days usually gratis). Where, however, a frontier has to be crossed, the traveller should see his luggage cleared at the custom-house in person. At most of the railway-stations there is a *consigne*, or left-luggage office, where a charge of 10 c. per day is made for one or two packages, and 5 c. per day for each additional article. Where there is no *consigne*, the employés will generally take care of luggage for a trifling fee. It is usual to give the railway-porters *(facteurs)* a few sous for their services. — *Interpreters* are found at most of the large stations.

Dog Tickets cost 30 c. for 20 kilomètres (12½ M.) or less, and 5 c. for each additional 3 kil. (1¾ M.), with 10 c. for booking.

There are no *Refreshment Rooms (Buffets)* except at the principal stations; and as the viands are generally indifferent, the charges high, snd the stoppages brief, the traveller is advised to provide himself beforehand with the necessary sustenance and consume it at his leisure in the railway-carriage. Baskets containing a cold luncheon are sold at some of the buffets for 3-4 fr.

Sleeping Carriages (Wagons-Lits) are provided on all the main lines, and the 'Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits' has an office at Paris (Place de l'Opéra 3). *Dining Cars (Wagons-Restaurants)* are also run in the chief day expresses (déj. 3½, D. 4-5 fr.); 2nd cl. dining-cars on the Le Havre and Le Mans lines (déj. 2¼, D. 3½ fr.). Wine is extra (half-a-bottle, 1 fr.).

Pillows and *Coverlets* may be hired at the chief stations (1 fr.).

The most trustworthy information as to the departure of trains is contained in the *Indicateur des Chemins de Fer*, published weekly,

and sold at all the stations (75 c.). There are also separate and less bulky time-tables (*'Livrets Chaix'*) for the different lines: du Nord, de l'Est, de l'Ouest, etc. (50 c.).

Railway-time is always that of Paris, but the clocks in the interior of the stations, by which the trains start, are purposely kept five minutes slow. Belgian (Greenwich or West Europe) railway time is 4 min. behind, and 'Mid Europe' time (for Germany, Switzerland, and Italy) 55 min. in advance of French railway-time.

Return-tickets *(Billets d'aller et retour)* are issued by all the railway-companies at a reduction of 20-25 per cent or even more. The length of time for which these tickets are available vary with the distance and with the company by which they are issued; those issued on Sat. and on the eves of great festivals are available for three days or for four days if Mon. be a festival. The recognised festivals are New Year's Day, Easter Monday, Ascension Day, Whit-Monday, the 'Fête Nationale' (July 14th), the Assumption (Aug. 15th), All Saints' Day (Nov. 1st), and Christmas Day.

Excursion Trains ('Trains de Plaisir') should as a rule be avoided, as the cheapness of their fares is more than counterbalanced by the discomforts of their accommodation.

Circular Tour Tickets ('Billets de Voyages Circulaires') are of two kinds, *viz.* '*à itinéraires fixes*' (routes arranged by the railway company), and '*à itinéraires facultatifs*' (routes arranged to meet the wishes of individual travellers). The former will often be found convenient as they are issued at reduced fares, with liberal arrangements as to breaking the journey, but they are not usually granted to third-class passengers. The latter, though issued for all three classes, are now subject to a variety of conditions which practically cancel the ostensible advantages, except in the case of journeys of considerable length. Tourists, before purchasing one of these 'facultatif' tickets, should carefully study the explanatory sections in the 'Indicateur', or apply for information to a tourist-agent or other authority. Holders of such tickets must present themselves at the ticket-office of the original starting-place and of every station where the journey is broken and apply for an ordinary ticket in addition.

The following are some of the expressions with which the railway traveller in France should be familiar: Railway-station, *la gare* (also *l'embarcadère*); booking-office, *le guichet* or *bureau;* first, second, or third class ticket, *un billet de première, de seconde, de troisième classe;* to take a ticket, *prendre un billet;* to register the luggage, *faire enregistrer les bagages;* luggage-ticket, *bulletin de bagage;* waiting-room, *salle d'attente;* refreshment room, *le buffet* (third-class refreshment-room, *la buvette*); platform, *le perron, le trottoir;* railway-carriage, *le wagon;* compartment, *le compartiment, le coupé;* smoking compartment, *fumeurs;* ladies' compartment, *dames seules;* guard, *conducteur;* porter, *facteur;* to enter the carriage, *monter en wagon;* take your seats! *en voiture!* alight, *descendre;* to change carriages, *changers de voiture;* express train to Calais, *le train express pour Calais, l'express de Calais.*

Public Conveyances. The old French *Diligences*, with their coupé, rumble, and inside places at varying prices, have now been

almost superseded by *Omnibuses*, equally comfortless vehicles, in which, however, there is no distinction of fares. Seats are assigned in order of application and should be booked in advance if possible. The front *(Banquette)* or outside places *(Impériale)* are preferable in fine weather. Vehicles which run in connection with the railways have a fixed tariff, but in other cases the fare should be ascertained beforehand. — *Hotel Omnibuses*, see p. xxi.

Hired Carriages *(Voitures de Louage)* may be obtained at all the principal resorts of tourists at charges varying from 12 to 20 fr. per day for a single-horse vehicle and from 25 to 30 fr. for a carriage-and-pair, with a *pourboire* to the driver of 1-2 fr. The hirers almost invariably demand more at first than they are willing to take, and a distinct understanding should always be come to beforehand. A day's journey is reckoned at about 30 M., with a rest of 2-3 hrs. at midday. — *Saddle Horses*, *Asses*, and *Mules* may also be hired.

V. Cycling.

Cycling is a popular amusement in France, and the cyclist's wants are everywhere fairly well provided for. Cyclists entering France with their machines must obtain from the customs-agent a cycle-permit (60 c.), which must be carried on the person and produced whenever required. If, however, the cyclist remains more than three consecutive months in France, he must apply for an official metal badge, to be fixed on the steering-post. These badges are delivered free on payment of the necessary fees and the annual tax (6 fr.). Each cycle must have a badge for each seat, and must, moreover, be furnished with a lamp and a bell or horn. Motor-cycles pay double tax.

Cyclists in France will find it advantageous to join the *Touring Club de France* (10 Place de la Bourse, Paris), the annual subscription to which is 5 fr. (4*s*.), including a copy of the monthly *Gazette*. The club publishes an *Annuaire* (1 fr.), with a list of cyclists' hotels, repairers, representatives, etc., and also a series of *Itineraries* (5 c. each). Members of the British *Cyclists' Touring Club* (47 Victoria St., London, S.W.) also enjoy special privileges. Maps, see p. xxxvi.

Motoring enjoys an enormous vogue in France, principally owing to the absence of police restrictions and to the excellent roads. On entering the country the duty on motor-cars must be deposited (150 fr. per 100 kg. for cars weighing not more than 125 kg.; 60 fr. per 100 kg. for cars above that weight); but the amount paid is refunded without reduction when the country is quitted. Permits are issued for 12 months.

Cyclists and motorists should remember that the rule of the road in France is the reverse of that in England: keep to the right on meeting, to the left in overtaking another vehicle.

VI. Hotels, Restaurants, and Cafés.

Hotels. Hotels of the highest class, fitted up with every modern convenience, are found only in the larger towns and in the more fashionable watering-places, where the influx of visitors is great. In other places the inns generally retain their primitive provincial characteristics, which might prove rather an attraction than otherwise were it not for the shameful defectiveness of the sanitary arrangements. The beds, however, are generally clean, and the cuisine tolerable. It is therefore advisable to frequent none but the leading hotels in places off the beaten track of tourists, and to avoid being misled by the appellation of 'Grand-Hôtel', which is often applied to the most ordinary inns. Soap is seldom or never provided.

The charges of provincial hotels are usually somewhat lower than at Paris, but at many of the largest modern establishments the tariff is drawn up on quite a Parisian scale. Lights are not generally charged for, and attendance is often included in the price of the bedroom. It is prudent, though not absolutely necessary, to enquire the charges in advance. The following are the average charges: room 1½-3 fr.; breakfast or 'premier déjeuner', consisting of 'café au lait', with bread and butter, 1-1¼ fr.; luncheon or 'second déjeuner', taken about 11 a.m., 2-3 fr.; dinner, usually about 6 p.m., 2½-4 fr. Wine, beer, or cider (the ordinary beverage of Normandy and Brittany) is generally included in the charge for dinner, except in a few towns in the north-west. Beer is not often met with at table d'hôte except in the second-class hotels of such towns as Boulogne and Le Havre. The second déjeuner will probably be regarded as superfluous by most English and American travellers, especially as it occupies a considerable time during the best part of the day. A slight luncheon at a café, which may be had at any hour, will be found far more convenient and expeditious. Attendance on the table d'hôte is not compulsory, but the charge for rooms is often raised if meals are not taken in the house, and the visitor will scarcely obtain so good a dinner in a restaurant for the same price. In many hotels visitors are received 'en pension' at a charge of 6-7 fr. per day and upwards (premier déjeuner extra). The usual fee for attendance at hotels is 1 fr. per day, if no charge is made in the bill; if service is charged, 50 c. a day in addition is generally expected.

When the traveller remains for a week or more at a hotel, it is advisable to pay, or at least call for the account, every two or three days, in order that erroneous insertions may be at once detected. Verbal reckonings are objectionable, except in some of the more remote and primitive districts where bills are never written. A waiter's mental arithmetic is faulty, and the faults are seldom in favour of the traveller. A habit too often prevails of presenting the bill at the last moment, when mistakes or wilful impositions cannot easily be detected or rectified. Those who intend starting early in

the morning should therefore ask for their bills on the previous evening.

English travellers often impose considerable trouble by ordering things almost unknown in French usage; and if ignorance of the language be added to want of conformity to the customs, misunderstandings and disputes are apt to ensue. The reader is therefore recommended to endeavour to adapt his requirements to the habits of the country, and to acquire if possible such a moderate proficiency in the language as to render himself intelligible to the servants.

Articles of Value should never be kept in the drawers or cupboards at hotels. The traveller's own trunk is probably safer; but it is better to entrust them to the landlord, from whom a receipt should be required, or to send them to a banker. Doors should be locked at night.

Travellers who are not fastidious as to their table-companions will often find an excellent cuisine, combined with moderate charges, at the hotels frequented by commercial travellers *(voyageurs de commerce, commis-voyageurs)*.

Many hotels send *Omnibuses* to meet the trains, for the use of which $^1/_2$-1 fr. is charged in the bill. Before taking their seats in one of these, travellers who are not encumbered with luggage should ascertain how far off the hotel is, as the possession of an omnibus by no means necessarily implies long distance from the station. He should also find out whether the omnibus will start immediately without waiting for another train.

Restaurants. Except in the largest towns, there are few provincial restaurants in France worthy of recommendation to tourists. This, however, is of little importance, as travellers may always join the table d'hôte meals at hotels, even though not staying in the house. He may also dine *à la carte*, though not so advantageously, in which case he should note the prices beforehand. The refreshment-rooms at railway-stations should be avoided if possible (comp. p. xvii); there is often a restaurant or a small hotel adjoining the station where a better and cheaper meal may be obtained.

Cafés. The *Café* is as characteristic a feature of French provincial as of Parisian life and resembles its metropolitan prototype in most respects. It is a favourite resort in the evening, when people frequent the café to meet their friends, read the newspapers, or play at cards or billiards. Ladies may visit the better-class cafés without dread, at least during the day. The refreshments, consisting of coffee, tea, beer, Cognac, liqueurs, cooling drinks of various kinds (*sorbet, orgeat, sirop de groseille* or *de framboise*, etc.), and ices, are generally good of their kind, and the prices are reasonable.

VII. Public Buildings and Collections.

The CHURCHES, especially the more important, are open the whole day; but, as divine service is usually performed in the morning and

evening, the traveller will find the middle of the day or the afternoon the most favourable time for visiting them. The attendance of the sacristan or 'Suisse' is seldom necessary; the usual gratuity is 1/2 fr. Many of these buildings are under the special protection of Government as '*Monuments Historiques*', and the Ministère des Beaux-Arts has caused most of these to be carefully restored. It is perhaps not altogether superfluous to remind visitors that they should move about in churches as noiselessly as possible to avoid disturbing those engaged in private devotion, and that they should keep aloof from altars where the clergy are officiating. Other interesting buildings, such as palaces, châteaux, and castles often belong to the municipalities and are open to the public with little or no formality. Foreigners will seldom find any difficulty in obtaining access to private houses of historic or artistic interest or to the parks attached to the mansions of the noblesse.

Most of the larger provincial towns of France contain a MUSÉE, generally comprising a picture-gallery and collections of various kinds. These are generally open to the public on Sun., and often on Thurs. also, from 10 or 12 to 4; but strangers are readily admitted on other days also for a small pourboire. The accounts of the collections given in the Handbook generally follow the order in which the rooms are numbered, but changes are of very frequent occurrence.

VIII. Post and Telegraph Offices.

Post Office. Letters (whether '*poste restante*' or to the traveller's hotel) should be addressed very distinctly, and the name of the department should be added after that of the town. The offices are usually open from 7 a.m. in summer, and 8 a.m. in winter, to 9 p.m. *Poste Restante* letters may be addressed to any of the provincial offices. In applying for letters, the written or printed name, and in the case of registered letters, the passport of the addressee should always be presented. It is, however, preferable to desire letters to be addressed to the hotel or boarding-house where the visitor intends residing. Letter-boxes *(Boîtes aux Lettres)* are also to be found at the railway-stations and at many public buildings, and stamps *(timbres-poste)* may be purchased in all tobacconists' shops. An extract from the postal tariff is given below; more extensive details will be found in the *Almanach des Postes et Télégraphes*.

Ordinary Letters within France, including Corsica and Algeria, 15 c. per 15 grammes prepaid; for countries of the Postal Union 25 c. (The silver franc and the bronze sou each weigh 5 grammes; 15 grammes, or three of these coins, are equal to 1/2 oz. English.) — *Registered Letters (lettres recommandées* and *lettres chargées)* 10 and 25 c. extra.

Post Cards 10 c. each, with card for reply attached, 20 c.

Post Office Orders (mandats de poste) are issued for most countries in the Postal Union at a charge of 25 c. for every 25 fr. or fraction of 25 fr., the maximum sum for which an order is obtainable being 500 fr.; for Great Britain, 20 c. per 10 fr., maximum 252 fr.

Printed Papers (imprimés sous bande): 1 c. per 5 grammes up to the

weight of 20 gr.; 5 c. between 20 and 50 gr.; above 50 gr. 5 c. for each 50 gr. or fraction of 50 gr.; to foreign countries 5 c. per 50 gr. The wrapper must be easily removable, and must not cover more than one-third of the packet.

Parcels not exceeding 22 lbs. in weight may be forwarded at a moderate rate (60 c.-1 fr. 25 c.) within France. There is also a parcel-post between France and various foreign countries, parcels up to 11 lbs. being conveyed at a uniform rate: *viz.* to Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, 1 fr. 10 c.; Spain, Italy, 1 fr. 35 c.; Great Britain, Austria, Netherlands, 1 fr. 60 c.; etc. These parcels must be sealed. All parcels should be handed in at the railway-station or at the offices of the parcel-companies, not at the post-offices.

Telegrams. For the countries of Europe and for Algeria telegrams are charged for at the following rates per word: for France, Algeria, and Tunis 5 c. (minimum charge 50 c.); Luxembourg, Switzerland, and Belgium $12^1/_2$ c.; Germany, 15 c.; Netherlands, 16 c.; Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Spain, and Portugal 20 c.; Denmark $24^1/_2$ c.; Sweden 28 c.; Roumania, Servia, etc., $28^1/_2$ c.; Norway 36 c.; Russia in Europe 40 c.; Greece $53^1/_2$-57 c.; Turkey 53 c.; New York 1 fr. 25 c.; Chicago 1 fr. 55 c.

Telephonic Communication between the principal towns, etc.; enquire at the telegraph-offices.

IX. Weights and Measures.

(In use since 1799.)

Millier = 1000 kilogrammes = 19 cwt. 2 qrs. 22 lbs. 6 oz.

Kilogramme, unit of weight, = $2^1/_5$ lbs. avoirdupois = $2^7/_{10}$ lbs. troy.

Quintal = 10 myriagrammes = 100 kilogrammes = 220 lbs.

Hectogramme ($^1/_{10}$ kilogramme) = 10 décagrammes = 100 gr. = 1000 décigrammes. (100 grammes = $3^1/_5$ oz.; 15 gr. = $^1/_2$ oz.; 10 gr. = $^1/_3$ oz.; $7^1/_2$ gr. = $^1/_4$ oz.)

Myriamètre = 10,000 mètres = $6^1/_5$ Engl. miles.

Kilomètre = 1000 mètres = 5 furlongs = about $^5/_8$ Engl. mile.

Hectomètre = 10 décamètres = 100 mètres.

Mètre, the unit of length, the ten-millionth part of the spherical distance from the equator to the pole = 3,0784 Paris feet = 3,281 Engl. feet = 1 yd. $3^1/_3$ in.

Décimètre ($^1/_{10}$ mètre) = 10 centimètres = 100 millimètres.

Hectare (square hectomètre) = 100 ares = 10,000 sq. mètres = $2^1/_2$ acres.

Are (square décamètre) = 100 sq. mètres.

Déciare = $^1/_{10}$ are = 10 sq. mètres.

Centiare = $^1/_{100}$ are = 1 sq. mètre.

Hectolitre = $^1/_{10}$ cubic mètre = 100 litres = 22 gallons.

Décalitre = $^1/_{100}$ cubic mètre = 10 litres = $2^1/_5$ gals.

Litre, unit of capacity, = $1^3/_4$ pint; 8 litres = 7 quart.

The thermometer most commonly used in France is the Centigrade; Réaumur's is much less common. The freezing point on both of these is marked 0°, the boiling-point of the former 100°, of the latter 80°, while Fahrenheit's boiling-point is 212° and his freezing-point 32°. To reduce Centigrade to Fahrenheit, multiply the number of degrees above 0° by 1.8 and add 32 (if below 0° subtract from 32).

X. Historical Sketch.

Merovingians. The history of France, properly so called, begins at the end of the fifth century of the Christian era, when Clovis I. (481-511), son of *Childeric*, king of the Ripuarian Franks of Tournai, expelled the Romans from Northern Gaul (ca. 496), embraced Christianity, and united all the Franks under his sway. The *Merovingian Dynasty*, which he founded and which took its name from *Meroveus*, the father of Childeric, rapidly degenerated. The Frankish state was several times divided among different princes of the line, and this gave rise to long civil wars and finally to a deadly rivalry between *Austrasia*, the kingdom of the E. Franks, and *Neustria*, that of the W. Franks. The family of *Pepin*, heads of the 'Leudes' or great vassals of Austrasia and hereditary 'Mayors of the Palace', first of Austrasia, and afterwards also of Neustria and Burgundy, took advantage of this state of affairs to seize for themselves the supreme power, after Charles Martel had saved the country from the Saracenic invasion by the great victory of *Poitiers* (732).

Carolingians. The first king of this dynasty was Pepin the Short *(le Bref)*, who assumed the crown in 752. His son —

Charlemagne (768-814), from whom the dynasty is named, by his able administration and by his victories over the Arabs, Lombards, Saxons, Avars, etc., founded a vast empire, which, however, lasted but little longer than that of Clovis. After the death of his son —

Louis I. (*le Débonnaire;* 814-840), his realms were divided by the *Treaty of Verdun* (843) between *Louis the German*, who became King of Germany; *Lothaire*, who got Italy, Burgundy, and Lotharingia or Lorraine; and —

Charles II. the Bald (*le Chauve;* 840-877), who ruled over France. He and his three successors, Louis II. the Stammerer (*le Bègue;* 877-879), Louis III. (879-882), and Carloman (879-884), proved themselves weak and incapable rulers, able neither to protect their kingdom from the inroads of the Normans nor their regal power from encroachments at the hands of the feudal nobles.

Charles III. the Fat (*le Gros;* 884-887), son of Louis the German and himself Emperor of Germany, succeeded Carloman in 884, but left the care of defending Paris against the Normans to Count Odo or Eudes, Duke of France and Count of Paris, in whose favour he was deposed in 887. Odo was the ancestor of the Capetian family (see p. xxv).

CHARLES IV. (*le Simple;* 898-923), son of Louis le Bègue, succeeded Eudes and acquiesced in the establishment of the duchy of Normandy. He also was overthrown by the nobles, who put in his place, first, ROBERT (922-923), brother of Eudes, and then RAOUL (923-936), Robert's son-in law. Three other Carlovingians then bore the title of King; LOUIS IV. (*d'Outremer;* 936-954), son of Charles the Simple; LOTHAIRE (954-986); and LOUIS V. (*le Fainéant;* 986-987); but these monarchs possessed less real power than their great subjects *Hugh the Great*, son of Robert, and *Hugh Capet.*

Capetians. HUGH or HUGUES CAPET, grand-nephew of Count Eudes, was declared king of France in 987 and founded the *Third* or *Capetian Dynasty*, which furnished France for eight centuries with an unbroken line of monachs, under whom the country advanced to greatness and independence.

ROBERT II. *(le Pieux)*, 996.

HENRI I., 1031.

PHILIP I., 1060. During the reigns of these three monarchs France suffers from feudal dissensions and wars with the Dukes of Normandy. *William, Duke of Normandy*, conquers England, 1066. *First Crusade* under *Godfrey de Bouillon*, 1096.

LOUIS VI. (*le Gros;* 1108-37) encourages the growth of the *Communes* as a check upon the power of the nobles. *Suger*, abbot of St. Denis, the king's minister.

LOUIS VII. (*le Jeune;* 1137-80) foolishly leaves his kingdom to take part in the *Second Crusade* (1147), and is further guilty of the great political blunder of divorcing Eleanor of Guienne and Poitou, who marries Henry Plantagenet, afterwards Henry II. of England, taking with her as her dowry extensive possessions in France.

PHILIP II. (*Auguste;* 1180-1223) undertakes the *Third Crusade*, in company with *Richard Coeur-de-Lion*, 1189. On his return he attacks the English possessions in France, occupies Normandy, Maine, and Poitou, and defeats the English, Flemish, and German troops at *Bouvines* in 1214.

LOUIS VIII. (*le Lion;* 1223-26) makes fresh conquests in the S. of France.

LOUIS IX. (*St. Louis;* 1226-70) engages in the *Seventh* and *Eighth Crusades*, the former in Egypt, where he loses the battle of *Mansourah* and is taken prisoner (1249), the latter against Tunis, where he dies (1270).

PHILIP III. (*le Hardi;* 1270-85) acquires Provence by inheritance.

PHILIP IV. (*le Bel;* 1285-1314) continues the struggle with England. Defeat of *Courtrai* (1302). Victory of *Mons-en-Puelle* (1304) and conquest of Flanders. Financial embarrassments, exactions, debased coinage, disputes with *Boniface VIII.*, suppression of the order of *Knights Templar*, and removal of the papal seat to

Avignon. The *Parlement*, or court of justice, becomes the central machine of government, and the *Pouvoir Public*, or *Legal and Constitutional Power*, grows at the expense of the feudal and ecclesiastical powers. The *Etats-Généraux*, or *Estates General*, are convoked for the first time.

Louis X. (*le Hutin* or *the Quarrelsome;* 1314-16).

Philip V. (*le Long;* 1316-22) and —

Charles IV. (*le Bel;* 1322-28) are able administrators, but do not show so firm a front towards the nobles as Philip IV. With Charles IV. the direct line of the Capetians ends, and the crown passes to his cousin, Philip of Valois.

House of Valois. Philip VI. (1328-50) defeats the Flemings at Cassel (1328). The '*Guerre de Cent Ans*', or *Hundred Years' War* with England (1337-1453), begins, in consequence of the rival pretensions arising from the second marriage of Eleanor of Guienne (see p. xxv). Battle of *Crécy* (1346). Edward III. of England becomes master of Calais.

John II. (*le Bon;* 1350-64) is defeated and taken prisoner by the English at *Poitiers* in 1356. *Treaty of Brétigny* (1360), confirming the loss of the country to the S. of the Loire.

Charles V. (*le Sage;* 1364-80). Battle of *Cocherel* (1364). The English expelled by *Bertrand Duguesclin.*

Charles VI. (1380-1422) becomes insane in 1392. Defeat of the Flemings under Artevelde at *Rosbeck* (1382). War with the Armagnacs and Burgundians. The French under the *Constable d'Albret* defeated by Henry V. of England at *Agincourt* or *Azincourt* (1415). Paris occupied by the English, 1421.

Charles VII. (1422-61). The siege of Orléans raised by *Joan of Arc* (1429). Coronation at Rheims. Joan burned at Rouen as a witch (1431). The English expelled from the whole of France except Calais.

Louis XI. (1461-83) breaks up the *Ligue du Bien Public*, which his hasty and sweeping reforms had called into existence. He subsequently displays greater astuteness, and considers no means unfair that aid him to deal a mortal blow at the feudal system. He effects great things in administrative reform and territorial unity, and puts France in a condition to aspire to foreign conquests. His chief acquisitions are Burgundy, Franche-Comté, Artois, and Provence.

Charles VIII. (1483-98) marries *Anne of Brittany*, whose duchy is thereby united with the French crown, and makes a temporary conquest of *Naples* (1495), on which he has hereditary claims.

Louis XII. (*le Père du Peuple;* 1498-1515), first king of the younger branch of the House of Valois, conqueror of Milan and (in alliance with the Spaniards) of Naples. Having quarrelled with his Spanish allies, he is defeated by them on the *Garigliano* in 1503, on which occasion *Bayard* is present. The *League of Cambrai* is

formed for the purpose of expelling the Venetians from the mainland of Italy. The Venetians defeated at *Agnadello* (1509); but they succeed in destroying the League, and in forming the *Ligue Sainte* for the purpose of expelling the French from Italy. They defeat the French at *Ravenna*, 1512.

Francis I. (1515-47), second-cousin and son-in-law of Louis XII., defeats the Swiss at *Marignano*, and recovers the Duchy of Milan (1515). Four wars with Charles V. for the possession of Burgundy and Milan. Francis defeated and taken prisoner at *Pavia* (1525). Francis encourages art. The absolute power of the throne increases.

Henri II (1547-59), husband of *Catherine de Médicis*, accidentally killed at a tournament. Metz, Toul, and Verdun annexed to France (1556). Final expulsion of the English.

Francis II. (1559-60), husband of *Mary Stuart* of Scotland.

Charles IX., brother of Francis II. (1560-74). Regency of *Catherine de Médicis*, the king's mother. Beginning of the *Religious Wars*. Louis de Condé, Antoine de Navarre, and Admiral Coligny, leaders of the Huguenots; François de Guise and Charles de Lorraine command the Roman Catholic army. *Massacre of St. Bartholomew*, 24th August, 1572.

Henri III (1574-90), brother of his two predecessors, flees from Paris, where a rebellion had broken out, by the advice of his mother, Catherine de Médicis (d. 1588); assassinated at St. Cloud by Jacques Clément, a Dominican friar.

House of Bourbon. — Henri IV (1589-1610), first monarch of the *House of Bourbon*, defeats the Roman Catholic League at *Arques* in 1589, and at *Ivry* in 1590, becomes a Roman Catholic in 1593, captures Paris in 1594. *Sully*, his minister. Religious toleration granted by the *Edict of Nantes* (1598). Henri, divorced from Margaret of Valois in 1599, marries Marie de Médicis the following year; assassinated by Ravaillac in 1610.

Louis XIII (1610-43) is at first dependent on his mother *Marie de Médicis*, the regent: she is banished to Cologne, where she dies in 1642. *Richelieu*, his minister (d. 1642). English fleet defeated at *Ré* (1627); *La Rochelle* taken from the Huguenots. France takes part in the Thirty Years' War against Austria.

Louis XIV (1643-1715) succeeds to the throne at the age of five, under the regency of his mother, *Anne of Austria*. Ministers: *Mazarin* (d. 1661), *Louvois* (d. 1691), and *Colbert* (d. 1683). Generals: *Turenne* (d. 1675), *Condé* (d. 1686), and *Luxembourg* (d. 1695).

War of the *Fronde* against the court and Mazarin. Condé (Duc d'Enghien) defeats the Spaniards at *Rocroy* in 1643, and at *Lens* in Holland in 1645. Turenne defeats the Bavarians at *Freiburg* and at *Nördlingen* (1644). Submission of the Fronde. Peace of the Pyrenees, with Spain (1659). Louis marries *Maria Theresa* (1660).

Death of Mazarin (1661). The king governs alone.

After the death of his father-in-law, Philip IV. of Spain, Louis lays claim to the Low Countries. Turenne conquers Hainault and part of Flanders (1667) Condé occupies the *Franche Comté*. Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in consequence of the Triple Alliance (1668).

War with Holland, Passage of the Rhine (1672). Occupation of the provinces of Utrecht and Guelderland. Victories of Turenne over the Imperial army at *Sinzheim*, *Ensisheim*, *Mühlhausen* (1674), and *Türkheim* (1675). Death of Turenne at Sassbach (1675).

Admiral Duquesne defeats the Dutch fleet near *Syracuse* (1676). Marshal Luxembourg defeats William of Orange at *Montcassel* (1677). Peace of *Nymwegen* (1678). *Strassburg* occupied (1681). Occupation of *Luxembourg*. Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685). Louis marries Mme. de Maintenon (1685). Devastation of the *Palatinate* (1688). Marshal Luxembourg defeats the Imperial troops at *Fleurus* (1690) and William of Orange at *Steenkerke* (1692) and *Neerwinden* (1693). The French fleet under Admiral Tourville defeated by the English at *La Hogue* (1692). Peace of *Ryswyk* (1697).

Spanish War of Succession (1701). Victory of Vendôme at *Luzzara* (1702), and of Tallard at *Speyer* (1702). Taking of *Landau* (1702). Victory at *Höchstädt* (1703); defeat at *Höchstädt*, or *Blenheim* (1704), by the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugène of Savoy. Marshal Villars defeated by Prince Eugène at *Turin* (1705), and by Marlborough and the Prince at *Ramillies* (1709), *Oudenaerde* (1708), and *Malplaquet* (1709). Peaces of *Utrecht* (1713) and *Rastadt* (1714).

This reign is the golden age of French literature, illuminated by such names as *Corneille*, *Racine*, *Molière*, *Lafontaine*, *Boileau*, *Bossuet*, *Fénelon*, *Descartes*, *Pascal*, *La Bruyère*, and *Mme. de Sévigné*.

Louis XV (1715-74). *Duke of Orléans* regent till 1723. Louis marries *Marie Lesczinska* of Poland (1725). The king takes no interest in public affairs and leads a life of the most pronounced selfishness and debauchery. The chief power is in the hands of the *Duc de Bourbon* (1723-26), *Cardinal Fleury* (1726-43), the creatures of *La Pompadour* (1745-62) and *La Dubarry*, the king's mistresses, and the *Duc de Choiseul* (1758-62). Austrian War of Succession (1740-48). Defeat at *Dettingen* by George II. of England (1743). Defeat of the Dutch and English at *Fontenoy* (1745), of the Austrians under Charles of Lorraine at *Rocoux* (1746), and of the Allies near *Laeffelt (Lawfeld)* in 1747. Taking of *Maastricht* and *Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle* (1748). Naval war against England.

The Seven Years' War (1756-63). Duke of Cumberland defeated by Marshal d'Estrées at *Hastenbeck* (1757). The French under Prince de Soubise defeated the same year by Frederick the Great at *Rossbach*, and in 1758 at *Crefeld*, by the Duke of Brunswick. The

latter defeated by Marshal Broglie at *Bergen* (1760). The French defeated at *Minden* (1759), etc. *Peace of Paris* (1763), by which France loses Canada and her other possessions in North America. Acquisition of *Lorraine* (1766) and *Corsica* (1768).

During this reign the moral ruin of the monarchy is consummated and financial ruin becomes unavoidable. *Voltaire*, *Rousseau*, and *Diderot* are the most influential authors and the great leaders of the literary revolution.

Louis XVI (1774-93), married to *Marie Antoinette*, daughter of Francis I. and Maria Theresa. American War of Independence against England (1776-83). Exhaustion of the finances of France; Vergennes, Turgot, Necker, Calonne, Brienne, and Necker (a second time), ministers of finance.

1789. Revolution. Assembly of the *States General* at Versailles, 5th May. Their transformation into a *Constituent Assembly*, 17th June. Oath of the *Jeu de Paume*, 20th June. Creation of the National Guard, 13th July. Storming of the Bastille, 14th July. The 'Femmes de la Halle' at Versailles, 5th Oct. Confiscation of ecclesiastical property, 2nd Nov.

1790. National Fête in the Champ-de-Mars, 14th July.

1791. The Emigration. The royal family escape from Paris, but are intercepted at Varennes, 22nd June. Oath to observe the Constitution, 14th Sept. *Assemblée Législative.*

1792. War with Austria, 20th April. Storming of the *Tuileries*, 10th Aug. The king arrested, 11th Aug. Massacres in Sept. Cannonade of *Valmy* against the Prussians, 20th Sept. The *National Convention* opened, and royalty abolished, 21st Sept.

First Republic proclaimed, 25th Sept. Custine enters *Mayence*, 21st Oct. Battle of *Jemappes* against the Austrians, 6th Nov. Conquest of Belgium.

1793. Louis XVI. beheaded, 21st Jan. Republican reckoning of time introduced, 22nd Sept.†. *Reign of Terror.* The queen beheaded, 16th Oct. *Worship of Reason* introduced, 10th Nov. Loss of Belgium.

1794. Jourdan's victory at *Fleurus*, 16th June. Belgium reconquered. Robespierre's fall and execution, 27th July.

† The year had 12 months: Vendémiaire (month of the *vendage*, or vintage) from 22nd Sept. to 21st Oct., Brumaire (*brume*, fog) 22nd Oct. to 20th Nov., and Frimaire (*frimas*, hoar-frost) 21st Nov. to 20th Dec., were the three autumn-months. — Nivôse (*neige*, snow) 21st Dec. to 19th Jan., Pluviôse (*pluie*, rain) 20th Jan. to 18th Feb., and Ventôse (*vent*, wind) 19th Feb. to 20th March, winter-months. — Germinal (*germe*, germ), 21st March to 19th April, Floréal (*fleur*, flower) 20th April to 19th May, and Prairial (*prairie*, meadow) 20th May to 18th June, spring-months. — Messidor (*moisson*, harvest) 19th June to 18th July, Thermidor (*therme*, warmth) 19th July to 17th Aug., and Fructidor (*fruit*, fruit) 18th Aug. to 16th Sept. summer-months. — Each month had 30 days, and consisted of 3 decades, weeks being abolished. At the close of the year there were 5 *jours complémentaires*, 17th Sept. to 21st. — The republican calendar was discontinued by a decree of 9th Sept., 1805.

1795. Conquest of Holland by Pichegru. Bonaparte commander of the troops of the Convention against the Royalists under Danican 4th Oct. DIRECTORY established, 27th Oct.

1796. Bonaparte's successes in Italy *(Montenotte, Millesimo, Lodi, Milan, Castiglione, Bassano,* and *Arcole).*

1797. Victory at *Rivoli*, 17th Jan. Taking of *Mantua*, 2nd Feb. The Austrians commanded by Archduke Charles, at first victorious, are defeated by Bonaparte. Peace of *Campo Formio*, 17th Oct. Change in the Directory on 18th Fructidor (4th Sept.).

1798. Bonaparte in Egypt. Victory of the *Pyramids*, 21st July. Defeated by Nelson at the battle of the *Nile (Aboukir)*, 1st Aug.

1799. Bonaparte invades Syria. Acre defended by Sir Sidney Smith. Victory of *Aboukir*, 25th July. French armies repulsed in Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. Bonaparte returns to France. Fall of the Directory, 9th Nov. Establishment of the CONSULATE, 24th Dec. Bonaparte First Consul.

1800. Bonaparte's passage of the *St. Bernard*, 13-16th May. Victories at *Piacenza, Montebello, Marengo,* and *Hohenlinden.* Attempt to assassinate Napoleon at Paris, 23rd Dec.

1801. Peace of *Lunéville* with Germany, 9th Feb. *Concordat*, 15th July.

1802. Peace of Amiens with England, 27th March. Bonaparte (with Cambacérès and Lebrun) elected Consul for life, 2nd Aug.

1804. **First Empire.** NAPOLEON I. proclaimed Emperor by the Senate, 18th May; crowned by Pope Pius VII., 2nd Dec.

1805. Renewal of war with Austria. Capitulation of *Ulm*, 17th Oct. Defeat of *Trafalgar*, 21st Oct. Battle of *Austerlitz*, 2nd Dec. Peace of *Pressburg*, 26th Dec.

1806. Establishment of the Rhenish Confederation, 12th July. War with Prussia. Battles of *Jena* and *Auerstädt*, 14th Oct. Entry into Berlin, 27th Oct. Continental blockade.

1807. War with Russia and Prussia. Battles of *Eylau* and *Friedland.* Treaty of *Tilsit*, 8th July. Occupation of *Lisbon*, 30th Nov.

1808. War in Spain, in order to maintain Joseph Bonaparte on the throne. *Code Napoléon* promulgated.

1809. Conquest of *Saragossa*, 21st Feb. Renewed war with Austria. Battle of *Eckmühl*, 19th-23rd April. Vienna entered, 13th May. Battles of *Aspern*, or *Essling*, and *Wagram*, 5th and 6th July. Peace of *Vienna*, 14th Oct. Abolition of the temporal power of the pope.

1810. Marriage of Napoleon with *Marie Louise*, daughter of Francis II. of Austria, 11th March. Napoleon at the height of his power.

1812. Renewed war with Russia. Battles of *Smolensk* and the *Moskowa. Moscow* entered, 15th Sept. Retreat begun, 19th Oct. Passage of the *Beresina.* — Wellington's victory at *Salamanca.*

1813. Battles of *Lützen*, *Bautzen*, *Grossbeeren*, *Dresden*, *Katzbach*, *Kulm*, *Leipsic* (16-18th Oct.), *Hanau*, etc.

1814. Battles of *Brienne*, *La Rothière*, *Montmirail*, *Laon*, *Arcissur-Aube*, and *Paris*. Entrance of the Allies into Paris, 31st March. Abdication of the Emperor, 11th April. His arrival at *Elba*, 4th May.

1814. **Restoration.** Louis XVIII. proclaimed king, 6th April. First *Treaty of Paris*, 30th May.

1815. Napoleon's return from Elba; at *Cannes* on 1st, and at Paris on 20th March. Battles of *Ligny* and *Waterloo*, 16th and 18th June. Second entrance of the Allies into Paris, 7th July. Second *Peace of Paris*, 20th Nov. Napoleon banished to St. Helena, where he dies (5th May, 1821).

1823. Spanish campaign, to aid Ferdinand VIII., under the Duc d'Angoulême, son of Charles X.

1824. Charles X.

1830. Conquest of *Algiers*.

1830. Revolution of July (27th-29th) and fall of the Bourbons. **House of Orléans.** Louis Philippe elected King, 7th Aug. Continued war in Africa; consolidation of the French colony of Algeria.

1848. Revolution of February (23rd and 24th).

1848. **Second Republic.** Sanguinary conflicts in Paris, 23rd to 26th June. *Louis Napoleon*, son of the former king of Holland, elected President, 10th Dec.

1851. Dissolution of the Assemblée; *Coup d'Etat*, 2nd Dec.

1852. **Second Empire.** Napoleon III. elected emperor by *plébiscite*, 2nd Dec.

1854. War with Russia. *Crimean Campaign.* — 1855. Capture of Sebastopol, 8th Sept. *First Universal Exhibition* at Paris. — 1856. *Peace of Paris*, 30th March. — 1859. War with Austria. Battles of *Magenta* (4th June) and *Solferino* (24th June). Peace of *Villafranca*, 11th July. — 1862. *Mexican Expedition.* — 1867. Dispute with Prussia about Luxembourg. *Second Universal Exhibition.*

1870. War with Prussia. Declaration of war, 19th July. Battles in August: *Weissenburg* (4th), *Wörth* (6th), *Spicheren* (6th), *Borny*, *Rezonville*, and *Gravelotte* (14th, 16th, 18th), *Beaumont* (30th). Battle of *Sedan*, 1st Sept. Surrender of Napoleon III

Third Republic proclaimed, 4th Sept. Capitulation of *Strassburg*, 27th Sept., and of *Metz*, 27th Oct. Battles near *Orléans*, 2nd-4th Dec.

1871. Battle of *St. Quentin*, 19th Jan. Capitulation of *Paris*, 28th Jan. The Germans enter Paris, 1st March.

1871. Communist Insurrection, 18th March. Seat of government removed to *Versailles*, 20th March. Second siege of Paris, 2nd April. *Peace of Frankfort*, 10th May, resigning *Alsace* and part of *Lorraine* to Germany. Paris occupied by the Government troops,

25th May. — The Communist insurrection finally quelled, 28th May. — *M. Thiers*, who had been chief of the executive since 17th Feb., appointed President of the Republic, 31st Aug.

1873. Death of Napoleon III., 9th Jan. — *Marshal MacMahon* appointed President instead of M. Thiers, 14th May. Final evacuation of France by the German troops, 16th Sept.

1875. Republican Constitution finally adjusted, 25th Feb.

1878. *Third Universal Exhibition*, at Paris.

1879. *M. Jules Grévy* becomes President. The Chambers of the Legislature return from Versailles to Paris.

1881. Expedition to *Tunis*. — 1882-85. Expeditions to *Tongking* and *Madagascar*.

1887. *M. Sadi Carnot* becomes President in place of M. Grévy. — 1889. *Fourth Universal Exhibition*, at Paris.

1894. Assassination of President Carnot. *M. J. Casimir Périer* elected president. — 1895. Resignation of Casimir Périer and election of *M. Felix Faure* to the presidency, Jan. 15th and 17th. Expedition to *Madagascar* and annexation of that island.

1899. Death of President Faure, Feb. 17th. *M. Emile Loubet* elected president, Feb. 18th. Dreyfus Trial.

1900. *Fifth Universal Exhibition*, at Paris.

XI. Political Geography.

Population. At the census taken in March, 1901, France, excluding her seamen and colonies, contained 38,961,945 inhab., including 1,037,778 foreigners, most of whom were Belgians, Italians, Spaniards, or Germans. The annual increase of population in France is smaller than in any other country of W. Europe, only 444,613 persons having been added to her population since 1896 and 619,640 since 1891.

Constitution and Government. France has been a *Republic* since Sept. 4th, 1870. The legislative power is vested in a National Assembly, consisting of a *Chamber of Deputies* and a *Senate*. The former consists of 580 members elected by universal suffrage for four years. The Senate contains 300 members, elected indirectly through electoral colleges and holding office for nine years, one-third submitting to re-election every three years. The executive power is confided by the Assembly to a *President of the Republic*, elected for seven years, and to eleven responsible *Ministers*.

Civil Administration. France is divided into 86 *Departments*, or 87, including the small *Territory of Belfort*, forming the sole fragment of Alsace left to France after the war of 1870-71. The departments are subdivided into 362 *Arrondissements*, 2899 *Cantons*, and 36,192 *Communes*. At the head of each department is a *Prefect (Préfet)*, over each arrondissement a *Sub-Prefect (Sous-Préfet)*, and

over each commune a *Maire*, each of whom is assisted by a council. The cantons have no special civil administration.

The departments were formed in 1790 to replace the 32 old provinces, the retention of which perpetuated the diversity of manners and customs, while they were separated from each other by barriers for internal revenue and had legal institutions of the most flagrant discrepancy. As a rule the size of the departments varies between 2000 and 3000 sq. M.; their names are taken from their chief rivers or other striking natural features. In the following table we follow the order of the river-basins, beginning in the N.E. The correspondence between the old provinces and the departments formed out of them is only approximately exact.

ANCIENT PROVINCES & CORRESPONDING MODERN DEPARTMENTS.

Prov.	Depart.	Cap.	Cap.	Prov.	Depart.	Cap.	Cap.
ALSACE		*Strassburg*		MAINE		*Le Mans*	
	Territory of	Belfort			*Sarthe*	Le Mans	
LORRAINE		*Nancy*			*Mayenne*	Laval	
	Vosges	Epinal		AUVERGNE		*Clermont-Ferrand*	
	Meurthe-&-Mos.	Nancy			*Puy-de-Dôme*	Clermont-Ferr.	
	Meuse	Bar-le-Duc			*Cantal*	Aurillac	
FLANDRE (Flanders)		*Lille*		MARCHE		*Guéret*	
	Nord	Lille			*Creuze*	Guéret	
ARTOIS		*Arras*		LIMOUSIN		*Limoges*	
	Pas-de-Calais	Arras			*Corrèze*	Tulle	
PICARDIE		*Amiens*			*Haute-Vienne*	Limoges	
	Somme	Amiens		POITOU		*Poitiers*	
CHAMPAGNE		*Troyes*			*Vienne*	Poitiers	
	Haute-Marne	Chaumont			*Deux-Sèvres*	Niort	
	Aube	Troyes			*Vendée*	La Roche-s.-Yon	
	Marne	Châlons-sur-M.		AUNIS		*La Rochelle*	
	Ardennes	Mézières		SAINTONGE-&-ANGOULÊME		*Saintes*	
ILE-DE-FRANCE		*Paris*			*Charente*	Angoulême	
	Seine	Paris			*Charente-Infér.*	La Rochelle	
	Seine-&-Marne	Melun		GUIENNE-&-GASC.		*Bordeaux*	
	Seine-&-Oise	Versailles			*Hautes-Pyrén.*	Tarbes	
	Oise	Beauvais			*Gers*	Auch	
	Aisne	Laon			*Tarn-&-Garonne*	Montauban	
NORMANDIE		*Rouen*			*Aveyron*	Rodez	
	Seine-Infér.	Rouen			*Lot*	Cahors	
	Eure	Evreux			*Lot-&-Garonne*	Agen	
	Calvados	Caen			*Dordogne*	Périgueux	
	Orne	Alençon			*Gironde*	Bordeaux	
	Manche	St. Lô			*Landes*	Mont-de-Mars.	
BRETAGNE (Brittany)		*Rennes*		BÉARN-&-NAVARRE		*Pau*	
	Ile-&-Vilaine	Rennes			*Basses-Pyrén.*	Pau	
	Côtes-du-Nord	St. Brieuc		LANGUEDOC		*Toulouse*	
	Finistère	Quimper			*Lozère*	Mende	
	Morbihan	Vannes			*Haute-Loire*	Le Puy	
	Loire Infér.	Nantes			*Ardèche*	Privas	
BOURBONNAIS		*Moulins*			*Gard*	Nîmes	
	Allier	Moulins			*Hérault*	Montpellier	
NIVERNAIS		*Nevers*			*Aude*	Carcassonne	
	Nièvre	Nevers					

Prov.	Depart.	Cap.	Cap.
Berry		*Bourges*	
	Cher		Bourges
	Indre		Châteauroux
Orléanais		*Orléans*	
	Loiret		Orléans
	Eure-&-Loir		Chartres
	Loir-&-Cher		Blois
Touraine		*Tours*	
	Indre-&-Loire		Tours
Anjou		*Angers*	
	Maine-&-Loire		Angers
Lyonnais		*Lyon*	
	Loire		St. Etienne
	Rhône		Lyon
Savoie		*Chambéry*	
	Haute-Savoie		Annecy
	Savoie		Chambéry
Dauphiné		*Grenoble*	
	Isère		Grenoble
	Hautes-Alpes		Gap
	Drôme		Valence
Etat d'Avignon		*Avignon*	
	Vaucluse		Avignon
	Tarn		Albi
	Haute-Garonne		Toulouse
Franche-Comté		*Besançon*	
	Doubs		Besançon
	Haute-Saône		Vesoul
	Jura		Lons-le-Saun.
Bourgogne (Burg.)		*Dijon*	
	Yonne		Auxerre
	Côte-d'Or		Dijon
	Saône-&-Loire		Mâcon
	Ain		Bourg
Provence		*Aix*	
	Bouches-du-Rh.		Marseille
	Basses-Alpes		Digne
	Var		Draguignan
Comté de Foix		*Foix*	
	Ariège		Foix
Roussillon		*Perpignan*	
	Pyrénées-Orient.		Perpignan
Comté de Nice		*Nice*	
	Alpes-Marit.		Nice
Corse (Corsica)		*Bastia*	
	Corse		Ajaccio

The *Etat d'Avignon*, *Savoy*, and *Nice* were not old French provinces the first having been acquired in 1791 and the other two in 1860.

Army. The whole of France is divided into twenty *Military Regions (Régions de Corps d'Armée)*, each under a general of division, while Paris has a separate military government.

Military service is compulsory on every Frenchman, not declared unfit, between the ages of 20 and 45. The *Army* is divided into an Active Army and a Territorial Army, each with its Reserve. On a peace-footing the former consists of 572,000 men and the latter of 800,000 men, forming a total of 1,372,000. On a war-footing these two armies combined rise to a total of 4,000,000. The total sum expended on the French army in 1901 amounted to 27,720,000*l.*

Navy. For naval purposes France is divided into five *Préfectures Maritimes*, the seats of which are Cherbourg, Brest, Lorient, Rochefort, and Toulon. The fleet consists of about 500 war vessels in commission, including 48 ironclads, 66 cruisers, 236 torpedo-boats, and 20 transports. These are manned by about 43,000 men and 2000 officers. In 1901 France expended on her navy 13,120,000*l.*

Justice. Each canton contains a *Justice de Paix* or *Justice of the Peace;* each arrondissement a *Tribunal of the First Instance;* and each department a *Cour d'Assises*, or criminal court. Above these are 26 *Cours d'Appel*, or courts of appeal, in the principal towns, and the *Cour de Cassation*, or supreme court of appeal, at Paris. There are also *Commercial*, *Military*, and *Naval Courts* in places where such tribunals have been found desirable.

Education. Education is compulsory on all children between

six and thirteen years. In the budget a sum of about 9,000,000*l.* is set down for the Minister of Public Instruction, nearly two-thirds being allotted to elementary education.

The *Higher Education* is entrusted to sixteen *Universities*, which until 1896 were known as 'académies universitaires'. Two of these universities (those of Paris and Bordeaux) have the five faculties of theology, law, medicine, science, and letters; three (Lyons, Nancy, Lille) have four faculties, eight have three, two have two, and two (Marseilles and Rouen) have one faculty only. There are also 'Facultés' of *Protestant Theology* at Paris and Montauban, and *Roman Catholic Institutes* at Paris, Angers, Lyons, and Lille.

Secondary Education is imparted by about 110 *Lycées* and 290 *Collèges Communaux*, including 38 lycées and 23 colleges for girls. In addition to these there still exist a large number of private colleges.

There are altogether 70,288 *Elementary Schools.*

The educational work of each department is presided over by an *Inspecteur d'Académie*, and each arrondissement has an *Inspecteur d'Instruction Primaire.*

In addition to the above-mentioned schools and colleges are numerous *Technical* and *Special Institutions.*

Religion. All religions are equal by law, and three sects, *viz. Roman Catholics*, *Protestants*, and *Jews*, receive grants from government. The overwhelming majority of the inhabitants of France proper or about 38 millions out of 39 millions, are reckoned as Roman Catholics. The hierarchy of the Roman Catholic church embraces 17 *Archbishops* and 67 *Bishops*, whose sees are generally (not always) coextensive with the departments. The sees of the archbishops are at Aix, Albi, Auch, Avignon, Besançon, Bordeaux, Bourges, Cambrai, Chambéry, Lyons, Paris, Rheims, Rennes, Rouen, Sens, Toulouse, and Tours. The regular clergy number about 55,000.

The *Protestants*, who number about 600,000, are divided into *Lutherans* and *Calvinists*, both governed by Presbyterial Councils or Consistories, several of which together may form themselves into a Synod. The Lutherans possess in addition a General Synod, or supreme council.

The number of *Jews* in France does not exceed 77,000.

XII. Maps.

The best maps of France have hitherto been the *Cartes de l'Etat-Major*, or Ordnance Maps of the War Office. One series of these is on a scale of 1:80,000, and includes 273 sheets, each $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, while another, reduced from the above, is on a scale of 1:320,000 and consists of 33 sheets (1 for 16 of the others) or 27 for France proper. These may be had either engraved on steel (2 fr. per sheet) or lithographed (50 c.). The engraved maps are con-

siderably clearer in the mountainous regions, but the lithographs are good enough for ordinary use and are more frequently brought up to date. The larger scale map is also issued in quarter sheets (1 fr. engraved; 30 c. lithographed), which are intended ultimately to supersede the larger sheets.

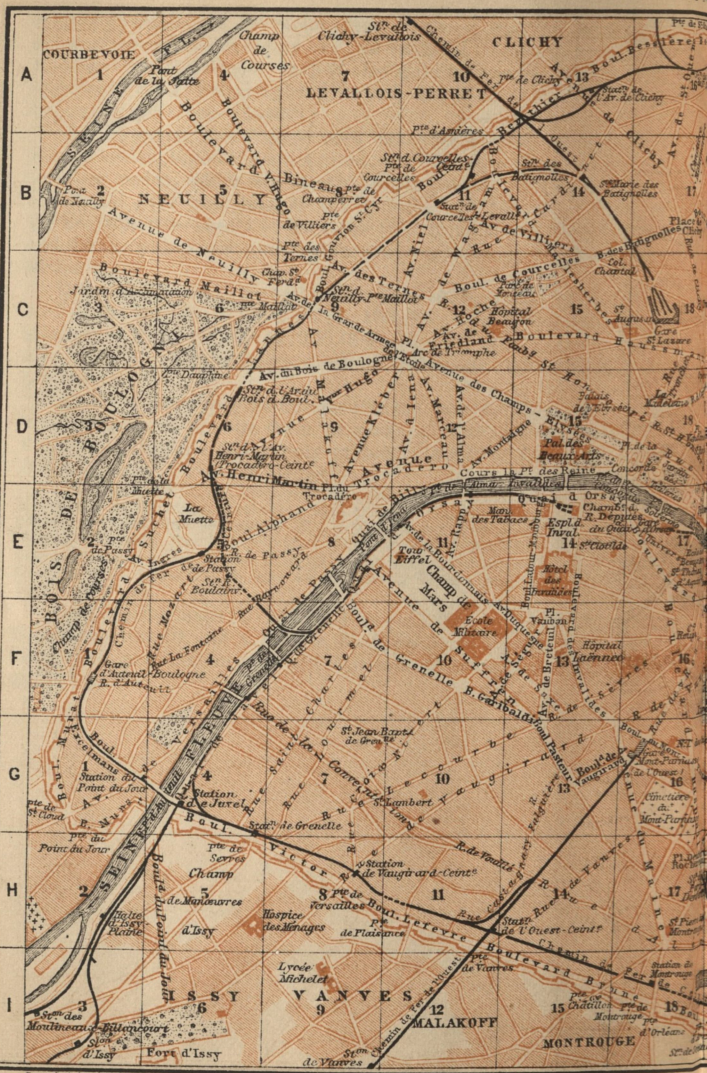
As, however, these maps were executed entirely in black and were, besides, becoming antiquated, the War Office has undertaken two new series, which are printed in five colours, one on a scale of 1 : 50,000 (not now sold to the public) and one on a scale of 1 : 200,000. The sheets of the latter (1½ fr. each) are 25½ in. long and 16 in. wide, and each corresponds to four of the first-mentioned map.

Other maps (all in several colours) are those issued by the Ministry of the Interior in 1891-94 (1 : 100,000; 80 c. per sheet), by the Ministry of Public Works (1 : 200,000; 40 c. per sheet), showing the elevations, and by the Dépôt des Fortifications (1 : 500,000; 1½ fr. per sheet).

All these maps may be obtained in the chief tourist-resorts, but it is advisable to procure them in advance. The following shops in Paris have always a full supply on hand: *Barrère*, Rue du Bac 4; *Baudoin*, Rue et Passage Dauphine 30.

The catalogue of the Service Géographique de l'Armée (1 fr.) contains key-plans of its maps, including also those of Algeria, Tunis, and Africa generally (parts sold separately 10 c.; Algeria and Tunis, 25 c.). Barrère's catalogue (gratis) has key-plans of the 1 : 80,000, 1 : 200,000, and 1 : 320,000 maps; and key-plans of the 1 : 100,000 map may be obtained at Hachette's, Boulevard St. Germain 79; and of the Public Works map at Delagrave's, Rue Soufflot 15.

Good cycling maps (1 : 250,000) are published by Plon & Nourrit, Rue Garancière 10, and A. Taride, Boul. St. Denis 18, also published cheap and practical maps, with indications as to road-surfaces, gradients, etc.


COURBEVOIE
CLICHY
LEVALLOIS-PERRET
NEUILLY
ISSY
VANVES
MALAKOFF
MONTROUGE
BOIS DE BOULOGNE
Champ de Courses
Porte de la Jatte
Pont de Neuilly
Pont de Levallois
Pont de Clichy
Pont d'Asnières
Pont de Courcelles
Pont de Villiers
Pont des Ternes
Pont Maillot
Pont Dauphine
Pont de Passy
Pont de Grenelle
Pont de Javel
Pont du Point du Jour
Pont de Sèvres
Pont de Billancourt
Pont de Plaisance
Pont de Vanves
Pont de Clichy-Levallois
Pont de Courcelles-Levallois
Pont de Champerret
Pont de Villiers
Pont des Ternes
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Pont de Sèvres
Pont de Billancourt
Pont de Plaisance
Pont de Vanves
Boulevard Victor Hugo
Boulevard Maillot
Boulevard Richard Wallace
Boulevard Bineau
Boulevard Périphérique
Avenue de Neuilly
Avenue du Roule
Avenue du Bois de Boulogne
Avenue Henri Martin
Avenue Kléber
Avenue Marceau
Avenue Victor Hugo
Avenue des Champs-Élysées
Avenue Montaigne
Avenue Alphand
Avenue de Versailles
Avenue de Suffren
Avenue de Lowendal
Avenue de Saxe
Avenue de Ségur
Avenue de Breteuil
Avenue de Villars
Avenue de Tourville
Avenue de la Motte-Picquet
Avenue de Courcelles
Avenue de Wagram
Avenue de Clichy
Avenue de la Porte de Clichy
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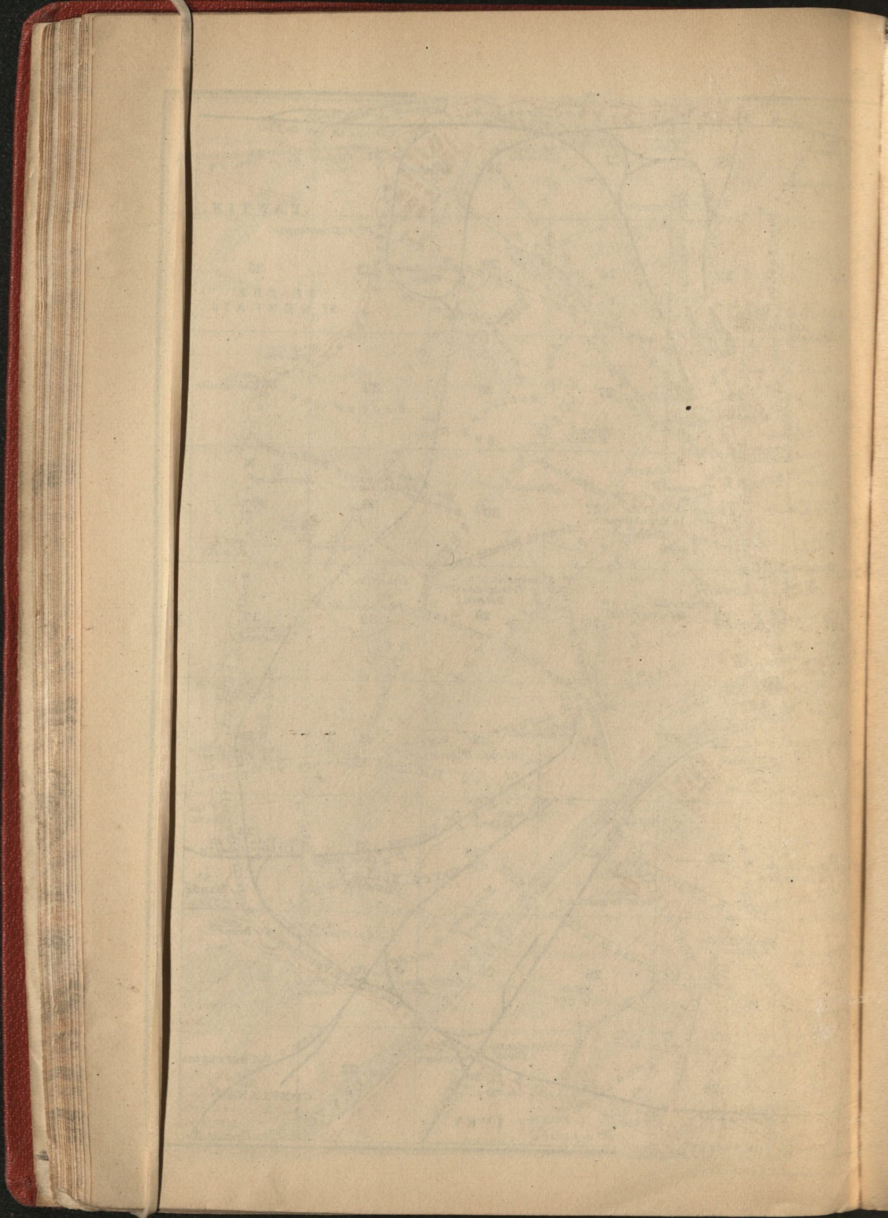
Avenue de la Porte de Billancourt
Avenue de la Porte de Plaisance
Avenue de la Porte de Vanves


PANTIN
LE PRÉ ST GERVAIS
CONFLANS
Charenton
IVRY
GENTILLY
Cimetière du Père Lachaise
Bois de Vincennes
Bois de Boulogne
Jardin des Plantes
Jardin des Tuileries
Jardin du Luxembourg
Jardin des Champs Elysées
Jardin des Plaines
Jardin Naturel
Hôpital St Antoine
Hôpital St Louis
Hôpital de la Salpêtrière
Hôpital Tenon
Hôpital du Val de Grâce
Hôpital Broussais
Hôpital Lariboisière
Hôpital St Vincent de Paul
Prison de la Santé
Prison St Lazare
Prison des Jeunes Détenus
Prison de Montrouge
Gare de l'Est
Gare de Lyon
Gare de Vincennes
Gare d'Orléans Ceinture
Gare de Bercy
Gare de Charenton
Gare de Choisy
Gare de Vitry
Gare de Ceinture
Gare de Reuilly
Gare de Bellevue
Gare de Pantin
Gare de Ménilmontant
Gare de Passy
Gare de Grenelle
Gare de Javel
Gare de Auteuil
Gare de Point du Jour
Gare de Petite Ceinture
Gare de Bastille
Gare de Vincennes



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1. From Calais to Amiens and Paris.

183 M. to 212 M. RAILWAY in 3¼-11 hrs., according to the route selected. The shortest route is viâ Boulogne, Abbeville, and Creil (fares 33 fr. 40, 22 fr. 55, 14 fr. 70 c.); the longest, seldom taken, viâ Hazebrouck and Arras (fares 35 fr. 50 c., 24 fr., 15 fr. 65 c.). The alternative routes given below may be combined to suit individual convenience. — From *London* to *Calais*, see p. xiii.

Calais. — **Stations.** *Calais-Maritime* (Pl. C, 2), for the English traffic; *Calais-Ville*, or *Gare Centrale* (Pl. B, 5), for all trains except those of the Anvin line; *Gare des Fontinettes* (Pl. B, 7) and *Calais-St-Pierre* (Pl. A, 6), for the Anvin line.

Hotels. GRAND HÔTEL, Place Richelieu (Pl. B, 4), R. 3-7, B. 1¼, D. 4 fr. (incl. wine), pens. 10-12½ fr., omn. 50 c.; CENTRAL, in the Gare Centrale, R. 3, D. 3 fr. (incl. wine), good; TERMINUS, in the Gare Maritime; MEURICE, Rue de Guise 7 (Pl. B, 3, 4), R. 3-6, B. 1½, D. 4 (incl. wine), pens. 10 fr.; — DU SAUVAGE, Rue Royale 39 (Pl. B, 4), R. from 2½, B. 1, D. 3½ (incl. wine), pens. 9½ fr., well spoken of; DU COMMERCE, Rue Royale 51 (Pl. B, 4); DE LONDRES, Rue de la Cloche 7 (Pl. B, 3). — **Cafés.** *Bellevue*, *de France*, *du Globe*, Place d'Armes; *Grand Café*, at St. Pierre, corner of the Boulevard Jacquart and the Rue Lafayette.

Post & Telegraph Offices, Place Richelieu (Calais; Pl. B, 4) and Boulevard Pasteur (St. Pierre; Pl. C, 6).

Cabs. Per drive, 1-2 pers. 90 c., 3 pers. 1 fr. 20, 4 pers. 1 fr. 60 c.; per hour, 1½, 2, or 2½ fr.; double fare after 11 p.m.

Tramways. 1. From the *Place d'Armes* (Pl. B, C, 3) to the *Pont St. Pierre* (Pl. E, 6). 2. From the *Boulevard Jacquart* (Pl. C, 5, 6) to the former *Gare de St. Pierre* (Pl. A, 6). 3. From the *Boul. Jacquart* to the *Gare des Fontinettes* (Pl. B, 7). 4. From the *Pont St. Pierre* (Pl. E, 6) to the *Halte St. Pierre* (comp. Pl. F, 8). A small omnibus runs in the season from the *Place d'Armes* (Pl. B, C, 3) to the *Casino* (sea-baths; Pl. A, B, 2); fares, 10-15 c. — A tramway also runs from Calais to *Guines*, viâ Pont-du-Leu, Coulogne, l'Ecluse-Carrée, and Banc-Valois (p. 23; fares 15-60 c.).

Steamboat to *Dover* (for London, p. xiii), thrice daily; fares 13 fr. 15, 10 fr. 60 fr.

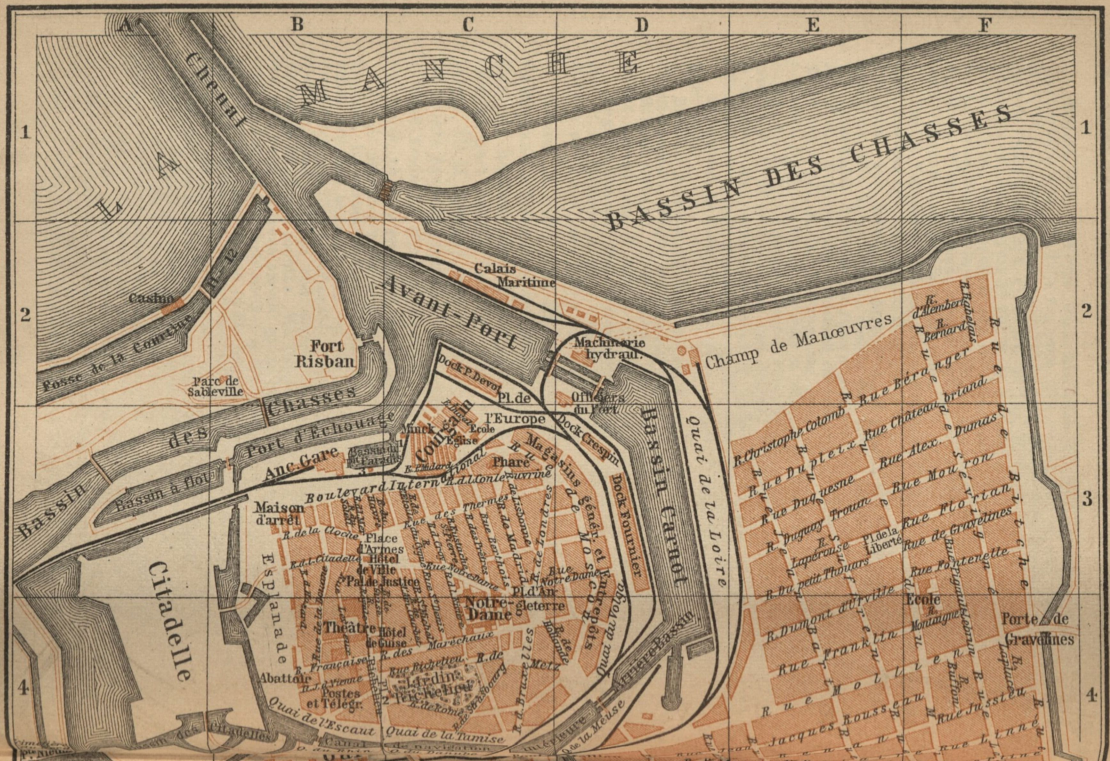
Banks. *Adam & Cie*, Rue Royale 8; *Banque de France*, Rue Leveux 28; *Crédit Lyonnais*, Boulevard Jacquart 34.

British Consul, *C. A. Payton;* Vice-Consul, *E. H. Blomefield.* — **American Consul,** *Jas. B. Milner;* Vice-Consul, *Adolphe C. Lunings.*

English Church (*Holy Trinity*), Rue du Moulin-Brûlé (Pl. C, 6); chaplain, *Rev. M. H. Umbers*, *B. A.* — *Wesleyan Chapel*, Rue du Temple. Services at both at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

Calais, a town with 59,743 inhab., including St. Pierre-lès-Calais, and a fortress of the first class, derives its chief importance from its harbour and its traffic with England, to which it is the nearest port on the French coast. The chalk cliffs and castle of Dover, 18 M. distant, are visible in clear weather. About 260,000 travellers pass through the town annually; and in addition there is a brisk trade in timber, coal, etc. Calais contains 1500 English residents, chiefly engaged in its tulle-manufactories (p. 6).

Calais played a prominent part in the early wars between France and England. Its harbour was the rendezvous for the fleet of the Dauphin Louis, whose aid had been invited by the discontented English barons against King John. In 1346-47, after the battle of Crécy, Edward III. blockaded the town by land and sea and starved it into surrender after a desperate resistance of eleven months. He consented to spare the town on condition that six noble citizens should place themselves, clad in their shirts and with halters about their necks, at his absolute disposal; and it was only by the urgent intercession of his queen, Philippa of Hainault, that he was induced to spare the lives of the unfortunate men, at whose head was the patriotic Eustache de St. Pierre. Calais remained in the hands of the English for two hundred years, in spite of many attempts to retake it, and became an important mart of English traders. In 1558, however, the Duke of Guise with 30,000 men succeeded in finally expelling the small English garrison (500 men) after a siege of seven days. Queen Mary of England felt the loss of the town so acutely that she asserted the name 'Calais' would be found engraven on her heart after her death. In 1560 Mary Stuart set sail from Calais to assume the Scottish crown; and in 1814 Louis XVIII. landed here on his return to his kingdom. The Spaniards made themselves masters of Calais in 1596, but the treaty of Vervins in 1598 restored it permanently to France.



LA MANCHE
Chenal
BASSIN DES CHASSES
Avant-Port
Calais Maritime
Machinerie hydraul.
Champ de Manœuvres
Casino
Fosse de la Courtine
Fort Risban
Parc de Sableville
Port des Chasses
Port d'Echouage
Anc. Gare
Bassin à flot
Bassin Carnot
Quai de la Loire
Officiers du Fort
Pl. de l'Europe
Dock Crespin
Dock Fournier
Dock P. Devot
Phare
Magasins gén. et Entrepôts
Boulevard International
Maison d'arrêt
Place d'Armes
Hôtel de Ville
Pal. de Justice
Pl. d'Angleterre
Notre-Dame
Théâtre
Hôtel de Guise
Esplanade
Citadelle
Abattoir
Postes et Télégr.
Quai de l'Escaut
Quai de la Tamise
Quai de la Meuse
Arrière-Bassin
Quai Arm. Bassin
Rue Béranger
Rue Châteaubriand
Rue Alex. Dumas
Rue Mouron
Rue Florian
Rue de Gravelines
Rue Fontenette
Rue Bitche
Rue Franklin
Rue Mollien
Rue Jacques Rousseau
Rue Jussieu
Rue Linné
Rue Dupleix
Rue Duguesne
Rue Duguay Trouin
Rue Lapérouse
Rue du petit Thouars
Rue Dumont d'Urville
Rue Christophe Colomb
Rue d'Alembert
Rue Bernard
Pl. de la Liberté
Ecole Montaigne
Porte de Gravelines
Rue Faidherbe
Rue Lafayette
Rue Buffon
Rue Richelieu
Rue de Rome
Rue de Metz
Rue de Bruxelles
Rue de Mardick
Rue de Bourbon
Rue de Lorraine
Rue de Thionville
Rue de Sambre
Rue de Bellevue
Rue de Boulogne
Rue de Calais
Rue de la Cloche
Rue Marchaise
Rue Notre-Dame
Rue Française
Rue Vivienne
Rue Dupleix
Rue Duguesne
Rue Duguay Trouin
Rue Lapérouse
Rue du petit Thouars
Rue Dumont d'Urville
Rue Christophe Colomb
Rue d'Alembert
Rue Bernard
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Rue Franklin
Rue Mollien
Rue Jacques Rousseau
Rue Jussieu
Rue Linné
Rue Lafayette
Rue Buffon
Rue Richelieu
Rue de Rome
Rue de Metz
Rue de Bruxelles
Rue de Mardick
Rue de Bourbon
Rue de Lorraine
Rue de Thionville
Rue de Sambre
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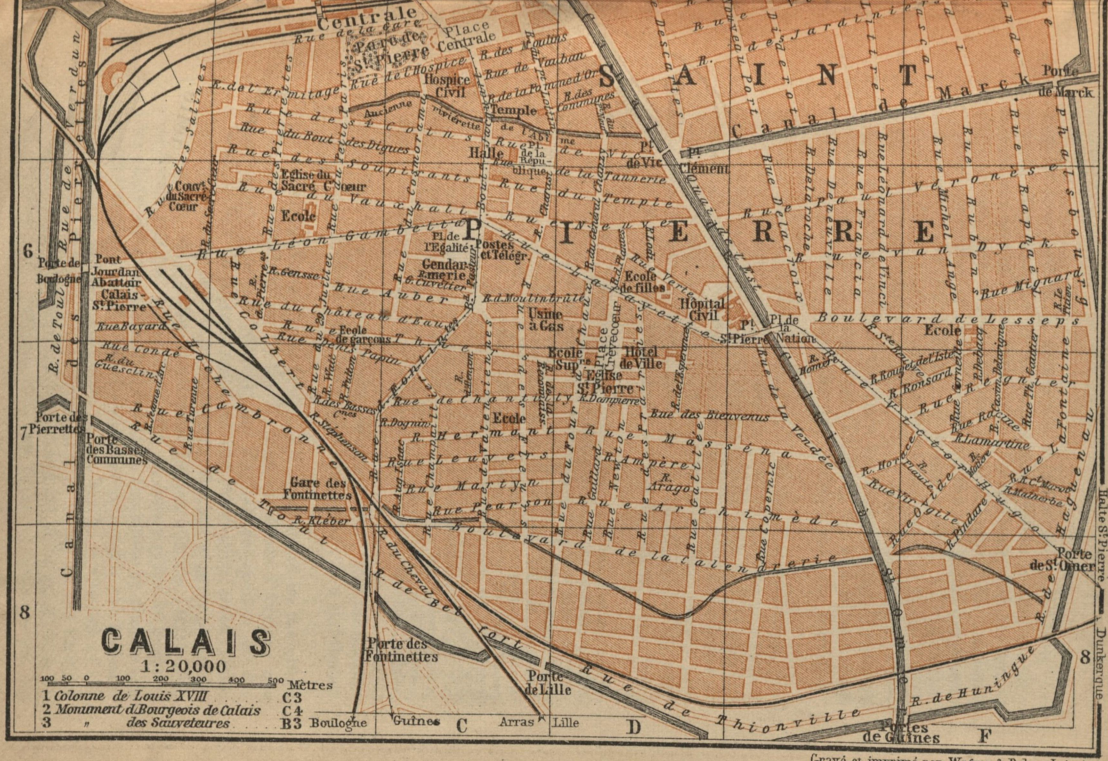
Rue de la Cloche
Rue Marchaise
Rue Notre-Dame
Rue Française
Rue Vivienne


CALAIS
1 : 20,000
100 50 0 100 200 300 400 500 Mètres
1 Colonne de Louis XVIII C3
2 Monument d. Bourgeois de Calais C4
3 „ des Sauveteures B3
Centrale
Gare
St Pierre
Place Centrale
Hospice Civil
Temple
Halle
Eglise du Sacré Cœur
Couv. du Sacré Cœur
Ecole
Pl. de l'Egalité
Postes et Telegr.
Gendarmerie
Ecole de garçons
Usine à Gas
Ecole Sup.
Hôtel de Ville
Eglise St Pierre
Ecole de filles
Hôpital Civil
Pl. de St Pierre
Pl. de la Nation
Ecole
Ecole
Ecole
Pont Jourdan
Abattoir
Calais St Pierre
Porte de Boulogne
Porte de Pierrettes
Porte des Basses Communes
Gare des Fontinettes
Porte des Fontinettes
Porte de Lille
Porte de Gravelines
Porte de Guines
Porte de Marck
Porte de Ste Oener
Halte St Pierre
Dunkerque
Boulogne
Gutnes
Arras
Lille
Rue de Thionville
Rue de Hunzingue
Canal de Marck
Canal des Pierrettes
Rue de Tournay
Rue de Boulogne
Rue de Gravelines
Rue de Guines
Rue de Lille
Rue de Calais
Rue de Thionville
Rue de Dunkerque
Rue de Ste Oener
Rue de la Tannerie
Rue du Temple
Rue de la Fontaine
Rue de la Mer
Rue de la Paix
Rue de la Prison
Rue de la Vierge
Rue de la Ville
Rue de la Victoire
Rue de la Tête d'Or
Rue de la Tête de Bœuf
Rue de la Tête de Mort
Rue de la Tête de Veau
Rue de la Tête de Vache
Rue de la Tête de Cheval
Rue de la Tête de Chien
Rue de la Tête de Chat
Rue de la Tête de Lapin
Rue de la Tête de Poule
Rue de la Tête de Canard
Rue de la Tête de Dindon
Rue de la Tête de Pigeon
Rue de la Tête de Perdrix
Rue de la Tête de Faisan
Rue de la Tête de Grive
Rue de la Tête de Merle
Rue de la Tête de Moineau
Rue de la Tête de Rossignol
Rue de la Tête de Fauvette
Rue de la Tête de Linotte
Rue de la Tête de Chardonneret
Rue de la Tête de Serin
Rue de la Tête de Bouvreuil
Rue de la Tête de Pinson
Rue de la Tête de Mésange
Rue de la Tête de Rouge-gorge
Rue de la Tête de Rouge-queue

The *Harbour*, which is accessible at all states of the tide, has been more than doubled in size by extensive new works, recently completed at a cost of 2,400,000*l.* The *Old Harbour*, with the former railway-station, lies nearest to the Place d'Armes; the imposing **New Harbour* farther to the E. Between the two stand the *Monument des Sauveteurs* (Pl. 3, B, 3), by Lormier, and, a little farther on, a *Column* (Pl. 1, C, 3) commemorating the return of Louis XVIII. in 1814. The *Gare Maritime* (Pl. C, 2), or *Maritime Station*, where passengers from England find the train for Paris waiting, is situated on the N.E. side of the *Avant-Port* (Pl. B, C, 2), and is connected by a short branch-line skirting the new harbour with the *Gare Centrale* (see p. 6).

The old *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. B, C, 3), in the Place d'Armes, the centre of the old town, was erected in 1740 on the site of a former building of which the tower still remains (15th cent.). It is adorned with bronze busts (1636) of the *Duc de Guise*, 'libérateur de Calais en 1558', and *Richelieu*, the founder of the citadel in 1634. On the balcony is a bust of Eustache de St. Pierre (p. 4). The Hôtel de Ville contains a small *Musée*, open 10 to 4 or 5 on Mon., Thurs., Sat., Sun., and holidays.

Ground Floor. Sculptures and antiquities; natural history collections. — 1st Floor. Natural history collections, weapons, ethnographical collection, small works of art, enamels, ornaments, and various other objects.

2nd Floor. Paintings. From right to left: 134. *Chifflart*, Romeo and Juliet; 133. *Amaury-Duval*, Portrait of a child (study); 131. *H. Regnault*, Orpheus in Hades; 129. *Tattegrain*, Women begging for alms at Berck-sur-Mer; 72. *Seghers* (?), Flowers; 125. *F. Cottreau*, Lénore; 48. *Castiglione*, Daphnis and Chloe. — 42. *Brueghel the Elder*, Masquerade; 40. *Honthorst*, Shepherd; 39. *Rubens*, Judgment of Paris; 30. *Rigaud*, Portrait of Louis XV. — 27. *Albano*, Bacchus demanding immortality for Ariadne; 109-112. *Van der Puyl*, Portraits; 23. *Salv. Rosa*, Historical landscape; 19. *Le Bourguignon*, Battle; 10. *Ribera*, Anatomical lesson; 13. *Clouet* (?), Portrait; 8. *N. Poussin*, Triumph of Bacchus. — 62. *Ph. Wouverman*, Battle (1620); 63. *Van de Velde*, Landscape.

To the left is a massive square *Watch Tower*, the foundation of which is referred to 810, and which was used as a lighthouse until 1848.

The church of *Notre-Dame* (Pl. C, 4), approached by the street of the same name leading to the E. from the Place d'Armes, was almost completely rebuilt during the English occupation of the town, and it has undergone considerable renovation since 1866. The building on the left is a reservoir; the spire is unpleasing. The high-altar, with a fine reredos in Italian marble (1624-28), decorated with statues, high reliefs, and an Assumption by *Seghers*, the iron choir-screen, and a Descent from the Cross by *Rubens* (?), in the left transept, are the chief objects of interest in the interior.

At the end of the Rue de Guise, which begins to the left of the Hôtel de Ville, is the *Hôtel de Guise* (Pl. B, C, 4), in the English Tudor style, originally founded by Edward III. as a guildhouse for the woolstaplers, and presented to the Duke of Guise after his

capture of the town. The Place Richelieu leads hence towards the Gare Centrale, passing the *Jardin Richelieu* (Pl. C, 4), in which a *Monument to Eustache de St. Pierre and his Companions* (p. 4), by Rodin, was erected in 1895. On the opposite side of the street is the *Hôtel des Postes*, with the *Public Library* (20,000 vols.) on the first floor (open daily, except Sun., 10-1 and 4-9; closed in Sept.).

The *Sea-Bathing Establishment* (Pl. A, 2; 1 fr., ladies 1 fr. 10 c.) is situated beyond the old harbour, on a fine beach (omn., see p. 4).

The *Gare Centrale* (Pl. B, 5), or principal railway-station, lies between Calais proper and St. Pierre, and has approaches from both. Near it, on the St. Pierre side, is a pretty *Park* (Pl. B, C, 5).

St. Pierre-lès-Calais is the industrial and commercial part of Calais. Its prosperity is due chiefly to its extensive manufacture of tulle and lace, an industry which was introduced from Nottingham in 1818. The *Church of St. Pierre* (Pl. D, 7), built in 1862-70 in the style of the 13th cent., and the *Hôtel de Ville* (1858-64) are both situated in the Place Crèvecœur. The Gothic *Church of the Sacred Heart* (Pl. B, 6) is also of recent date.

From Calais to Dunkirk, 29 M., railway in 1-1½ hr. (fares 5 fr. 25, 3 fr. 55, 2 fr. 30 c.). This branch skirts the town on the E. and S.E., passing the suburban stations of *Les Fontinettes* and *St. Pierre*. The district traversed is flat and intersected by canals. — 15 M. **Gravelines** (*Casino Hôtel; des Messageries; du Commerce*), an uninteresting town with 6202 inhab., is strongly fortified and has a port on the *Aa*, near its embouchure in the North Sea. In the middle ages it belonged to the Counts of Flanders. In 1558 the French were defeated on the sands of Gravelines by the Spaniards under Egmont, who was assisted by the broadsides of an English fleet of ten sail; but exactly one hundred years later the town was finally joined to France. The Spanish Armada was defeated and put to flight by the English fleet in 1588 off Gravelines. A large quantity of eggs and similar produce is annually shipped to England from this port. — 18½ M. *Bourbourg* is the junction for the line from Watten to Gravelines (p. 16). 21 M. *Loon-Plage* is an unpretending bathing-place. — At (28 M.) *Coudekerque-Branche* our line coalesces with the line from Hazebrouck (p. 18). — 29 M. *Dunkirk*, see p. 83.

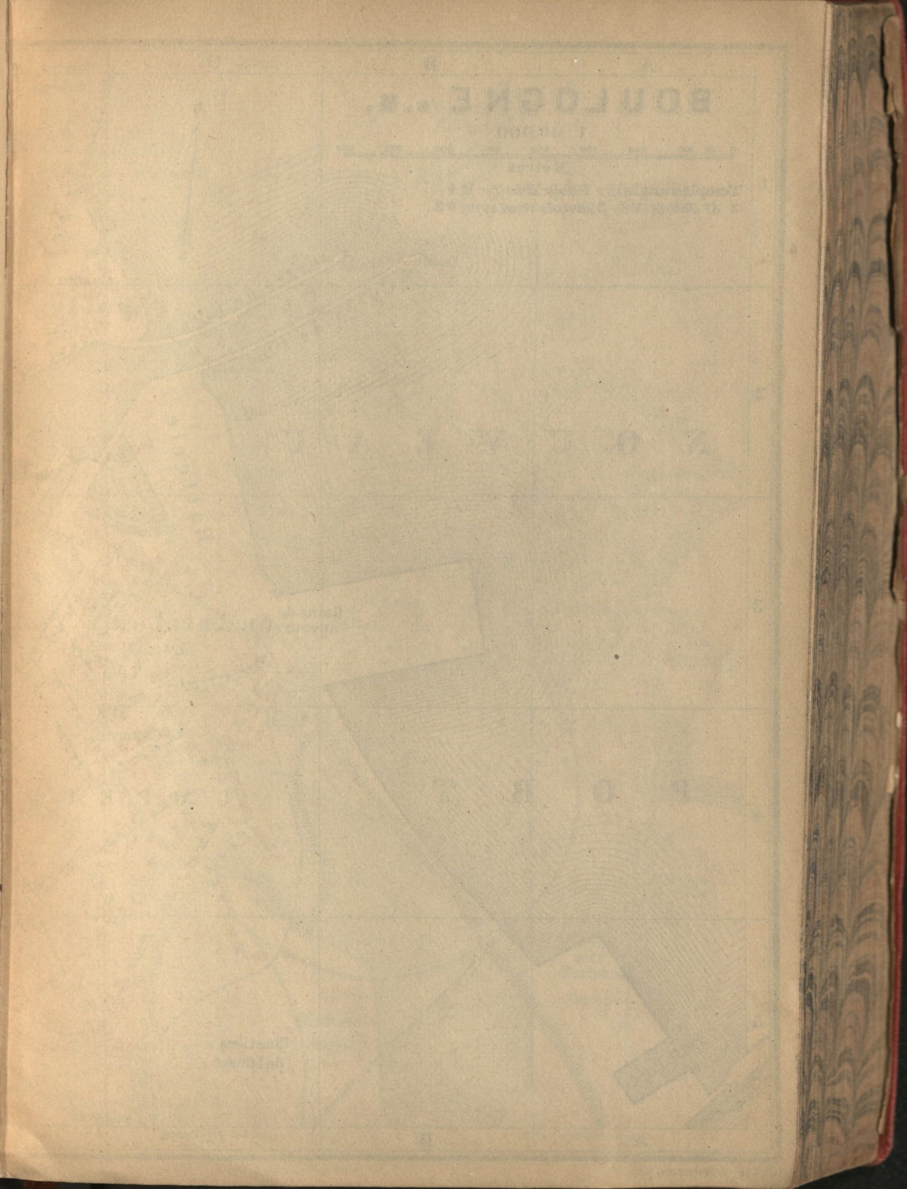
I. From Calais to Amiens.

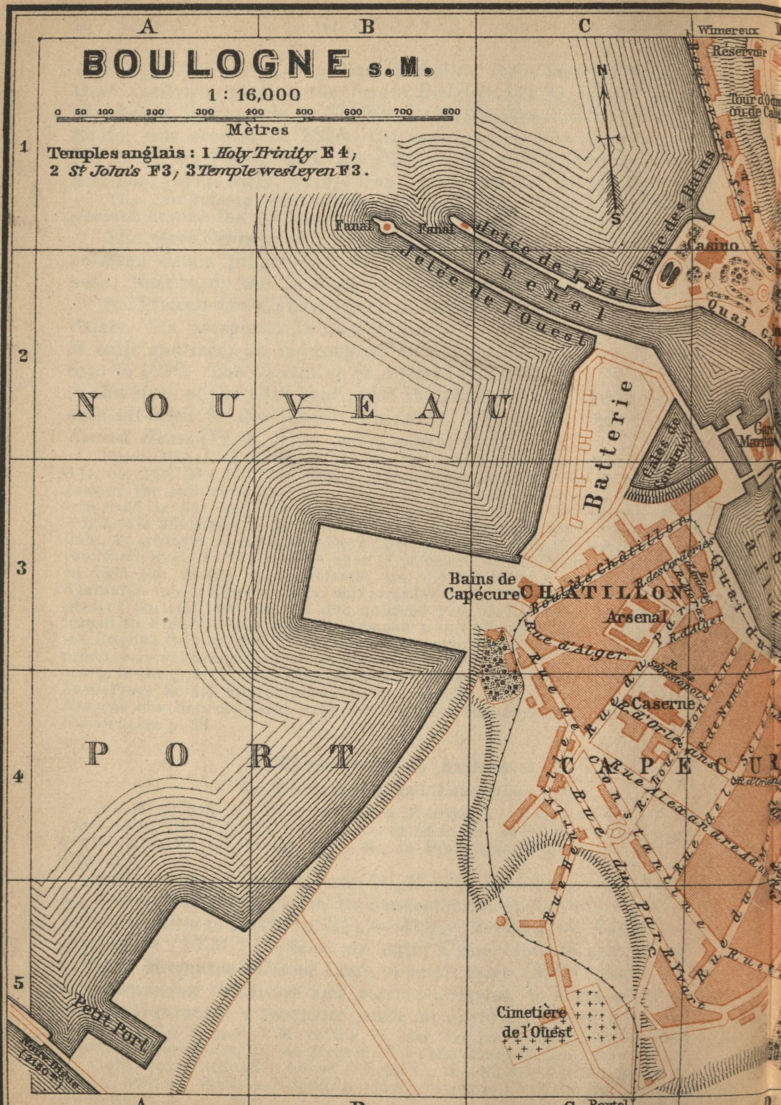
a. Viâ Boulogne and Abbeville.

102 M. (103¾ M. from the Gare Maritime). Railway in 2-5 hrs. (fares 18 fr. 60, 12 fr. 55, 8 fr. 15 c.; or 18 fr. 90, 12 fr. 80, 8 fr. 30 c.). — From Boulogne to Amiens, 76½ M., in 1½-4 hrs. (fares 14 fr., 9 fr. 35, 6 fr. 10 c.).

After leaving Calais we pass (1¼ M.) *Les Fontinettes* and (1½ M.) *St. Pierre* (see above), with its handsome tower, beyond which diverges the line to Anvin (p. 24). — 4½ M. *Fréthun*. — As the train approaches (10 M.) *Caffiers*, we enjoy a fine view to the left. — 15½ M. **Marquise** *(Grand Cerf)*, a small town (3308 inhab.) with important iron foundries and marble-quarries, is situated in the 'Vallée Heureuse', a favourite point for excursions from Boulogne.

About 5½ M. and 7 M. to the W. are the small sea-baths of *Ambleteuse* and *Audresselles*, at the former of which James II. landed in 1689 on his flight from England. About 5½ M. to the N. lies *Wissant* (Hôtel des Bains), another small sea-bathing place, between Cap Gris-Nez and Cap Blanc-Nez.





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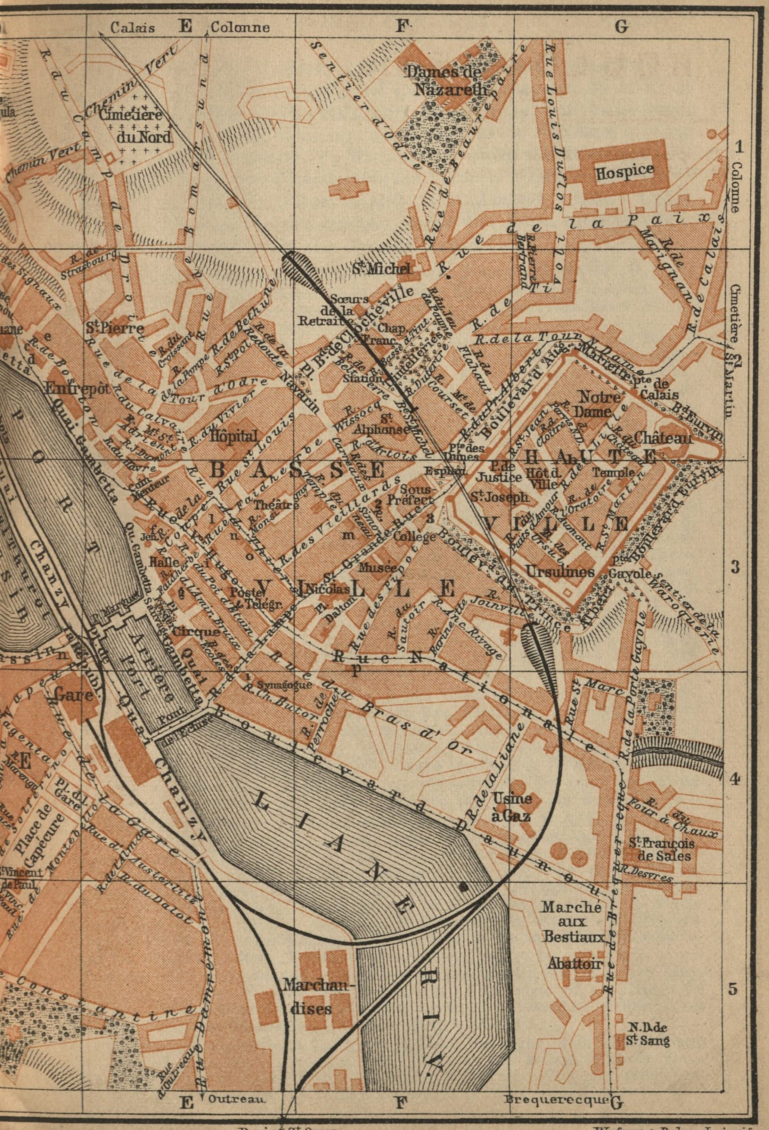
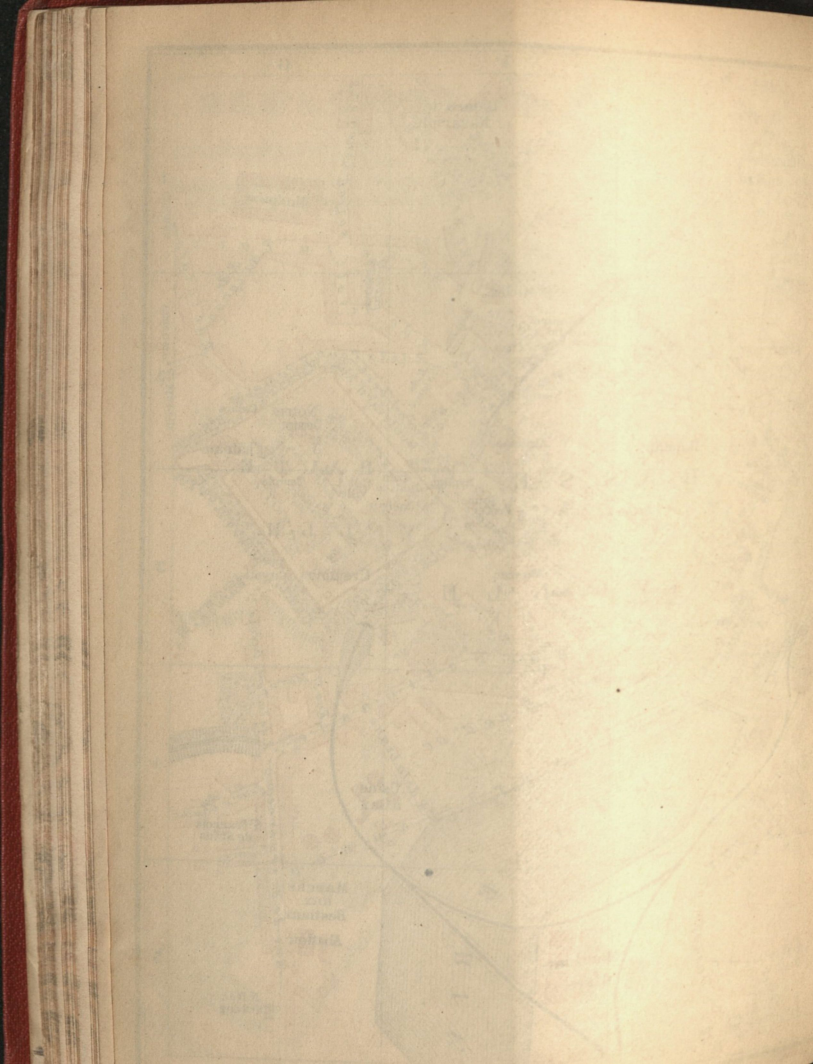

Calais
E
Colonne
F
G
Dames de Nazareth
Cimetière du Nord
Hospice
Rue de la Paix
Rue de la Tour
Rue Marignan
Cimetière St Martin
St Michel
Sœurs de la Retraite
Chap. Prot.
St Pierre
Entrepôt
Hôpital
Notre Dame
Château
Temple
Hôtel de Ville
Justice de Paix
Prés des Dames
Esplanade
St Joseph
Sous Préfect.
Théâtre
Collège
Musée
Ursulines
Gayole
Halle
Poste et Telégr.
St Nicolas
Cirque
Synagogue
Gare
Usine à Gaz
St François de Sales
Marché aux Bestiaux
Abattoir
Marchandises
N. D. de St Sang
Rue Nationale
Boulevard Brunehaut
Rue du Bras d'Or
Rue de la Ligne
Rue de la Porte Gayole
Rue Ste Marc
Rue de Brequerecque
Rue de Calais
Rue de Thérouanne
Rue de Dunkerque
Rue de Strasbourg
Rue de Lille
Rue de la Pompe
Rue Neuve
Rue Wissocq
Rue Thiers
Rue Impériale
Rue Royale
Rue Basse
Rue Haute
Rue Fontaine
Rue Carnot
Rue Gambetta
Rue Monge
Rue Arago
Rue Pasteur
Rue Victor Hugo
Rue Jacquard
Rue Dauphine
Rue Ste Barbe
Rue Ste Claire
Rue Ste Marie
Rue Ste Thérèse
Rue Ste Anne
Rue Ste Agnès
Rue Ste Catherine
Rue Ste Elisabeth
Rue Ste Geneviève
Rue Ste Hélène
Rue Ste Isabelle
Rue Ste Julie
Rue Ste Madeleine
Rue Ste Marguerite
Rue Ste Pauline
Rue Ste Rose
Rue Ste Sophie
Rue Ste Thérèse
Rue Ste Ursule
Rue Ste Valentine
Rue Ste Véronique
Rue Ste Victoire
Rue Ste Vierge
Rue Ste Vincent
Rue Ste Vitrine
Rue Ste Volcan
Rue Ste Wagon
Rue Ste Xavier
Rue Ste Yolande
Rue Ste Zélie
Rue Ste Zoé
Rue Ste Zénaïde
Rue Ste Zénobie
Rue Ste Zéphirine
Rue Ste Zéphyrine
Rue Ste Zéphyrin
Rue Ste Zéphyr



21½ M. *Wimille-Wimereux.* At Wimereux (Hôtel de la Manche; des Bains; sea-baths) is a ruined harbour, excavated in 1803 at Napoleon I.'s orders. — The train now comes in sight of the Colonne de la Grande Armée, marking the situation of Napoleon's camp (p. 10). Beyond a tunnel, ½ M. long, we enter the station of —

25½ M. *Boulogne-Tintelleries* (see below), where passengers to Boulogne by through-trains to and from Amiens alight. Other trains pass through another tunnel, cross the *Liane* by means of a curved viaduct, and enter the *Grande Gare* of —

25½ M. **Boulogne-sur-Mer.** — **Stations.** *Boulogne-Central* (Pl. D, E, 4), on the left bank of the Liane, near the Arrière Port; *Boulogne-Maritime* (Pl. D, 2), a little to the N., for the English traffic; *Boulogne-Tintelleries* (Pl. F, 2), for the express trains between Calais and Paris.

Hotels. Near the baths: Hôtel du Pavillon Impérial et des Bains de Mer (Pl. a; D, 1), with lift, R. from 6, B. 1¾, D. 6, pens., not after 15th July, 13 fr.; South-Eastern Hotel (Pl. à; D, 1); de la Plage (Pl. â; D, 1); Brighton et Marine (Pl. b; D, 2), R. from 6, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. from 12½ fr.; all in the Boul. Ste. Beuve; de Folkestone (Pl. c; D, 2), Quai Gambetta 74; du Globe et d'Amiens, same quay; de Paris et de Boulogne (Pl. d; D, 2), same quay 66; Berry, Rue de Boston 96, at the end next the douane (Pl. D, 2). — In the town: Hôtel des Bains et de Bellevue (Pl. f; E, 3), Quai Gambetta and Rue Victor Hugo 69, R. from 4½, B. 1½, déj. 3½, . 5, pens. 9½-15 fr.; Christol et Bristol (Pl. g; E, 3), Place Frédéric Sauvage 14, near the station; Meurice et de l'Univers (Pl. i, k; E, 2-3), Rue Victor Hugo 35, R. from 4, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 11 fr.; Métropole (Pl. l; E, 3), Rue Faidherbe 27; Derveaux (Pl. m; F, 3), Grande Rue 75, opposite the Museum; Hôt. du Lion-d'Argent (Pl. o; E, 3), Rue Adolphe Thiers 33 (déj. 3½ fr.); Hôt. du Commerce (Pl. n; E, 3), same street 27; Hôt. de France (Pl. p; F, 3, 4), Rue Nationale (pens. 7½ fr.); Hôt. de Flandre, Quai Gambetta 52, R. 3-4½, B. 1, déj. 3-3½, D. 4 fr., incl. wine; du Louvre (Pl. n; D, 3), near the railway-station. — In the upper town: Hôt. de Bourgogne (Pl. h; G, 2,3), Rue de Lille 11, R. 3-4, B. 1-1¼, déj. 2, D. 3, pens. 5-8 fr. — There are also numerous *Pensions* and furnished apartments.

Restaurants. *Casino*, déj. 4, D. 5 fr.; *Hôtel de Flandre*, Quai Gambetta 52, déj. 2, D. 2½ fr.; others in the Rue Monsigny, near the theatre; also at the above-named hotels and at the railway-stations.

Cafés. *Gr. Café de Boulogne*, *Continental*, Rue Adolphe Thiers 63 and 53; *du Phénix*, Rue Victor Hugo 59; others in the Rue Monsigny, etc.

Cabs. From 6 a.m. to midnight, per drive 1½ fr., per hour 2 fr.; from midnight to 6 a.m. 2 fr. and 2½ fr.; outside the town, per hour 2½ fr.

Electric Tramways. 1. From the Place Dalton (Pl. F, 3) to the Casino (Pl. D, 1; 15 c.); 2. From the Casino to the slaughter-house and to Brequerecque (Pl. G, 5; 15 c.); 3. From the Place Dalton to the Portel (30 c.) viâ Châtillon (Pl. C, 3) and the baths of Capécure (10 c.); 4. From the Pl. Dalton to Pont Neuf d'Outreau (Pl. E, 5; 15 c.); 5. From the Pl. Dalton to St. Martin (Pl. G, 2), viâ the Dernier Sou (20 c.); 6. From the Pl. Dalton to Wimereux (Pl. C, D, 1; 30 c.). Each line is divided into several sections, the fares of which are affixed at the central station in the Place Dalton. — Narrow gauge line from Portel to Bonningues, see p. 11.

Steamboat to Folkestone (for London, see p. xiii), twice daily; fares about 12 fr., 9 fr. 50 c. — **To New York.** The boats of the Hamburg American line call at Boulogne once a week. — Excursion steamers on Sun. and holidays in summer, 75 c. for trip of 1 hour.

Bathing Establishment on the beach on the right bank of the Liane (p. 9). Sea-bath, incl. machine, 1 fr.; bath in the swimming-bath 50 c.; subscription for 12 baths 9 fr. or 5½ fr.; ladies' bathing costumes 25 c., drawers 15 c., peignoirs 10 or 25 c., towel 5 or 10 c. — *Hot Baths*, 1 fr.

Casino. Admission, per day 1 fr., week 10, fortnight 17, month 29 fr.; double tickets 19, 32, or 54 fr., etc. Adm. to *Theatre*, 4 fr. Subscription to both (16 theatrical performances), 22, 39, or 67 fr.; double ticket 39, 67, 111 fr.; etc. See the gratuitous 'Guide Programme'.

Golf Links (18 holes) at Mayville.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 3), Rue du Pot-d'Etain 12.

British Vice-Consul, *H. F. Farmer*, Rue Correnson 2. — **American Consular Agent**, *Wm. Hale*, Rue des Ecoles 36. — **Bankers.** *Banque de France*, Rue Victor Hugo 46; *Société Générale*, Rue Faidherbe 73; *Adam & Co.*, Rue Victor Hugo 6 (also Lloyd's agents). — *Merridew's Library*, Rue Victor Hugo 60.

Physicians. *Dr. Carr*, Rue Faidherbe 69; *Dr. Philip*, Rue Victor Hugo 33; *Dr. Docker*, homeopath, Rue Marignan 13. — **Dentists.** *Mr. Hillman*, Rue Adolphe Thiers 29; *Mr. Manton*, Grande Rue 14; *Mr. McConaghy*, Rue Victor Hugo 44.

English Churches (services at 11 and 7.30). *Holy Trinity* (Pl. 1; F, 4), Rue de la Lampe; Rev. W. M. Reid. — *St. John's* (Pl. 2; F, 3), Rue des Vieillards; Rev. J. R. Dutton Tompson. — *Wesleyan Methodist Church* (Pl. 3; F, 3), Grande Rue 70; Rev. J. Gaskin; services at 11 and 7.

Boulogne-sur-Mer, so called to distinguish it from Boulogne-sur-Seine near Paris, the *Bononia* (?) or *Gessoriacum* of the Romans, is an important seaport and commercial town, situated on the *Liane*, with a population of 49,945, of whom over 1000 are English residents. Its numerous schools enjoy a high reputation. Boulogne is an important herring-port and exports large quantities of salted fish; and it is the chief centre in France for the manufacture of steel pens, introduced from England in 1846. The town is divided into the *Haute Ville*, or old town on the height to the E., and the much larger *Basse Ville*, including the harbour. The part of the Basse Ville on the left or W. bank of the Liane, on which is the principal railway-station (see below), is known as *Capécure*. Its church of *St. Vincent-de-Paul* (Pl. D, 4, 5) is a modern Gothic edifice in the style of the 13th century.

The *Harbour*, especially the E. part near the *Douane* (Pl. D, 2), presents a very busy scene. Boulogne stands next to Marseilles, Le Havre, and Bordeaux among the seaports of France. Its commercial importance is increasing, and in 1879 extensive operations were begun with the view of enlarging the port, but their completion has been deferred owing to the lack of funds. Within the port new stone quays have been built and the harbour deepened to enable vessels to arrive and start at low water. The *Bassin à flot*, a large semicircular basin on the left bank of the Liane, was constructed by Napoleon to accommodate the flotilla which was to convey his troops to England (see p. 10). The *Building Slips* and the *Batteries* defending the entrance to the harbour are both situated on the W. bank. The *West Pier* stretches into the sea for a distance of 765 yds.

The *Gare Maritime* (Pl. D, 2), on the quay of the Folkestone steamers (p. 7), is connected with the *Central Railway Station* (Pl. D, E, 4) by a short branch-line. On the right bank of the Liane, immediately beyond the *Pont Marguet* (Pl. E, 3), is a bronze statue (Pl. E, 3), by Lafrance, of *Frédéric Sauvage* (1786-1857),

who was among the first to use screw propellers for steamboats. — Thence the *Quai Gambetta* leads to the N. to the *Halle* (Pl. E, 3), in the small square adjoining which is a statue of *Edward Jenner* (1749-1823), the discoverer of vaccination, by Eug. Paul (1858).

The *Fish Market* is held early in the morning in the *Halle* (Pl. E, 3). The fishermen and their families occupy a separate quarter ('la Beurrière') on the W. side of the town, and form one-tenth of the population. They partly adhere to the picturesque costume of their ancestors, and they differ somewhat in character and customs from the other inhabitants of the town.

Farther along the busy quay is the *Douane* (Pl. D, 2), or custom house, near which is a large salt-warehouse.

The **Etablissement de Bains*, with its *Garden* and handsome *Casino* (Pl. D, 1, 2), occupies the rest of the space between the E. Pier and the cliffs. The garden is open to visitors, but non-subscribers pay 20 c. for admission on concert-days (subscrip., see p. 7). The beach is sandy and very extensive. The Etablissement contains a swimming-bath for use when the sea is too rough for bathing. — The foot of the cliffs, beyond the casino, is skirted by the *Boulevard Ste. Beuve*, named in honour of the eminent critic (1804-69), who was born at Boulogne.

The *East Pier*, or *Jetée de l'Est* (Pl. B, C, 1, 2), which extends 650 yds. into the sea, is a favourite promenade, especially at full tide, when the steamers enter or leave the port, and on summer evenings. In clear weather the South Foreland lights are visible; the revolving white and red light to the N. at Cap Gris-Nez is very distinct. — On the cliff is the ruined *Tour d'Odre* ('Turris ardens'; Pl. D, 1), a Roman beacon-tower, built under Caligula in 40 A.D. — The modern Gothic church of *St. Pierre-des-Marins* (Pl. E, 2), with a lofty spire, is in the style of the 14th century.

We now retrace our steps to visit the town. The *Rue Victor Hugo* (Pl. E, 3) and its continuation, the *Rue Nationale*, contain the principal shops. The *Rue Adolphe Thiers*, parallel to the Rue Victor Hugo, begins at the Place Dalton (Pl. F, 3), in which rises the church of *St. Nicholas* (17-18th cent.). This square is the chief tramway-centre. The *Grande Rue* ascends from this point to the Haute Ville.

The *Museum* (Pl. F, 3), in the Grande Rue, contains ethnographical, historical, and natural history collections, some Egyptian antiquities, and a few pictures, mostly of the modern French school (open in summer daily, except Tues., 11-4; in winter on Sun., Wed., Thurs., and Sat.). The *Public Library*, on the second floor, contains 65,000 vols. and 305 MSS. (open daily, except Frid., 10-4).

At the top of the Grande Rue, on the left, is the *Sous-Préfecture* (Pl. F, 3), the pretty *Square* in front of which is adorned with a colossal bust of Henri II., by *David*, commemorating the restoration of the town to France by the English in the reign of that monarch (1550). In the *Boulevard Mariette*, farther on, is a bronze statue of *Aug. Mariette* (Pl. G, 2), the eminent Egyptologist, who was a native

of Boulogne (1821-81), by Jacquemart. A little to the N. is a public park known as *Les Tintelleries* (Pl. F, 2), where concerts are given in summer. A monument in this park, by Thomas, commemorates the first successful balloon-voyage from France to England, achieved in 1886 by Fr. Lhoste. Close by is the *Boulogne-Tintelleries Station* (p. 7) on the line to Calais.

The HAUTE VILLE (Pl. F, G, 2, 3) is enclosed by ramparts, dating from the 13th cent., 430 yds. long, 350 yds. broad, and flanked with round turrets, 55 ft. high. Of its four gateways, the *Porte des Dunes*, the *Porte Gayole*, and the *Porte de Calais*, are still extant. — We enter by the Porte des Dunes, flanked by two massive round towers, within which, to the left, are situated the modern *Palais de Justice* (Pl. F, 3) and (a little farther on) the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. G, 3), erected in 1734 on the site of an ancient castle, where the crusader Godfrey de Bouillon was born in 1065.

In the Rue de Lille, which leads from the Hôtel de Ville to the Porte de Calais, is the *Church of Notre-Dame* (Pl. G, 2), a building in the degraded Italian style, erected in 1827-66 on the site of a Gothic church which was destroyed in 1793. The lantern surmounting the dome is crowned with a colossal statue of the Virgin, which forms the most conspicuous point in the whole town. Extensive *View, comprising the 'dunes', the plateau traversed by the railway to Calais, in the foreground Napoleon's Column, and in the distance, in clear weather, the white cliffs of the English coast. The entrance to the staircase is by a door to the right, in the interior of the church (adm. 1 fr.; custodian at the S. portal).

The interior contains an elaborate high-altar, executed in Rome at the expense of Prince Torlonia; a fine monument to Mgr. Haffreingue; six chapels adorned with frescoes by Soulacroix; and a Lady Chapel, which is resorted to by pilgrims. — The *Crypt* (adm. 1 fr.), dating partly from the 12th cent., contains some old tombs and some antiquities found in digging the foundations of the church.

The *Château* (Pl. G, 2), in which Louis Napoleon was confined after the attempted insurrection of 1840, is the ancient citadel of Boulogne, and dates from the 13th century. It is now converted into barracks and an artillery depot (no admission). — The *Cemetery* of the Haute Ville (beyond Pl. G, 2) contains the graves of *Sir Harris Nicolas*, *Basil Montague*, and numerous other Englishmen.

In 1804 Napoleon I. assembled an army of 172,000 infantry and 9000 cavalry on the table-land to the N. of Boulogne, under the command of Marshals Soult, Ney, Davoust, and Victor, and collected in the harbour a flotilla of 2413 craft of various dimensions, for the purpose of invading England and establishing a republic there. The troops were admirably drilled, and only awaited the arrival of the fleets from Antwerp, Brest, Cadiz, and the harbours of the Mediterranean, which had been in the course of formation for several years for this express purpose. Their union was prevented by the English fleet under Sir Robert Calder; and the victory of Nelson at Trafalgar, on 22nd Oct., 1805, completed the discomfiture of the undertaking.

NAPOLEON'S COLUMN, or the *Colonne de la Grande-Armée*, a Doric column, 172 ft. in height, situated 2 M. from Boulogne on the road to Calais (comp.

Pl. G, 1), was founded in 1804 to commemorate the expedition against England, the first stone being laid by Marshal Soult in the presence of the whole army. The first empire left the monument unfinished, and in 1821 Louis XVIII. caused the work to be resumed, intending that the column should commemorate the restoration of the Bourbons; but it was not completed till 1841, when its original destination was revived. The summit (view) is occupied by a statue of the emperor, one of *Bosio's* finest works.

From *Le Portel*, a large fishing-village 2 M. to the S.W. of Boulogne, a narrow-gauge line runs viâ Boulogne to *Bonningues*, on the line from Calais to Anvin.

From Boulogne to St. Omer, 40 M., railway in 2 hrs. (fares 6 fr. 85, 4 fr. 90, 3 fr. 20 c.). — This line diverges to the left from that to Paris at (5½ M.) *Hesdigneul* (see below), and ascends the pretty valley of the *Liane*. — 10 M. *Samer*, with 2160 inhab.; 15½ M. *Desvres*, with 4800 inhab., formerly fortified. The railway skirts a range of picturesque hills. — 20 M. *Lottinghem* carries on the active preparation of phosphates, exported to England and Brittany for manure. — 28½ M. *Lumbres*, the junction of the line from Calais to Anvin (p. 24); 37 M. *Arques*, the junction of a line to Berguette (p. 18). We then pass under the canal from Aire to St. Omer beside the hydraulic lift (p. 17; to the left), and join the line from Calais viâ Arras. — 40 M. *St. Omer*, see p. 16.

From Boulogne to Arras, 79 M., railway in 3½-4 hrs. (fares 14 fr. 35, 9 fr. 70, 6 fr. 30 c.). — At (17½ M.) *Etaples* (see below) this line diverges from the railway to Amiens.

23½ M. **Montreuil-sur-Mer** (*Hôtel de France*, good), an ancient little town with 3560 inhab., is situated on a hill now 9 M. from the sea, though, as the name indicates, it was formerly on the coast. Montreuil was at one time fortified, and its lofty walls and citadel still remain. The *Church* is a handsome Gothic building, and the *Hospital*, recently rebuilt, has a fine chapel in the style of the 16th century. — About 1½ M. from the town, at the village of *Neuville-sous-Montreuil*, is the *Chartreuse de Neuville* or *de Notre-Dame-des-Prés*, the extensive buildings of which resemble those of the Grande Chartreuse near Grenoble. The convent, founded here in the 14th cent., was partly destroyed and sold at the Revolution, but was repurchased by the Carthusians and almost completely rebuilt in 1872-75 in the Gothic style. As a result of the Associations Law of 1901 it is now empty, and visitors are no longer admitted. — From Montreuil-sur-Mer a line runs to (10 M.) *Rang-du-Fliers-Verton* (p. 12), and another to (46½ M.) *Aire-sur-la-Lys* (p. 18) viâ (25 M.) *Fruges* (p. 23) and (39 M.) *Thérouanne*, a large village to the S. of the site of the important mediæval town of that name (the *Taruenna* of antiquity), which was fortified by Francis I. but destroyed by Charles V. in 1553 in revenge for the loss of the 'three bishoprics' (Metz, Verdun, and Toul) in 1552.

Beyond Montreuil the Arras line ascends the valley of the *Canche* to (38 M.) **Hesdin** (*Hôtel de France*), a small town founded by Charles V. in 1554, after the destruction of *Vieil Hesdin*, 2½ M. farther up the valley. From Hesdin roads lead to (12 M.) Crécy (p. 14) and to Agincourt (p. 23). — 43 M. *Blangy-sur-Ternoise*, 3½ M. to the S.E. of Agincourt (p. 23). — 49 M. **Anvin** (p. 24). 52 M. *Wavrans*. 55 M. **St. Pol** (p. 24). — The train ascends the valley of the *Scarpe*. — 70 M. *Mont-Saint-Eloi*, a village on a height to the right, with a church with two tall towers (18th cent.) and other relics of an ancient abbey. The railway then turns to the left, and joins the line from Paris to Arras. — 79 M. *Arras*, see p. 19.

Quitting Boulogne, the train traverses the valley of the Liane. At (26¾ M.) *Outreau* the line from the Gare Centrale joins that from Boulogne-Tintelleries (p. 7). To the left are the town of Boulogne and the bridge over the Liane on the line to Calais. Several large cement-works are passed. 28½ M. *Pont-de-Briques*; 31 M. *Hesdigneul* (junction for St. Omer, see above). — 42½ M. *Etaples* (Hôt. Joos,

Hôt. Vasseur, in the village; Berthol, Ponthioux, at the station) is the junction for Arras (see p. 11).

From Etaples an electric tramway plies to (3½ M.) **Le Touquet** or *Paris-Plage* (**Hôt. Château du Touquet*, R. & B. from 7, déj. 3½, D. 4½ fr.; *Grand Hôtel*, pens. 7-15 fr.; *Hôt. des Bains*, 6-12 fr.; *des Dunes*, 6-12 fr.; *Clarisse*, 6-8 fr.), a summer-resort situated at the mouth of the *Canche*, with a fine sandy beach, a casino, good golf-links, a motor-track, etc. The pine-woods (*Forêt du Touquet*) which fringe it were planted on the dunes in 1837.

The train crosses the *Baie de la Canche* by a viaduct. 46½ M. *St. Josse.* — 49½ M. *Rang-du-Fliers-Verton.*

From Rang-du-Fliers-Verton to Berck, 4½ M., railway in 14-18 min. (fares 70, 55, 40 c.). **Berck** (*Gr. Hôtel de Berck et de la Plage; de Londres; de France et des Bains; Grand Hôtel; Hôt. de Paris; Continental*, etc.), a small sea-bathing place with 7800 inhab., a *Kursaal*, etc., is rapidly growing in popularity. Two *Hospitals* for children have been built in this healthy spot.

The name of (53½ M.) *Conchil-le-Temple* is a reminiscence of the Knights Templar. The *Authie* is crossed. 56 M. *Quend-Fort-Mahon* is the station for *Fort Mahon* and *St-Quentin-Plage*, two small bathing-places. — 60 M. **Rue** (*Hôt. des Voyageurs*). The beautiful *Chapelle du St. Esprit*, adjoining the church, is a relic of an older church dating from the 13-16th centuries.

66 M. *Noyelles* is connected by a branch-railway with (7 M.) *Forest-l'Abbaye* (p. 14). In the vicinity is the ford of *Blanchetaque*, where Edward III. crossed the *Somme* before the battle of Crécy (see p. 14).

A branch-railway runs from Noyelles, along an embankment washed by the sea at high tide, to (4 M.) **St. Valery-sur-Somme** (*Casino-Grand-Hôtel*, pens. from 7½ fr.), a town with 3550 inhabitants. From this little port William the Conqueror set sail for England on Sept. 27th, 1066. Some of the ancient fortifications still remain. At low tide the wet sands at the mouth of the Somme may be crossed on foot (two ferries, 20 and 15 c.) to (¾ hr.) Le Crotoy (see below). — From St. Valery the line goes on to (8½ M.) *Cayeux* (Hôt. des Bains; du Commerce), a frequented sea-bathing resort.

Another branch-railway runs from Noyelles to (5 M.) **Le Crotoy** (*Hôtel Delant*, pens. 10 fr.; *de la Marine; du Crotoy*), an unpretending sea-bathing place, with a small harbour and some remains of its old fortifications.

To the right as we proceed stretches the wide bay at the mouth of the Somme, crossed by the branch-line to St. Valery (see above). Beyond (69 M.) *Port-le-Grand* we cross the canalized Somme.

74 M. **Abbeville** (*Hôtel de la Gare*, good; *de France*, Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville; *de la Tête-de-Boeuf*, Rue St. Gilles; *Cafés* in the Place de l'Amiral-Courbet), an ancient fortress and an important cloth-manufacturing town, with 20,388 inhab., is situated on the Somme, on which there is a small harbour.

Abbeville was of sufficient importance under Hugh Capet to receive a girdle of ramparts, and it was the rendezvous for the leaders of the first two crusades. At the marriage of Eleanor of Castile to Edward I. in 1272 it passed to England, and it remained with little interruption under English dominion for nearly 200 years. After a short period under the dukes of Burgundy, it fell finally to France in 1477. In 1514 the marriage of Louis XII. with Mary Tudor, sister of Henry VIII., was celebrated at Abbeville; and in 1527 Wolsey and Francis I. signed here their alliance against Charles V.

The most interesting building in the town is the *Church of St. Vulfran*, a Gothic edifice of the 15th and 16th cent., completed in the 17th cent. on a smaller scale. The handsome façade has two towers terminating in platforms, and three portals in the Renaissance style, with richly decorated doors. The exterior of the nave is adorned with elegant buttresses and two open galleries with balustrades. The windows are surmounted by truncated gables. To the N. is a tower adjoining a wall, which was intended, according to the original plan, to form part of the transept.

The effect of the interior is much less pleasing than that of the exterior. The nave is narrow, and the arches, injured by the sinking of the foundations, have required to be extraneously supported. Contrary to the usual rule, the choir is the least ancient part, dating from the 17th century. The rich triforium in the Flamboyant style is remarkable. The first chapel on the left has a fine Renaissance altar-piece, and the third chapels on each side contain good sculptures (15-16th cent.). The Chapelle de Notre Dame des Merciers, at the end of the S. aisle, contains a large gilded Gothic canopy, in front of a recess filled by a sculptured group of the Madonna upon clouds, surrounded with angels. The altar at the end of the choir has a curious antependium (15th cent.) painted on a gold ground. In the sacristy is a silver Madonna of 1624 on a pedestal of 1568; also a 16th cent. evangelium.

The *Hôtel Dieu*, behind the church, partly dates from the 14-15th centuries. — The Place de l'Amiral-Courbet, farther on, is embellished with a monument to *Admiral Courbet* (1819-85), who was a native of the town, by Falguière and Mercié. — *Lesueur*, the composer (1760-1837), who was born near Abbeville, is commemorated by a bronze statue, by Rochet, in the Place St. Pierre.

In the public garden at the end of this Place is the *Musée d'Abbeville et du Ponthieu* (open on Thurs., Sun., and holidays, 12 to 4 or 5; at other times on application), containing natural history collections, paintings, engravings, sculptures, etc. The *Public Library*, in an adjoining building, contains 43,000 vols. and 329 MSS. — The *Eglise du St. Sépulcre*, to the left from the Place St. Pierre, dates from the 15th century.

The Rue Boucher-de-Perthes, the first on the left as we quit the Place de l'Amiral-Courbet by the Rue St. Gilles, is called after the learned geologist and antiquarian of that name (1788-1868), whose house, in this street, is now occupied by the small *Musée Boucher-de-Perthes*, consisting of antiquities and a collection of 1600 small paintings of the French, Flemish, and Dutch schools, many of doubtful authenticity (adm. as to the preceding Musée; closed on Mon.).

The church of *St. Gilles*, at the end of the Rue St. Gilles, possesses a beautiful Flamboyant portal. No. 83 in this street is a handsome old house with caryatides, bas-reliefs, etc.

The *Monts de Caubert*, to the S. of Abbeville, were the site of an immense Roman camp, capable of accommodating 14 legions, no trace of which, however, now remains.

From Abbeville to Béthune, 58½ M., railway in 2-2½ hrs. (fares 10 fr. 55, 7 fr. 10, 4 fr. 65 c.). — The line crosses the railway to Amiens,

and skirts the ramparts on the S.E. side of Abbeville, near St. Gilles. — 8 M. **St. Riquier** *(Hôtel de l'Ange-Gabriel)*, an ancient town, was formerly highly celebrated for its abbey, which was founded towards the end of the 4th cent. and enjoyed the special favour of Dagobert, Charlemagne, and Hugh Capet. It has, however, never recovered from its frequent destruction at the hands of Normans, Burgundians, French, Germans, and English. In 1536 a determined attack on the town by the troops of Charles V. was valorously repulsed, chiefly through the bravery of the women. One heroine, named Becquétoille, is said to have captured a hostile flag with her own hands. The abbey was rebuilt after a fire in the 18th cent.; it is now occupied by a seminary and is comparatively uninteresting. The adjoining **Church of St. Riquier* is, however, a most notable example of Gothic architecture in the 15th and 16th centuries. The façade and W. tower are lavishly adorned with sculpture, though the soft nature of the stone has unfortunately withstood the ravages of the weather very poorly. The vaulting of the interior deserves special notice, as do also some of the statues, the fonts, the bas-reliefs on the walls, the choir-stalls, and the high-altar, with a large wooden statue of Christ by Girardon. The Salle de la Trésorerie is adorned with ten frescoes from the life of St. Riquier, with inscriptions in old French, and with a kind of Dance of Death, entitled 'the Three Dead and the Three Living' (16th cent.). The treasury is still rich.

20 M. *Auxi-le-Château* (Hôt. St. Martin), a small town on the Authie, with the scanty ruins of a château, referred to the 12th century. — 28½ M. *Frévent;* 38½ M. *St. Pol.* For these two stations and the connecting railway, see p. 24. 43 M. *Brias* is the junction for Bully-Grenay (p. 18). The railway now descends the valley of the *Clarence*. Beyond (57 M.) *Fouquereuil* we join the Calais and Arras line, 1¼ M. on this side of *Béthune* (p. 18).

From Abbeville to Dompierre-sur-Authie (Crécy), 19 M., local railway joining the branch from Noyelles (p. 12) at (10½ M.) *Forest-l'Abbaye*. It then traverses the *Forest of Crécy* to (15 M.; 1⅓ hr. from Abbeville; 2 fr. 70, 2 fr. 10, 1 fr. 50 c.) **Crécy-en-Ponthieu** *(Hôtel du Canon-d'Or)*, a hamlet famous for the victory won on Aug. 26th, 1346, by Edward III. of England over Philip of Valois, King of France.

The English army, after marching through Normandy and threatening Paris, had been compelled to fall back towards the N.E. before a much superior force. But after forcing his way over the Somme at the ford of Blanchetaque (p. 12), Edward III. decided to hazard a battle, and selected a favourable spot. The English, encamped on the field, took up their position betimes, ate, drank, and rested, and awaited quietly the onslaught of the French. The latter marched from Abbeville, but the haughty French nobles brooked no discipline, and their advance was disorderly and confused. 'The Englishmen', says Froissart, 'who were in three "battles" (divisions) lying on the ground to rest them, as soon as they saw the Frenchmen approach, they rose upon their feet, fair and easily, without any haste, and arranged their battles'. The first division was commanded by the Prince of Wales — Edward, the Black Prince — assisted by the Earls of Warwick and Oxford; the second was under the Earls of Northampton and Arundel; while the third, commanded by Edward III., was held as a reserve on a little hill surmounted by a windmill (only recently destroyed), to the W. of the present village. The French king sent the Genoese cross-bowmen, about 15,000 in number, forward to the attack. But they were wearied with their march, the afternoon sun shone in their eyes, and they were awed by the rigid stillness which reigned in the English ranks until the first flight of bolts from the cross-bows fell among them. 'Then the English archers stepped forth one pace, and let fly their arrows so wholly and so thick, that it seemed snow.' The Genoese turned to flee, but only to be met by the French men-at-arms, who at the command of the enraged Philip, dashed in among them, cutting them down. The deadly shower of cloth-yard shafts was kept up by the English; the armour of the knights was pierced, their horses became unmanageable, many fell, both horse and men, and the confusion spread. The Irish and Welsh who formed a great part of Edward's forces, armed with long knives,

now forced their way into the melée and, stabbing the French horses, brought many knights to the ground. In the meantime, the Counts of Alençon and Flanders at the head of their knights forced their way to the Black Prince's line and pressed him hard. A message was sent to Edward III., asking for help. 'Is my son hurt, or dead, or on the earth felled?' asked the king. 'No, Sire', was the reply, 'but he is hardly matched, wherefore he hath need of your aid'. 'Return to them that sent you, replied Edward, 'and say to them that they send no more to me for any adventure that falleth, as long as my son is alive; and also say to them that they suffer him this day to win his spurs; for if God be pleased, I will that this day be his, and the honour thereof, and to them that be about him.'

The French finally gave way and fled, leaving the English masters of the field. King Philip rode with but five barons to the castle of Labroye, and thence to Amiens. The slaughter was very great. Froissart says that 11 princes, 80 bannerets, 1200 knights, and 30,000 footmen were slain on the French side. One of the eleven princes was the blind King John of Bohemia, whose crest (the now familiar 'Prince of Wales's Feathers') and motto ('ich dien') were adopted by the Black Prince. Several of his knights, fastening his horse's bridle securely to their own, had led him into the fight to 'strike one more good blow'; all were killed, and their horses were found after the battle still tied together. Various estimates are given of the respective forces on this occasion; the English could not have numbered more than 25,000, while the French army was about 100,000 strong. After the battle Edward III. continued his march to the N.E., and laid siege to Calais (p. 4). A tradition (probably erroneous) says that this was the first battle in which cannons were used (on the side of the English). — To the W. of the village is a cross marking the spot where the body of John of Bohemia is said to have been found.

Another branch-line runs from Abbeville to (28 M.) *Eu* (p. 37) and joins the line to *Le Tréport* (p. 37).

85½ M. *Pont-Remy*, a large industrial village, with a castle, dating in part from the 14th or 15th cent., which played an important part in the Hundred Years' War with England. — 84½ M. *Longpré*. The *Camp de l'Etoile*, 2½ M. to the E.N.E., is perhaps the most interesting Roman camp in France.

From Longpré to Le Tréport, 35½ M., railway in 1½-2½ hrs. (fares 6 fr. 50, 4 fr. 40, 2 fr. 85 c.). — 4½ M. *Airaines* (Poste), on the river of the same name, has two interesting churches. About 2½ M. from (11½ M.) *Oisemont* is the large *Château de Rambures*, a well-preserved mediæval stronghold. At (25 M.) *Longroy* we join the line to Le Tréport viâ Beauvais (p. 33).

The branch-railway from Longpré to (11 M.) *Canaples* joins here the line from Amiens to Doullens, Frévent, etc. (p. 23). Near (7 M.) *St-Léger-lès-Domart*, on this branch-line, is *Berteaucourt-les-Dames*, with a Romanesque abbey-church containing interesting sculptures.

We pass under the line to Canaples. — 89 M. *Hangest*. — 93½ M. *Picquigny*, with a ruined castle of the 16th century. About 1¾ M. to the N.E. lies the Roman *Camp de Tirancourt* or *Grand-Fort*.

96 M. *Ailly-sur-Somme*; 97½ M. *Dreuil*. The line now emerges from the valley of the Somme. — 100¼ M. *St. Roch*, a suburban station for Amiens (p. 26). Traversing two short tunnels, and a cutting, we now skirt the boulevards on the S. side of (102 M.) *Amiens* (p. 26).

b. Viâ Hazebrouck and Arras.

120½ M. (122¼ M. from the Gare Maritime). Railway in 7-7½ hrs. (fares 21 fr. 95, 14 fr. 85, 9 fr. 60 c. or 22 fr. 30, 15 fr. 5, 9 fr. 75 c.).

Calais, see p. 3. — 1¼ M. *Les Fontinettes* (p. 6); 2½ M. *Pont-de-Coulogne*; 5½ M. *Les Attaques*. — The line diverges from that

viâ Boulogne, crosses the Canal de Guînes, skirts the canal from Ardres to Gravelines, and crosses the canal from St. Omer to Calais. To the left is the *Pont Sans-Pareil*, a bridge built in 1752, with four branches spanning the two last-named canals. — 7½ M. *Pont-d'Ardres*, whence a diligence plies to (3 M.) the little town of *Ardres*, which has another station on the railway from Calais to Anvin (p. 23). 12½ M. *Audruicq.* — 20½ M. *Watten.*

A branch-railway runs from Watten to (13 M.) *Gravelines* (p. 6), joining the line from Calais to Dunkirk at (9 M.) *Bourbourg* (p. 6).

A marshy district, intersected by numerous canals, is now traversed.

25 M. **St. Omer.** — **Hotels.** HÔTEL DE LA PORTE-D'OR ET D'ANGLETERRE, Rue St. Bertin 13; DU COMMERCE, Rue Henri Dupuis 4; DES VOYAGEURS, Rue du St. Sépulcre, unpretending but inexpensive; DE FRANCE, Grande Place 26. — **Cafés**, in the Grande Place. — **Post & Telegraph Office**, Rue Carnot 62.

St. Omer is an industrial and commercial town with 20,867 inhab., and a fortress until recently, situated in a marshy district on the *Aa*, which joins the Canal de Neuf-Fossé near the station.

Founded in the 7th cent. by St. Audomare or Omer, Bishop of Thérouanne (p. 11), the town long formed part of Flanders, and was often besieged, pillaged, and burnt. It, however, successfully resisted two attacks by the English (1337 and 1339) and no less than eight by the French. Louis XIV. captured the town in 1677, since which date it has belonged to France. St. Omer like Boulogne, was made the seat of a bishop in 1559, in place of Thérouanne; but the see was suppressed in 1801. A number of English families reside at St. Omer, for purposes of education and retrenchment

Leaving the station, we turn to the left, cross the Canal de Neuf-Fossé, and enter the town by the Rue de l'Arsenal, on the site of the former Porte de Lyzel. A little farther on we pass the arsenal and a square with a bronze statue of *Jacqueline Robins*, a heroine of 1710, resembling Jeanne Hachette of Beauvais (p. 34). Farther on are the ruins of *St. Bertin*, the sole relic of the powerful abbey founded in 640 by St. Bertin, a monk of Luxeuil. These consist of a huge tower, 190 ft. high, and nine arches, which belonged to a church begun in 1326 and finished in 1520, on a site previously occupied by two earlier churches. Childeric III. died in this abbey after 752, and Thomas Becket also found a temporary asylum here on his way to Pontigny in 1164.

The long Rue St. Bertin leads hence to the centre of the town, passing, on the left, the *Collège St. Bertin*, and, farther on, the *Coste Military Hospital*, a building erected after various fires (the last in 1826) on the site of a college founded in 1592 by English Jesuits for the training of the Roman Catholic youth of Great Britain. Dr. Alban Butler (d. 1773), author of 'Lives of the Saints', was director of this institution, and Daniel O'Connell was one of its most famous pupils. On the right, beyond the *Sous-Préfecture*, is the *Church of St. Denis*, rebuilt in 1706-14, but still retaining its original tower of the 13th century.

The **Church of Notre-Dame*, a large and handsome building dating chiefly from the 13-15th cent., lies to the left, beyond the end of

the Rue St. Bertin. There are four portals: one on the W., one on the N. side of the nave, near the massive W. tower (160 ft. high), and one at each end of the transept. The most elaborate is the S. portal, the tympanum of which is adorned with a Last Judgment.

Interior. The chapels which fringe the nave are enclosed by heavy screens of the 17th and 18th cent., and contain paintings, tombs, and bas-reliefs. In the S. aisle is a group of the 13th cent., representing Christ between the Virgin and St. John, known as the 'Grand Dieu de Thérouanne' because it was brought from the cathedral of that town (p. 11) in 1553. The same aisle contains a Descent from the Cross by *Rubens*, spoiled by restoration. In the nave, to the left, is the tomb of St. Omer, with bas-reliefs dating from the 13th cent.; and to the right, the tomb of Eustache de Croy (d. 1538), Bishop of Arras, with very interesting statue and ornamentation. The organ-loft, restored since its erection in the 18th cent., deserves attention. The pulpit and the confessionals are excellent specimens of wood-carving. In the second chapel on the right: *G. de Crayer*, Job; in the third, *A. de Vuez*, St. Aldegonda receiving her nun's veil from heaven. On the same side, farther on, are some good modern reliefs. One of the finest parts of the interior is the *Chapelle Notre Dame des Miracles*, in the S. transept, the large gilded altar of which (18th century) is surmounted by a wooden figure of the Virgin, executed in the 12th century. On the right is a painting of St. George and the dragon, by Ziegler; and opposite the altar is Christ before Pilate, a large canvas by Van Opstal. Above the latter are three small high reliefs, painted and gilded. On the right side of the choir-screen (reliefs) is a painting by *Van Dyck* ('Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's') and near it, on one of the pillars, an ex voto offering of Dean De Lalaing (d. 1533), consisting of a bas-relief in alabaster and stone, representing the Hebrew Children in the Fiery Furnace. Opposite is a fine painting with side wings; and opposite the apsidal chapel is the ex-voto of Delibourg, Christ descending from the Cross to the altar during a celebration of the Communion. Adjoining the left side of the choir-screen is the tomb of St. Erkembode, an archaic (perhaps Byzantine) bas-relief dating from the 7th or 8th century. The N. transept contains monuments and coloured and gilded reliefs corresponding to those on the S., a clock of the 16th cent., and a group of the Crucifixion. In the chapel to the right are some interesting 13th cent. slabs. The left aisle and its chapels also contain votive offerings and paintings.

The Rue Henri Dupuis conducts us from the chief portal to the Grande Place viâ the fish-market, in which, to the left, is the small *Musée Henri Dupuis* (miscellaneous curiosities). In the Grande Place rises the *Hôtel de Ville*, a modern edifice, which also contains the *Theatre* and the *Musée de Peinture* (chiefly Flemish paintings of minor importance; open Sun. and Thurs. 12-4). The *Musée Archéologique*, in the old Hôtel du Baillage (18th cent.), in the same square, includes ancient and modern sculptures, including a bronze statue, by Raggi, of the Duke of Orléans, son of Louis Philippe, and various other collections. The Rue de Dunkerque, which leads hence straight across the town to the station, passes at some distance to the right of the *Church of St. Sépulcre*, a building of the 13-14th cent., with a tower and spire 170 ft. high. In the interior is an Entombment by Gasp. de Crayer.

About 1¾ M. to the S.E., on the Canal de Neuf-Fossé, is the **Ascenseur des Fontinettes** or *d'Arques* (station, p. 11), a remarkable hydraulic lift, constructed in 1883-88, by means of which canal-boats are enabled to avoid five locks and thus to shorten their journey very considerably. The structure consists mainly of two enormous metal caissons, containing sufficient water to float the boats, and so connected that when one is filled or emptied the

other rises or falls owing to the difference in weight. The difference of level thus surmounted is about 40 ft. At the top the caissons are connected with a canal carried over the railway.

The DIRECT LINE from St. Omer to (16½ M.) Berguette is 5½ M. shorter than the railway viâ Hazebrouck, but is not traversed by trains for Arras. — At (3 M.) *Arques* we diverge from the line from St. Omer to Boulogne (p. 11). — 12 M. **Aire-sur-la-Lys** *(Clef d'Or; Hôt. d'Angleterre)*, a town with 8460 inhab., is situated at the confluence of the *Lys* with three other streams, and at the junction of three canals. The church of *St. Pierre* (15-18th cent.) has a handsome tower, and is richly decorated in the interior. The *Hôtel de Ville*, with a belfry, dates from the 18th cent.; the handsome *Hôtel du Baillage* or *Corps de Garde* from the 16th century. — From Aire to Berck viâ Montreuil-sur-Mer, see pp. 12, 11.

From St. Omer to *Boulogne*, see p. 11.

Near (29½ M.) *Renescure* the line to Boulogne (p. 11) diverge to the right. Our line approaches Hazebrouck from the W., leaving the railway to Dunkirk on the left.

37½ M. **Hazebrouck** *(Buffet-Hôtel*, at the station; *du Nord*, Place de la Gare), with 13,260 inhab., on the *Bourre*, is an important railway-junction, at the intersection of lines to Arras, Dunkirk (p. 83), Lille (p. 88), Calais, and Ypres. The *Church of St. Eloi* (16th cent.) has an elegant and conspicuous tower, 260 ft. high.

FROM HAZEBROUCK TO YPRES, 20 M., railway in 1-1⅓ hr. (fares 2 fr. 95. 2 fr. 20, 1 fr. 50 c.). — 7½ M. *Godewaërsvelde*, the last French station, is situated at the foot of the *Mont des Cats*, on which is a modern convent of Trappist monks. The night may be spent in the convent, and the following day devoted to excursions to the *Mont Noir* and the *Mont de Lille*, sandy and wooded hills on the Belgian frontier. — At (9 M.) *Abeele*, the first Belgian station, the custom-house examination is made. — 20 M. *Ypres* (Tête d'Or), with a very interesting cathedral and cloth-hall. See *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*.

FROM HAZEBROUCK TO HONDSCHOOTE, 22 M., railway viâ *Steenwoorde*, *Rexpoede*, etc.

Beyond Hazebrouck the train enters the *Forest of Nieppe*. 41½ M. *Steenbecque;* 44 M. *Thiennes*, beyond which two canals are crossed. — From (47 M.) *Berguette* a branch-line runs to (9 M.) *Estrée-Blanche*.

From Berguette to *Armentières*, see p. 99; to *St. Omer*, see above.

51 M. *Lillers* (Hôt. Lemoine), with 7747 inhab., has a curious church in the Transition style. Artesian wells derive their name from the district of Artois, where the earliest (still pointed out; 65 ft. deep) is said to have been sunk at Lillers in the 12th century. — At (57½ M.) *Fouquereuil* the railway to Abbeville diverges to the right (p. 14).

59 M. **Béthune** *(Hôtel du Nord; Lion d'Or)*, a manufacturing and commercial town with 12,404 inhab., is situated at the junction of two canals. It was the capital of an ancient barony and was one of the fortresses of Artois. The peace of Utrecht united it to France in 1713. The chief objects of interest are the *Belfry*, of the 14th cent., and the *Church of St. Vaast*, of the 16th cent., with columns of the 13th century. — Railway to Lille, see p. 97; to Abbeville, see p. 13.

62 M. *Noeux*. — 65½ M. *Bully-Grenay* has important coal-mines.

Branch-railways run hence to (19½ M.) *Brias* (St. Pol and Abbeville; p. 12) and to (6 M.) *Violaines* (p. 97).

70 M. **Lens** *(Hôtel de France; du Commerce)*, an ancient town with 24,370 inhab., situated on the *Souchez* or *Deûle*, was formerly fortified, and was frequently captured in the wars of the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries. Condé gained an important victory over the Spaniards in the neighbourhood in 1648. Lens lies at the centre of the coal-fields of the Pas de Calais, which have an area of 190 sq. M. and yield 5,000,000 tons of coal per annum, employing 25,000 hands.

From Lens (Arras) to Armentières, 20 M., railway in 1-1 1/3 hr. (fares 3 fr. 70, 2 fr. 50, 1 fr. 65 c.). — 3 1/2 M. *Pont-à-Vendin*, the junction for (5 1/2 M.) Violaines (p. 97); 7 M. *Bauvin-Provin*, the junction of a line to *Hénin-Liétard* (see below); 10 M. *Don-Sainghin* (p. 97); 11 1/2 M. *Wavrin* (p. 97). — 20 M. *Armentières*, see p. 99.

From Lens to Libercourt, 11 1/2 M., railway in 1/2 hr. (see p. 86). — The line forks at (5 1/2 M.) *Hénin-Liétard*, an ancient town with 14,327 inhab., the one branch leading to Libercourt (p. 86), and the other proceeding viâ (4 1/2 M.) *Courrières*, the church of which contains a magnificent tomb of one of the Montmorency family, and (7 1/2 M.) *Carvin*, an industrial town with 9400 inhab. (p. 86), to (10 M.) *Bauvin-Provin* (see above).

Another local line runs from Lens to (33 1/2 M.) *Frévent* (p. 24) viâ *Aubigny*.

Near (76 M.) *Farbus-Vimy* the railway to Carvin diverges to the left (see above). The line now traverses the valley of the Scarpe by means of a viaduct and embankments, and joins the railway from Douai before reaching Arras.

83 M. **Arras.** — **Hotels.** *De l'Univers, Place de la Croix Rouge, R. 2-3, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3 1/2, pens. 8 1/2-9 fr.; du Commerce, Rue Gambetta, déj. 3, D. 3 1/2 fr., incl. wine; du Petit St. Pol, Place du Théâtre, R. 2, déj. 3, D. 3 1/2 fr., incl. wine. — **Cafés** in the Place du Théâtre; *Buffet* at the station. — **Post Office**, Rue Gambetta.

Arras, formerly fortified, with 25,813 inhab., situated on the right bank of the *Scarpe*, the ancient capital of *Artois*, is now the chief town of the department of *Pas-de-Calais*, and the seat of a bishop. Its grain-trade is very considerable.

Arras was the capital of the Gallic tribe of the *Atrebates*, under the name of *Nemetacum* or *Nemetocenna*. It seems to have been famous for its woollen cloth as early as the 4th century. In the middle ages the tapestry-hangings of Arras had a high reputation, and many of them are still preserved, especially in England, where the name of the town itself was used as their common name. The manufacture has long been extinct. The town followed the fortunes of the Pays d'Artois, of which it was the capital, passing by marriage from the house of France to Burgundy, Flanders, Burgundy again, Germany, and Spain. After the battle of Agincourt (1415) the English and French signed the treaty of peace at Arras. It was many times captured and recaptured in the wars between France and Burgundy and Germany, and in 1477 Louis XI. punished its repugnance to the French yoke with great severity, changing the name of the town to 'Franchise'. The Peace of Arras, in 1482, marks an epoch in French history, determining the N. frontier of France at the expense of the feudal state of Burgundy. Arras was finally incorporated with France in 1640. — Arras was the birthplace of *Maximilien Robespierre* (1758-94) and his younger brother *Joseph* (1763-94), and of *Joseph Lebon*, originally a curé, who organized the 'Terror' in Arras and distinguished himself by his cruelties.

The *Station*, in the new quarter that has sprung up since the demolition of the fortifications, stands at one end of a broad thoroughfare traversing the town under various names (Rue Gambetta, Rue

Ernestale, Rue St. Aubert, etc.). On the left side of the Rue Gambetta rise the new *Post Office* and, farther on, the pretty modern *Tour des Ursulines*, the spire of which was overthrown by a storm in 1876. The tower, which is in the Transition style, was built in imitation of the smaller tower of La Sainte Chandelle, which formerly adorned the Petite Place. We reach the latter Place and the Hôtel de Ville by the Rue St. Géry, which leads to the right a little farther on.

The *Petite Place* and the *Grande Place*, united by a large street in the same style, are curious relics of the period of Spanish domination, in the 17th century. Both are surrounded with uniformly built houses, with arcades below, supported by monolithic sandstone columns, and curious gables above. No. 49, Grande Place, dates from the 14th century. Beneath the Grande Place and other parts of the town are huge subterranean magazines and cellars, originally quarries and known as 'boves'.

The ***Hôtel de Ville**, built in the 16th cent. by *Jacques Caron* and restored in the 19th cent., is one of the handsomest in the N. of France, with a fine Gothic façade, rising upon seven arches of different sizes. The lateral façades are in an elaborate Renaissance style; that on the N. is modern. The two large saloons on the first floor contain Gothic wood-carving and large chimney-pieces. The graceful *Belfry*, which terminates in a crown, is 240 ft. high. The 'Banclocque' or 'Joyeuse', the largest bell, dates from 1728 and weighs nearly 9 tons.

The church of *St. Jean Baptiste* (16th cent.), near the Petite Place, contains a Descent from the Cross, attributed to Rubens.

Farther to the N. are the extensive buildings of the former *Abbey of St. Vaast*, now occupied by the Bishop's Palace, the Grand Séminaire, and the Musée. The *Garden* is embellished with bronze busts of eminent natives of Arras.

The Musée, including a gallery of paintings and an archæological collection, occupies most of the groundfloor on the N.W. or garden side (see below). The public are admitted (10-1 and 2-5) every Sun. from June to Sept., and on the first Sun. of each month during the rest of the year (entr. from the garden); for adm. on other days, visitors apply to the concierge, at the large portal in the Place.

Ground Floor. Room I, entered from the Place, contains nothing important; in an adjoining cabinet, the Holy Child sleeping, bas-relief by *Mlle Fresnaye*. — R. II is hung chiefly with modern paintings of slight importance. To the right: No number, *Ed. Gelhay*, Before the magistrate; 195. *Yvon*, Cæsar; 289. *French School*, Ecce Homo; 130. *Baton*, Sea-piece; no number, *Planquette*, Morning in the Creuse; 69. *Feyen-Perrin*, Women of Cancale; 1. *Alaux*, Fishermen drawing up their nets; 13. *Em. Breton*, Storm; 156. *Sorieul*, Battle of Quiberon; 26. *Colin*, Bar of Bidassoa; 77. *Glaize*, Human folly; no number, *Tattegrain*, Entry of Louis XI. into Paris; 151. *Sebron*, Cathedral of Vienna; 7. *Berthon*, Mass in Auvergne; 117. *Leuillier*, Departure of crusaders for the Holy Land; 197. *Ziegler*, Death of the Doge Foscari; 113. *Leroux*, Death in Brittany. — On the other side, several large and badly lighted canvases: 118. *Leuillier*, Tiger-hunt; no number, *H. Génois*, The six citizens of Calais in the tent of Edward III.

of England (see p. 4); 198. *Ziegler*, Henri IV and Marguerite of Valois; 129. *Morel-Fatio*, Tortoise Island; 71. *Fragonard*, The six citizens of Calais; 150. *Schutzenberger*, Rape of Europa. — In the centre are some modern sculptures, casts, and terracottas.

R. III. 28. *R. Collin*, Idyl. — 120. *Van Loo*, Louis XV; 15. *J. Breton*, Misery and despair; 75. *Gérard*, Portrait of the artist; 39. *Eug. Delacroix*, Martyrdom of St. Stephen. — 73. *Gautier*, Woman with her dead child; — 29. *Corot*, Morning effect; 16. *J. Breton*, Repose; 49. *N. Diaz*, Odalisques.

We next enter the CLOISTERS, which are devoted to the *Archaeological Collection* of sculptures and architectonic fragments, etc. The gallery to the left contains copies of paintings, plaster casts after the antique, and a large wooden model of the cathedral (see below). The best sculptures are on the right side, at the end, near the entrance to the remaining rooms of the picture-gallery.

R. IV. 63, 65. *Van Essen*. Still-life; 63. *Van Dyck*, St. Sebastian. — 78. *Goltzius*, Golden Age; 20. *Canaletto*, Departure for the chase; 23. *Ph. de Champaigne* (?), Portrait of a woman; 152. *Seghers*, Flowers; 133. *Oudry*, Fox-hunt; 123. *N. Maes*, Anna Maria Schurmann, a learned lady; 145. *Ryckaert*, Flemish interior; *Watteau*, 191. Satyrs and bacchantes, 192. Offering to Priapus; 102. *Jordaens*, Bacchanal; 136. *J. B. M. Pierre*, Rape of Europa; 19. *Velvet Brueghel*, The Earthly Paradise. — 66. *Fabritius*, The three angels visiting Abraham; 127. *Molenaer*, Tavern scene; 105, 106. *Largillière* Portraits; 142. *Daniel da Volterra*, Samson and Delilah; 17. *Van den Broeck*, Last Judgment; 83. *F. Hals*, Peasant's head.

R. V. COLLECTION ALLARD, comprising works by *Zurbaran*, *Watteau*, *Wouverman*, *Pourbus*, *S. Vouet*, *Restout*, *Terburg*, *A. del Sarto*, *Guercino*, etc.

R. VI. 190. *M. de Vos* (?), Assumption; 86. *Heemskerck*, Tavern-scene; 128. *Monnoyer*, Flowers; 162. *Teniers the Younger*, Flemish topers; *Flemish School*, 199. Belshazzar's feast, 200. Crucifixion; 217. *Flemish School of the 15th Cent.*, Entombment. — 35. *G. de Crayer*, Tobias and the angel; 130. *P. Neeffs*, Church- interior; 52. *Doncre*, Interior; 114, 115. *Leroy*, Bacchantes; 157. *Snyders*, Wolf-hunt; 292. *Venetian School*, Martyrdom of a queen; 137. *Bassano*, Family-concert; 158. *Snyders*, Boar-hunt. — 163-68. Small pictures by *Teniers the Younger*; 33. *Van Craesbeke*, Flemish topers; 188. *Verbruggen the Younger*, Children adorning a statue of Pan; no number, *A.* and *J. Both*, Large landscape.

First Floor. On the landing, Model of a ship offered by the States of Artois to the American Colonies in the War of Independence. — The gallery and two rooms contain paintings, portraits, views, and sculptures of local interest; also engravings, drawings, tapestry, porcelain, coins, weapons, antiquities, and small objects of art.

On the **Second Floor** is a *Natural History Collection*.

The garden is reached through a *Vestibule* containing casts.

In the same building are preserved the *Library* (40,000 vols.; 1230 MSS.) and the *Archives Départementales*.

The *Cathedral*, at the N.E. angle of the abbey-buildings (entr. on week-days by the N. transept-door, Rue Méaulens, beyond the garden), was built in 1755-1833 to succeed the old abbey-church. It contains some good paintings, including a Descent from the Cross and an Entombment, attributed respectively to Rubens and Van Dyck (both in the ambulatory of the choir), and three small triptychs and a fine Head of Christ in the N. transept. In the S. transept is a St. Bernard supplicating inspiration from heaven, by Van Thulden. The high-altar is adorned with a bas-relief in gilded bronze. One of the chapels contains a Madonna by Cortot, and two modern monuments of bishops.

The first street to the left of the garden of St. Vaast crosses the busy Rue St. Aubert, near the *Hôpital St. Jean* (to the right), in

front of which is a *Statue of Abbé Halluin* (1820-95), distinguished for his charity. At the end of the Rue St. Aubert rises the *Fountain of Neptune;* thence the Rue Baudimont leads on to the town-gate, which formed part of the old ramparts. To the left the Rue de l'Arsenal leads to the modern Romanesque church of *Notre Dame-des-Ardents*, with a fine pulpit and the tomb of Mgr. Lequette, by Louis-Noël. — The streets running parallel with the barracks lead to the Boulevard Crespel and to the *Promenades*, with their fine trees. Beyond these is the *Citadel*, constructed by Vauban in 1670-74, surnamed 'La Belle-Inutile', and now partly dismantled. — In the Rue d'Amiens, beyond the barracks, is the elegant *Chapelle des Dames du St. Sacrement*, a modern construction in the Flamboyant style, by Grigny. — The Rue d'Amiens leads hence back to the Rue St. Aubert; the new boulevards next the promenades bring us direct to the station.

A branch-railway runs from Arras to (22½ M.) *Doullens* (p. 24). — From Arras to *Boulogne*, see p. 11; to *Douai* and *Valenciennes*, p. 73.

Beyond Arras the lines to Doullens and St. Pol (p. 24) diverge to the right. From (88 M.) *Boisleux* a branch-line runs to (28½ M.) *Cambrai* (p. 72) viâ (16½ M.) *Marquion.* — 94 M. *Achiet.*

A branch-railway runs from Achiet to (20½ M.) *Marcoing* (Cambrai). — 4½ M. **Bapaume** *(Hôt. de la Fleur)*, a small town of 3113 inhabitants. A *Statue of General Faidherbe* (1818-89), by Louis-Noël, recalls the great battle of Jan. 3rd 1871, as the result of which the Germans fell back behind the Somme. — 10½ M. *Vélu-Bertincourt.* Branch to Epehy (p. 72). — 20½ M. *Marcoing*, see p. 72.

97 M. *Miraumont;* 100 M. *Beaucourt-Hamel.* — 105 M. **Albert** *(Tête de Boeuf)*, an industrial town with 6740 inhab. on the *Ancre*, which forms here a pretty waterfall. The church of *Notre-Dame-Brebières*, recently restored, attracts numerous pilgrims. The village was called Ancre until the reign of Louis XIII., who presented it in 1617 to his favourite Charles d'Albert, Duc de Luynes.

Narrow-gauge lines run from Albert W. to (27 M.) *Doullens* (p. 24); and E. viâ (27 M.) *Péronne* (p. 72) to (48 M.) *Ham* (p. 97).

110 M. *Méricourt-Ribémont.* — 115 M. **Corbie** *(Hôtel du Commerce; de France)*, with 4300 inhab., was once celebrated for its Benedictine abbey, of which the *Church of St. Pierre* (16-18th cent.) still remains, though disfigured at the beginning of the 19th century. The imposing portal, with its two towers, is well seen from the railway.

The Somme is now crossed. — 117 M. *Daours*, at the confluence of the Somme and the *Hallue.* On the banks of the latter was fought the battle of Dec. 23rd, 1870, between Manteuffel and Faidherbe, which compelled the latter to fall back on Arras.

The Somme is crossed twice. The line to Tergnier diverges to the left. — 118 M. *Longueau*, where passengers to or from Amiens change carriages, as the through-trains between Arras and Paris do not run into Amiens station (see p. 74).

120½ M. *Amiens*, see p. 26.

c. Viâ Anvin, St. Pol, Frévent, and Doullens.

113 M. Railway in 11 hrs. (fares about 19 fr. 90, 14 fr. 55, 10 fr. 25 c.). There are no through-trains or through-tickets on this route, as the narrow-gauge line from Calais to (59 M.) *Anvin* does not belong to the Compagnie du Nord.

The trains start at *Calais-Saint-Pierre*, see p. 6. — 1/2 M. *Calais-Fontinettes.* At (2 M.) *Coulogne* the line to Paris viâ Boulogne diverges to the right, and the line to Arras to the left. 3 M. *L'Ecluse-Carrée;* 4 1/2 M. *Banc-Valois.*

5 1/2 M. **Guines** *(Ville de Calais)*, a town with 4157 inhab., formerly the capital of the Comtes de Guînes and at one time fortified, is connected with Calais by a canal and by a tramway (p. 4). To the S. extends a large forest. Guînes was taken by the English in 1352 and held by them for 200 years.

7 1/2 M. *Andres.* — 8 1/2 M. *Balinghem* was the scene in 1520 of the famous meeting of the *Field of the Cloth of Gold* between Henry VIII., who had taken up his abode at Guînes, and Francis I. of France, who lodged at Ardres. The interview was so named from the lavish magnificence with which the two kings entertained each other.

The princely lodging at Guînes, says Lord Herbert of Cherbury, was 'a square of timber, whereof every side contained three hundred twenty-eight foot, with a Savage before it, carrying bow and arrows, and the words *Cui adhaereo praest.* The parts of which great building, having been artificially framed in England, were now put together and afterwards taken asunder, and brought home. This again was most sumptuously furnished; especially the chapel; from which a private gallery reached to the strong castle of Guines. The house for Francis (near Ardres) was a building rather great than costly, as being erected with such materials as could be gotten in haste; his first intention being to lodge in a rich pavilion of cloth of gold, until the wind threw it down.'

10 1/2 M. *Ardres* (Paillardieu), a small town, formerly fortified, lies about 3 M. from the railway between Calais and Arras (p. 16). — At (18 1/2 M.) *Bonningues* the railway is joined by the line from Le Portel and Boulogne (p. 11), and at (31 M.) *Lumbres* it crosses the line from Boulogne to St. Omer (p. 11) and enters the valley of the *Aa.* — 37 1/2 M. *Merck-St-Liévin* has a fine church of the 13-17th centuries. Beyond (40 M.) *Fauquembergue*, a small town with a fine church of the 12th, 13th, and 15th cent., we quit the valley of the Aa. — 44 1/2 M. *Rimeux-Gournay* is the junction of the Montreuil-Berck line (p. 11).

49 1/2 M. **Fruges** (*Trois Pigeons*, etc.), an ancient place with 3080 inhabitants. To Berck and Montreuil and to Aire-sur-la-Lys, see p. 11.

About 3 1/2 M. to the S. of Fruges, and as far to the N.W. of the station of Blangy-sur-Ternoise (p. 11), lies **Agincourt** or **Azincourt**, famous for the victory won by Henry V. over the French, on Oct. 25th, 1415. The English troops numbered about 9000; the French not less than 50,000. The following description of the battle is taken from Mr. J. R. Green's 'History of the English People'. When Henry V.'s 'weary and half-starved force succeeded in crossing the Somme, it found sixty thousand Frenchmen encamped on the field of Agincourt right across its line of march. Their position, flanked on either side by woods, but with a front so narrow that the dense masses were drawn up thirty men deep, though strong for

purposes of defence, was ill-suited for attack; and the French leaders, warned by the experience of Crécy and Poitiers, resolved to await the English advance. Henry on the other hand had no choice between attack and unconditional surrender. . . The English archers . . . with a great shout sprang forward to the attack. The sight of their advance aroused the fiery pride of the French; the wise resolve of their leaders was forgotten, and the dense mass of men-at-arms plunged heavily forward through miry ground on the English front. But at the first sign of movement Henry had halted his line, and fixing in the ground the sharpened stakes with which each man was furnished his archers poured their fatal arrow-flights into the hostile ranks. The carnage was terrible, for though the desperate charges of the French knighthood at last drove the English archers to the neighbouring woods, from the skirt of these woods they were still able to pour their shot into the enemy's flanks, while Henry with the men-at-arms around him flung himself on the French line. . . . The enemy was at last broken, and the defeat of the main body of the French was followed by the rout of their reserve. The triumph was more complete, as the odds were even greater than at Crécy. Eleven thousand Frenchmen lay dead on the field, and more than a hundred princes and great lords were among the fallen'.

At (59½ M.) *Anvin*, the junction of the line to Boulogne (p. 11), the narrow-gauge line ends. 62½ M. *Wavrans*.

65½ M. **St. Pol** *(Hôtel d'Angleterre)*, a town with 3956 inhab., situated on the *Ternoise*, suffered severely in the wars of the 16th cent., and did not finally pass to France until the treaty of the Pyrenees in 1659.

Lines to *Arras* and *Boulogne*, see p. 11; to *Bully-Grenay* and *Lens*, p. 19.

70 M. *Petit-Houvin*. The railway now quits the valley of the Ternoise for that of the *Canche*. — 74½ M. **Frévent** (*Hôtel d'Amiens*, good), with 4556 inhab., is the junction of lines to Abbeville (p. 12) and to Lens (p. 19). The church of *St. Vaast* (partly 15th cent.) has good modern stained-glass windows. — Beyond (81 M.) *Bouquemaison* the line descends towards the valley of the *Authie*.

86 M. **Doullens** *(Hôtel des Quatre-Fils-Aymon)*, an industrial town with 5253 inhab., on the Authie, is the centre of a considerable trade in phosphates. The *Citadel* is now used as a prison for women. — Branch-line to *Albert*, see p. 22; to *Arras*, p. 11.

On quitting Doullens, the railway crosses the Authie, and beyond (89 M.) *Gezaincourt* it begins to ascend as it leaves the valley of that river. We then descend through the undulating and wooded valley of the *Fieffe* to (96 M.) *Canaples* (branch to *Longpré*, see p. 15). 100 M. *Vignacourt*, an industrial village. — 103 M. *Flesselles*.

At *Naours*, 3½ M. to the N., a subterranean refuge was discovered in 1888, forming practically a village, with streets ½ M. in aggregate length, flanked with chambers of various kinds.

110 M. *Longpré-lès-Amiens*. The *Somme* is crossed, and the *Gare de St. Roch* passed. — 113 M. *Amiens*, see p. 26.

II. From Amiens to Paris.

a. Viâ Creil.

81½ M. Railway in 1½-3⅓ hrs. (fares 14 fr. 75, 9 fr. 90, 6 fr. 45 c.). The trains start from the Gare du Nord (Pl. G, 4).

At (2½ M.) *Longueau* (Buffet) the lines to Arras, Lille, etc. diverge to the left (p. 22). — 5½ M. *Boves*, with a ruined castle on a hill to the right. (Railway to Compiègne, see p. 104.) — The line follows the valley of the *Noye*, passing several peat-bogs. 12 M. *Ailly-sur-Noye*, with a church partly of the 13th cent., containing a fine monument of the 15th century. — 16 M. *La Faloise*.

About 1¾ M. to the S.E. (carr. 2 fr.) is **Folleville**, with a *Church* (15th cent.) containing the tomb of Raoul de Lannoy (d. 1508), mainly by Antonio della Porta, and other interesting sculptures, and a ruined *Castle* of the same period, the watch-tower of which is still standing.

The line here traverses a chalky district, belonging to the calcareous system which begins in the Côte-d'Or, forms the Champagne district, passes into Picardy, and re-appears in the cliffs of the S. coast of England. — 22½ M. *Breteuil-Gare* is connected by a branch-line, 4½ M. long, with the small town of *Breteuil* (2830 inhab.). — 27 M. *Gannes*. The railway now quits the basin of the Somme and enters that of the Seine. — 32 M. **St. Just** or *St. Just-en-Chaussée (Cheval Blanc)*, with 2515 inhab., is named from its position at the intersection of two Roman roads.

A branch-line runs hence to (11 M.) *La Rue-St-Pierre*, where it joins the line from Clermont to *Beauvais* (see below). Local lines also run to (14 M.) *Estrées-St-Denis* (p. 101) and (12½ M.) *Froissy*. — Railway to *Cambrai*, etc., see R. 6.

40 M. **Clermont-de-l'Oise** (*Hôtel St. André*, well spoken of), a town with 5723 inhab., is beautifully situated on a hill-slope, commanded by an ancient donjon, or keep, now used as a prison for women. The *Church of St. Samson* dates from the 14-16th cent. and has recently been well restored. The interesting *Hôtel de Ville* was built in 1320 by Charles IV. le Bel, and restored in 1887.

A branch-railway runs from Clermont to (36 M.) *Beauvais*, traversing the *Forest of Hez*, and passing (23½ M.) *La-Rue-St-Pierre* (see above), *Bresles*, and (31 M.) *Rochy-Condé* (p. 33). — 36 M. *Beauvais*, see p. 33.

Another branch runs to (23 M.) *Compiègne* (p. 102), viâ (13½ M.) *Estrées-St-Denis* (p. 104).

45 M. **Liancourt-sous-Clermont** (*Hôt. du Chemin-de-Fer-du-Nord*), an industrial town with 4000 inhab., contains the ruined château (17th cent.) of the dukes of Larochefoucauld-Liancourt and a *Statue of Duke Frédéric Alexandre* (1747-1827), member of the Constituent Assembly in 1789, distinguished for his philanthropy and for his encouragement of agriculture. In the church are two interesting monuments.

49 M. *Creil*. Thence to Paris, see p. 102.

b. Viâ Beauvais.

92 M. Railway in 4½-4¾ hrs. (fares 16 fr. 70, 11 fr. 30, 7 fr. 30 c.).

On leaving the terminus at Amiens, the train skirts the boulevards to the S. of the town, passing through two short tunnels and a cutting. 1¾ M. *St. Roch*, a suburb of Amiens (see p. 26). Beyond (5½ M.) *Saleux* we join the line from Rouen (see p. 32). — Several small stations, including (14½ M.) *Conty*, the fine church of which,

dating in part from the 15th cent., contains sculptures of the 15
and 16th centuries. — 25 M. *Crèvecoeur*, with merino-manufacture
The railway descends as it passes from the basin of the Somme in
that of the Seine. — 30 M. *Oudeuil.* — 32½ M. *St. Omer-en-Chausse*
Line to Le Tréport, see p. 36. — 37 M. *Montmille*, with a curio
church over a crypt, of the 9th and 12th cent.; 41 M. *St. Jus*
les-Marais. The line now descends the right bank of the *Théra*
which it crosses, leaving the lines to Gournay and Gisors (p. 3
on the right.

43 M. *Beauvais*, and thence to Paris, see pp. 33, 32.

2. Amiens.

Railway Stations. *Gare du Nord* or *de Noyon* (Pl. G, 4; Buffet), t
chief station and general terminus for all trains. *Gare St. Roch* (Pl C,
to the E., where the lines to Rouen and Beauvais diverge (see pp. 15, 2

Hotels. Hôtel du Rhin (Pl. b; G, 4), Hôtel de l'Univers (Pl.
G, 4), both Rue de Noyon and Place St. Denis, first class, R. from 4, B. 1¹
déj. 3, D. 5, omn. ½-¾ fr.; de France et d'Angleterre (Pl. c; E, F,
Rue de la République 9, nearer the centre of the town, R. from 3, B. 1¹
D. 4 fr. — Ecu de France (Pl. f; G, 4), Rue de Noyon, R. from 3, B. 1-1¹
déj. 3, D. 3½ fr.; de Paris (Pl. d; G, 4), Rue de Noyon, to the left of t
Gare du Nord; Boiste (Pl. g; E, 3), Rue Ste. Marguerite; du Commer
(Pl. e; F, 4), Rue des Jacobins, R. 3½, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr.; de la Pa
(Pl. h; E, 4), Rue Duméril 15, R. 2½, B. 1, déj. or D. 3 (incl. win
omn. 1 fr.; de Rouen & de la Poste (Pl. i; E, 4), Rue Duméril 42; Cro
Blanche (Pl. k; E, 4), Rue de Beauvais 44.

Cafés. *Dufourmantelle*, Rue des Trois-Cailloux 34, and others in t
same street.

Cabs. For 1-2 pers., per drive 75 c., per hr. 1½ fr.; 3-4 pers., 1
and 2 fr., each ¼ hr. extra 50 c.

Tramways (comp. Plan): 1. From St. Acheul (Pl. H, 4) to Montièr
(Pl. A, 1) viâ the Place Gambetta (1st section) and the church of St. Firm
(2nd sect.); 2. From the Faubourg St. Pierre (Pl. G, 1) to the Hippodrom
(Pl. A, 4) viâ the Place Gambetta (1st sect.) and the Rue Fréd. Petit (2nd sect
3. From the Boulevard de Châteaudun (Pl. D, 5) to the cemetery of La Mad
leine (Pl. B, 1) viâ the Place Gambetta (1st sect.) and the Ecole St. Mauri
(2nd sect.). Fares: 1st class 15, 20, ad 25 c. according to the number
sections; 2nd class, 10, 15, ad 20 fr. 'Correspondance' at the Place Gambett

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 3), Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville. Tel
graph Office also at the Gare du Nord.

Theatre, Rue des Trois-Cailloux 69 (Pl. F, 4). — *Circus*, Place Longu
ville (Pl. E, F, 5).

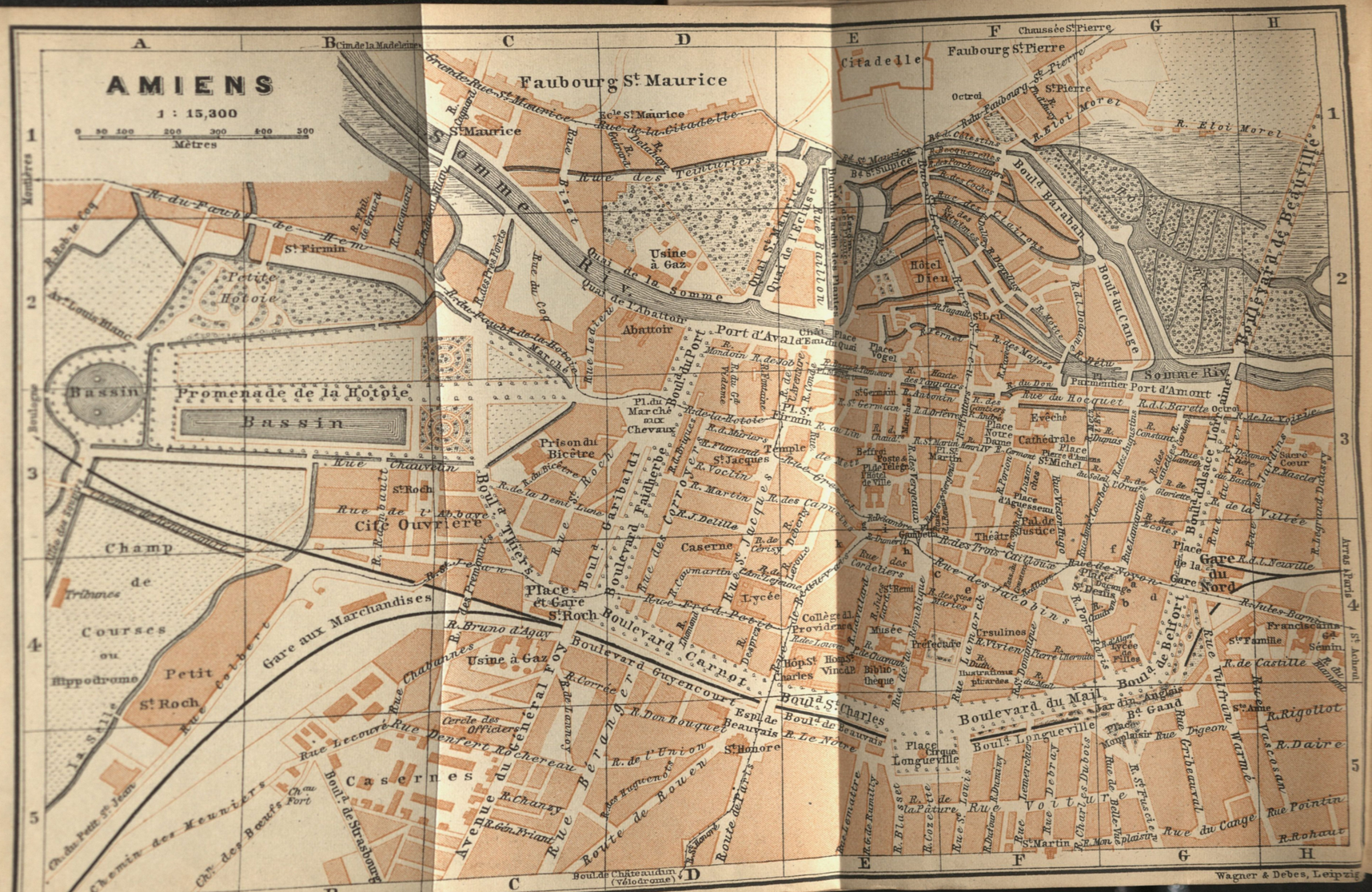
Baths. *Bains du Logis-du-Roi*, in the passage of that name betwee
Nos. 59 and 61 Rue des Trois-Cailloux.

British Vice-Consul, *William Sutcliffe.*

English Church Service once a month, on the first Thurs., in the *Frenc*
Protestant Church, Rue de Metz. French services on Sun. at 11 and 3.

Pâtés de Canards, a specialty of Amiens, may be obtained good
Depaul's, Rue de Noyon 20.

Amiens, the ancient capital of *Picardy*, now that of the depart
ment of the *Somme*, and one of the principal manufacturing town
in France, with 90,758 inhab., is situated on the *Somme* and it
affluents the *Arve* and the *Selle*. These streams form numerou
canals in the lower part of the town. The principal manufacture
are linen, woollen stuffs, silk thread, cashmeres, and velvet. Th


AMIENS
1 : 15,300
0 50 100 200 300 400 500
Mètres
Faubourg St. Maurice
Faubourg St. Pierre
Citadelle
Hôtel Dieu
Bassin
Promenade de la Hotoie
Petite Hotoie
Usine à Gaz
Abattoir
Port d'Amont
Port d'Aval
Cathédrale
Evêché
Cité Ouvrière
Champ de Courses ou Hippodrome
Petit St. Roch
Caserne
Casernes
Lycée
Musée
Préfecture
Gare
Gare du Nord
Gare aux Marchandises
Boulevard du Mail
Boulevard Longueville
Boulevard Carnot
Boulevard Guyencourt
Boulevard Faidherbe
Boulevard Baraban
Boulevard de Belfort
Boulevard Béranger
Avenue du Général Foy
Rue Victor-Hugo
Rue des Trois-Cailloux
Rue des Jacobins
Rue des Corroyers
Rue Voltaire
Rue du Cange
Rue Vulfran Warmé
Rue Debray
Rue Delambre
Rue Porte Paris
Rue Porte Boulogne
Rue Porte Beauvais
Rue Porte Noyon
Rue Porte Becquerel
Rue Porte Coppegueule
Rue Porte Dijeaux
Rue Porte Montre-Œil
Rue Porte Cordeliers
Rue Porte Chaussée
Rue Porte Cocatrix
Rue Porte Dodane
Rue Porte Lombards
Rue Porte Mollet
Rue Porte Paradis
Rue Porte Rouge
Rue Porte Sablons
Rue Porte Tirelarderet
Rue Porte Vidame
Rue Porte Vinage
Rue Porte Vinchelet
Rue Porte Vinchelet
Rue Porte Vinchelet

The left porch is dedicated to St. Firmin, the apostle of Picardy. In the tympanum, the Invention and Glorification of the relics of the saint; between the doors, a figure of St. Firmin; at the sides, other saints of the district. The medallions represent the signs of the zodiac and employments suitable for each season. — The portals are surmounted by beautiful gables, on the central one of which is a figure of St. Michael. Above are a handsome gallery, a row of niches containing twenty-two colossal statues of kings of Judah, a magnificent rose-window 38 ft. in diameter, and (at the top) a gallery connecting the towers.

The beautiful *Side Portals are also adorned with numerous fine statues. The rose-window above the porch of the S. transept represents a 'wheel of fortune'; adjoining the second S. porch is a statue of St. Christopher. The N. porch is simpler than the others; and this side of the church is partly masked by the bishop's palace and other buildings.

The *Interior consists of nave, transept, aisles, and choir, all flanked with chapels. The fine nave rises to the very unusual height of 147 ft., being surpassed in this respect by the cathedral of Beauvais alone. The vaulting is borne by 126 remarkably bold columns, tapering towards the top, so that the vaulting seems actually wider than the pavement below. Above the nave is a *Triforium*. Over the main portal and in the transepts are magnificent rose-windows.

The **Monuments* of the two bishops who founded the church, one on each side of the nave, are fine works in bronze of the 13th century. The wrought-iron screens (18th cent.) of the chapels are worth notice. Beside the screen (by Je n Voyron) at the entrance to the choir are marble statues of St. Vincent de Paul and San Carlo Borromeo, erected in 1755.

The *High Reliefs* in the S. transept, representing scenes from the life of St. James the Great, date from the beginning of the 16th century. Below are small modern marble bas-reliefs, with the names of members of the Confrérie de Notre Dame du Puy, a society founded for the encouragement of literature and art.

The similar *Reliefs* in the N. transept, of the same period, represent the expulsion of the money-changers and other events in the history of the Temple at Jerusalem. The ancient fonts beside them probably date from the 11th century. The tombs of Gresset (p. 27) and Cardinal Hémard de Denonville (16th cent.) are also in this transept.

The exterior of the choir-screen is adorned with coloured and gilded **High Reliefs*, representing, on the N. side, the history of John the Baptist, on the S. side, the lives of St. Firmin and St. Salvius, sculptured in 1489 and 1530.

Behind the high-altar is the tomb of *Canon Lucas*, with the '*Enfant Pleureur*', a much-admired, but overrated marble angel by Blasset (1628). Other works by this sculptor (an Annunciation, an Assumption, etc.) may be seen in the side-chapels.

The church contains several other interesting monuments, including a very antique figure of Christ (known as 'St. Sauve'), in a gilt robe, in the 3rd chapel on the N. of the nave. — The beautifully carved ***Choir Stalls*, 110 in number, were executed in 1508-22 by *Jean Turpin* and three assistants. There are no fewer than 3650 figures, the finest being those on the hand-rails of the steps. The subjects are chiefly Scriptural, but various worldly occupations are also represented. The pyramidal ornaments above the stalls are 40 ft. high. — Comp. *John Ruskin*, The Bible of Amiens.

At the back of the church rises a mediocre statue in bronze of *Peter the Hermit* (Pl. F, 3), or *Pierre of Amiens* (see p. 27).

The Rue Robert-de-Luzarches, beginning opposite the S. portal of the Cathedral and passing the Palais de Justice (p. 27), leads back to the *Rue des Trois-Cailloux*, the busiest street in the town, with the best shops, the *Theatre* (Pl. F, 4; 1773-79), and the handsome *Passage de la Renaissance*. At the W. end of the Rue des Trois-Cailloux is the *Place Gambetta*, in which is a *Clock Tower*, in gilded

and enamelled iron, by Em. Ricquier, with the bronze figure of a girl at the base by Alb. Roze (1897).

Turning here to the left, we follow the Rue de la République, which leads to the boulevards. On the right, in this street, is the *Church of St. Remi* (Pl. E, 4), which has been under restoration since 1890. The choir and transepts are in the Gothic style of the 13th century. Farther on, also on the right, is the —

***Musée de Picardie** (Pl. E, 4), a handsome building erected in 1855-69, with a small garden in front. The museum contains collections of antiquities, sculptures, and paintings. Admission free on Sun., Tues., and Thurs., 12-5 (4 in winter); on other days on application, 10-4. Catalogue (1899), 1 fr.

Ground-Floor. — Room I, to the right of the entrance, a kind of *Chapel*, painted and gilded in the Romanesque style, contains sculptures of the middle ages and the Renaissance, and has some good stained glass of the 15th and 16th centuries.

Room II (*Galerie Lapidaire*) contains Roman and other antiquities; sculptures; bas-reliefs; wood-carvings; glass-case with small objects of art; porcelain; furniture; tapestry; monks' heads carved in wood (Nos. 90, 89, 87), etc. — Rooms III and IV: Roman and Gallo-Roman antiquities, including a statue of Diana. — Room V: Sculptures: 24. *Crauk*, Satyr; 14. *Caudron*, Archimedes. — Room VI: Merovingian and foreign antiquities. — Room VII: Greek and Egyptian antiquities.

Room VIII (*Sculpture Gallery*). In the middle, to the right: 18. *Chrétien*, Follower of Bacchus (bronze); 64. *Loison*, The Soul; 58. *Lescorné*, Clytie; 48. *Guillaume*, Bonaparte; 26. *Dampt*, End of a dream; 17. *Chabrié*, A child's reverie; 81. *Roulleau*, Leda; 63. *Mathet*, Hesitation. Opposite, as we return: 59. *Lévêque*, Amazon; 63. *Loison*, Daphnis and Naïs. On the entrance-wall: 13. *Caudron*, Louis XIV entering Arles (bas-relief in bronze). In the second row and opposite the windows: 19. *Clésinger*, Leda; 12. *Caudron*, Arena at Arles (relief in plaster); 28. *Delabrière*, Panther and heron (bronze); 77. *Ringel*, March of Rakoczy (terracotta); 72. *M. C. du Passage*, Dogs (terracotta); 76. *Renoir*, Eve; 47. *Lange Guglielmo*, Giotto. — At the foot of the staircase in the vestibule: 25. *Cugnot*, Corybante drowning the cries of the infant Jupiter (bronze); 52. *Le Père*, Faun hunting (bronze).

Central Saloon. Paintings. From right to left: *143. *Héreau*, Rising storm; 262. *Schnetz*, Miracle; *199. *Maignan*, Dante meeting Matilda; 280. *Thuillier*, Valley of Chamonix. — 41. *Boucher*, Crocodile-hunt; 7. *Bachelier*, Bear-hunt; 189. *Le Poittevin*, Shipwrecked; 91. *Demont-Breton*, Mill; 166. *Lairesse*, Duchess of Cleves; 133. *Granet*, St. Louis freeing the prisoners at Damietta; 84. *David*, Countess Dillon; *253. *Salmson*, Arrest in Picardy; 126. *Gérôme*, The Augustan age; 8. *Bachelier*, Lion and dogs; 64. *Canaletto* (?), Venice; 258. *C. Van Loo*, Bear-hunt. — 371. *Murillo*. Drinker; 10. *Baudry*, St. John the Baptist; 316. *Ziegler*, Peace of Amiens; 299. *H. Vernet*, Massacre of the Mamelukes at Cairo in 1811; 60, 61. *Callet*, Spring, Summer. — 306. *C. Duran*, Sudanese; 183. *J. Lefebvre* (of Amiens), Laughing girl; 289. *C. van Loo*, Ostrich-hunt; 198. *Maignan*, Voices of the tocsin; *180. *J. Lefebvre* (of Amiens), Lady Godiva; 86. *Dawant*, Rescue from a wreck; 252. *St. Pierre*, A brown study; 116. *Fragonard*, Open-air dinner; 40. *Boucher*, Leopard-hunt. — 193. *Lhermitte*, Death and the woodcutter; 129. *Glaize*, The reefs of life; 301. *Vien*, Marcus Aurelius distributing alms; 19. *Benner*, Sleeping girl; 158. *Jouvenet*, Miraculous draught of fishes.

First Floor. — The staircase is adorned with allegorical mural paintings by *Puvis de Chavannes* ('Ludus pro Patria'; 'Toil and Rest'). — The Salle du Dôme is adorned with a ceiling-painting (France crowning distinguished natives of Picardy) and various paintings in monochrome, by *Fel. Barrias*. *Puvis de Chavannes*, *Chauvin*, and *Gastine* have embellished the adjoining rooms with allegorical paintings.

Room I (on the right side). Amiens School of the 15th and 16th centuries. 322. Tree bearing the fruit of eternal life, presented by F. Coquerel in 1499; 329. Burning bush; 330. Bearing of the Cross. 331-334, 335-337. Panels and triptych (15th cent.). To the left: 323, 321. *Flemish School* (1518, 1519), Copies of two curious paintings, now preserved in the bishop's palace; the frames of the copies are the original frames of the 16th century. Sixteen small paintings of the *French School*, in the style of Lesueur, representing the history of St. Norbert. Sèvres vase; old tapestry.

Room II. French school of the 18th and 19th centuries. 244. *Restout*, Alexander on the sick-bed; 207, 208. *Michel*, Christ the source of life, St. Augustin; 44. *L. de Boulogne*, Augustus closing the Temple of Janus; 186. *Lehoux*, St. John the Baptist; 206. *Meynier*, Oedipus as a child; 192. *Lethière*, Dido's hunt; no number, *Lagrenée*, Ulysses and Circe; 311. *Watelet*, Landscape; 272. *Suvée*, Tancred wounded. — Room III: 42. *Boulanger*, Cæsar at the Rubicon; 24. *Binet*, Landscape; 138. *Gueldry*, Maceration of metals; 298. *C. Vernet*, Greek horseman combatting a lion; 69. *Chintreuil*, The moon; 141. *Guillement*, St. Suliac. — 146. *Hesse*, Mirabeau announcing the refusal of the States General to obey the King's order for a dissolution (June 25th, 1789); 253. *H. Scheffer*, Vision of Charles IX.; several good landscapes; 266. *Sinibaldi*, Manon Lescaut; 218. *Müller*, Lady Macbeth; 49. *Breton*, The spring; 214. *Monvoisin*, Joan the Mad, queen of Castile; *56. *Cabanel*, Death of Francesca da Rimini; 242. *Renouf*, End of the day; 140. *Guiaud*, Antwerp cathedral; 274. *Tattegrain*, The Mourners of Etaples; 130. *Glaize*, Athenian fugitives. — 312. *De Winter*, During the 'neuvaine' (a devotional act lasting nine days); 112. *Ferrier*, Mothers cursing war; 46. *Boutet de Monvel*, Return from market. The adjoining Cabinet contains engravings.

Room IV: 245. *Restout*, Last Supper; 303. *Vincent*, Henri IV. and Sully at the battle of Ivry; 171. *Langlois*, Diana and Endymion. — Room V: 285. *De Troy*, The Virgin asleep; 286. *Troyon*, Park of St. Cloud; 83. *Daubigny*, Dunes of St. Quentin; 68. *Chigot*, Fishermen hauling up their boat; *J. Lefebvre*, 181. Sophocles, 182. Coriolanus and the king of the Volsci; 209. *P. Molyn*, Storm; 25. *Blanchard*, Landscape; 6. *Bachelier*, Childish amusements; 302. *Vincent*, Arria and Pætus. — Room VI: 211. *Monchablon*, Burial of Moses. This room also contains a collection of medals. — Room VII: 135. *Bonnegrâce*, Bashfulness vanquished by love; 101, 102. *Dubufe*, Sacred and Profane Music; 276. *Tattegrain*, Fisherman; 16. *Bellangé*, Return from Elba; 154. *Jacquand*, Condemnation of Galileo; 88. *Debon*, The reefs of life. — Room VIII: *Lagrenée*, 164. Venus and Cupid, 165. Venus bathing; 278. *Teniers*, Quack; 373. *Flemish School*, Village fair; 295, 296. *Verdier*, Mythological scenes. — 47. *Boudewyns* and *Bouts*, Seaport; 50. *Velvet Brueghel*, Flemish feast; 306, 307. *Van Vliet*, Portraits of a burgomaster and his wife; *Lafosse*, 162. The Virgin suckling the Holy Child, 163. Jacob and Laban; 45. *Le Valentin* (*J. de Boullongne*), The passions; 145. *Herrera the Elder*, Miracle of the loaves. — 27. *Bloemaert*, St. Monica; 51. *Bril*, Landscape; 300. *Titian* (?), Vitellius; *305. *Vivarini*, Holy Family; 235. *Poubus* (?), The five senses; 156 *Jordaens*, Christ appearing to Mary Magdalen; 215. *Moucheron*, Landscape; 319. *Zurbaran* (?), St. Catharine of Siena; 95. *C. Dolci* (?), St. Cecilia. — Room IX: 308. *Vollon*, Monkey. — *137. *Gué*, Last sigh of Christ; 121. *Gambart*, Pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Valery; 261. *Schnetz*, Sack of Aquileia by Attila; 259. *Van Schendel*, Magdalen; 260. *G. Roussel*, The body of Gen. Marceau given to the French army; 217. *Mozin*, Shipwreck. — 145. *Foucaucourt*, Banks of the Somme; 15. *Becker*, Orestes and the Furies; 283. *Thuitier*, Via Tiburtina; 139. *Guérie*, Empress Eugenie visiting the cholera patients at Amiens in 1866; 57. *Cabat*, Good Samaritan; 273. *Sylvestre*, Nero and Locusta; 63. *Caminade*, Death of the Virgin; 39. *Boucher* (?), Venus demanding arms for Æneas from Vulcan; 17. *Bellangé*, Waterloo; 200. *Martinelli*, Susanna and the Elders; 222. *Parrocel*, Cavalry skirmish; 76. *Coypel*, Sacrifice to Jupiter; 132. *Goyet*, Council of war; 70. *Cibot*, Charity presiding over a union of the different bodies of state; 52. *G. Brion*, The christening-day. — Room X: 185. *Rob. Lefèvre*, Louis XVIII; 9. *Barillot*, Ponds; 100. *Dubois-Drahonet*, Duchess of Berry; 291. *L. M. Van Loo*, Louis XV; 119. *Franquelin*, Jesus raising the daughter of Jairus; 219.

Nattier, Portrait of Gresset the poet; 284. *Toqué*, 174. *Quentin de la Tour*, Portraits.

Room XI, parallel to R. X, contains the **Galerie Lavalard*, a collection of works (mostly small) by the old masters, including several interesting examples. From right to left, as we enter from R. IX: Landscapes and genre-scenes of the Dutch school; 243. *Ribera*, The mass of Pope Gregory; above, 95, 96. *Fr. Hals*, Portraits. — 46, 45 (farther on), *S. van Ruysdael*, Landscapes; 6. *A. Cuyp*, Shepherds; 71. *Van Arthois*, Landscape; 245. *Ribera*, St. Francis of Assisi; 3. *Brekelenkamp*, Cobbler; 227. *Tintoretto*, Susanna at the bath; 100. *Jordaens*, Game and vegetable dealer; 230. *S. Rosa*, Landscape; *Ribera*, 246. Musician, 243. St. John the Baptist; 38, 39 (farther on), *S. van Ruysdael*, Landscapes; 12-14. *Van Goyen*. Sea-pieces; 108. *Snyders*, Game andfruit, etc.; 10. *Flinck*, Portrait; 244. *Ribera*, Plato; 92, 93. *Fyt*, Game; 20. *Kalf*, Still-life; 36. *Pynacker*, Sea-piece; 230. *S. Rosa*, Landscape; 57. *Victor*, Interior; 9. *Everdingen*, Landscape; 247. *Velazquez*, Portrait; 164. *Largillière*, Portrait; 23. *Lingelbach*. Brigands on the watch. — 131. *Boucher*. Women bathing. — 110 (farther on), *Snyders*, Game and fruit. — The glass-cases contain medals, assignats, and various souvenirs. — At the end of the gallery next the staircase is another Cabinet with engravings.

Opposite the Museum is the *Préfecture* (18th cent.). A little farther on, on the right, is the *Bibliothèque Communale* (Pl. E, 4), containing 100,000 vols. and 1112 MSS., some of great interest (adm. daily, except Sun., 1-6; in winter also 6-10 p.m.). The portico in front is adorned with busts of illustrious natives of the town.

The Rue de la République ends at the Place Longueville (Pl. E, 5; circus, see p. 26), whence the Boulevard du Mail (Pl. F, 4) leads to the left towards the Gare du Nord.

In a street running parallel with it on the N. is a monument, known as the *Illustrations Picardes* (Pl. F, 4), consisting of a figure of Picardy, surrounded with statues and busts of eminent natives of that province.

In the opposite direction the boulevards lead to the extensive *Promenade de la Hotoie* (Pl. A, B, C, 2, 3), at the W. end of the town, where public concerts and festivals take place.

From the Promenade the Rue de la Hotoie (tramway) leads directly towards the centre of the town, ending at the Place St. Firmin. To the right of this square is the modern church of *St. Jacques* (Pl. D, 3), and to the left, at the foot of the Rue de Condé, is the *Hôtel Morgan*, an interesting private mansion of the end of the 15th century. Farther on is the Jardin des Plantes (p. 32). — The Rue au Lin, leading straight on from the Place St. Firmin, brings us to the *Beffroi* (Pl. E, 3), an eccentric edifice of 1748 (restored in 1865), with a bell weighing 11 tons. The church of *St. Germain* (Pl. E, 3), lying somewhat to the left, dates from the 15th cent., and has a fine tower, a handsome carved portal of the 16th cent., and an ancient St. Sepulchre.

The belfry rises immediately behind the **Hôtel de Ville** (Pl. E, 3), lately enlarged and almost entirely rebuilt. The peace of Amiens (see p. 27) was signed here.

The six statues on the façade represent eminent men connected with the town: in the middle, Gaudefroy or Geoffrey, Bishop of Amiens, and Louis the Fat, who granted the town a charter in 1113; to the right, Blairies and Lemattre, killed in the defence of Amiens against the Spaniards in 1597; on the left, Chabaut and Leroux, distinguished magistrates of 1527 and 1650.

The Rue Delambre leads hence to the E. to the Place Gambetta (p. 28). In the Rue Vergeaux (Nos. 61-63; *Maison du Sagittaire*) and the Rue des Sergents (No 57), both running to the N. from the Place Gambetta, are a couple of interesting old houses. The streets farther to the N. lead through the 'Basse Ville' in the direction of the citadel (see below). To the right rises the elegant Gothic tower of the church of *St. Leu* (Pl. F, 2), a structure of the 15th century.

Farther on, to the left, is the *Hôtel Dieu* (Pl. E, F, 2; 16-18th cent.). — The *Citadel* (Pl. E, 1), dating mainly from the reign of Henri IV (1598), is useless under the conditions of modern warfare; and in Nov. 1870 it was compelled to surrender in a few days (comp. p. 27).

To the W., before the citadel is reached, lies the *Jardin des Plantes* (Pl. E, 2), with a natural history collection.

Beyond the Port d'Amont, reached viâ the 'Basse Ville', is the modern Romanesque-Byzantine *Church of the Sacred Heart* (Pl. H, 3).

From Amiens to Rouen (and Le Havre), 73 M., railway in 1¾-3¾ hrs. (fares 13 fr. 10, 8 fr. 85, 5 fr. 75 c.). — The train follows the line to Beauvais as far as (5 M.) *Saleux* (p. 25). Beyond a tunnel, 500 yds. long, lies (16 M.) *Famechon*. — 19 M. **Poix** (*Hôtel du Cardinal*), a prettily situated little town, has a Gothic church of the 15-16th cent., with a richly sculptured interior. The train now crosses a curved viaduct, 300 yds. long and 100 ft. high (fine view). — 31½ M. **Abancourt** (*Buffet*) is the junction for Le Tréport (see p. 36). — 35½ M. *Formerie*. The line now descends the valley of Bray (p. 46). 40 M. *Gaillefontaine* (Hotels) has a handsome modern château of the Marquis de la Roi. — 44½ M. **Serqueux** (*Buffet*) is the junction for the line from Paris to Pontoise and Dieppe (p. 46). 50 M. *Sommery*. Tunnel, 1600 yds. long. 56 M. *Montérolier-Buchy*, from which there is a branch to Clères, Motteville, and Le Havre (p. 65). We now begin to descend rapidly towards Rouen. 68 M. **Darnétal** (*Croix Blanche; Lecomte*), an industrial place with 6826 inhab., prettily situated in a little valley. Near the Hôtel de Ville is the *Tour de Carville*, a handsome belfry of 1512-14. Fine view of Rouen to the right. — 73 M. *Rouen* (Gare du Nord), see p. 48.

From Amiens (St. Roch) to Aumale (p. 36), 36 M., narrow-gauge line in 2½-3¼ hrs., traversing a wool-manufacturing district.

From Amiens to *Boulogne* and *Calais*, see R. 1; to *Arras*, *Douai*, *Valenciennes*, etc., see R. 9; to *Doullens*, *St. Fol*, etc., see pp. 24, 23; to *Rheims* viâ *Tergnier*, see R. 13.

3. From Paris to Beauvais and Le Tréport (Mers).

I. From Paris to Beauvais.

a. Viâ Montsoult and Beaumont.

49 M. Railway in 1½-2¾ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 85, 5 fr. 95, 3 fr. 90 c.) Trains start from the Gare du Nord (Pl. B, C, 23, 24). See also the Map, p. 100. — To *Le Tréport* by this route, 114 M., in 3-6½ hrs. (fares 20 fr. 50, 13 fr. 85 c., 9 fr.). — Omnibuses ply from the station at Le Tréport to *Mers* (30 c.).

The through-trains do not stop before Montsoult or Beaumont; for details as far as Beaumont, see *Baedeker's Handbook to Paris*. — To (4½ M.) *St. Denis*, see p. 101. Beyond (6 M.) *Epinay* Montmorency and its forest appear on the left. — 11 M. *Ecouen-Ezanville*. The château of *Ecouen*, to the right, built in the 16th cent., is now used as a school. — 13 M. *Domont*.

15½ M. *Montsoult*, junction for *Luzarches*. The line now descends a picturesque valley and intersects a portion of the *Forest of*

Carnelle. To the right is seen the magnificent modern *Château of Franconville.* — Beyond (21 M.) *Nointel* the train crosses the *Oise* and joins the line from Paris viâ Pontoise (p. 48).

23 M. *Persan-Beaumont. Persan* is an industrial village to the left. **Beaumont** (*Hôtel des Quatre-Fils-Aymon*, facing the bridge), a small town with 3848 inhab., on the left bank of the Oise, is dominated by an interesting church of the 13th cent. and a ruined château.

From Beaumont to Creil, 13 M., railway ascending the valley of the Oise. — 8½ M *St. Leu-d'Esserent*, the conspicuous church of which is chiefly of the 12th century. The largest of its three towers is Romanesque. — 13 M. *Creil*, see p. 102. — A narrow-gauge line also runs from Beaumont to (20 M.) *Hermes* (see below).

25½ M. *Chambly*, with an abbey-church (13th cent.; to the right). Several small stations. 33 M. *Méru* (Hôt. Angonin), a prettily-situated town with 4560 inhabitants. The whole of this district is engaged in the manufacture of buttons, brushes, and fancy turnery. — 37½ M. *La Boissière-le-Déluge.* The train now passes through a tunnel, nearly 1 M. long, and descends the picturesque valley of the *Thérain.* Beyond (47 M.) *Villers-sur-Thère* we cross the Thérain, and the imposing cathedral of Beauvais soon comes into sight on the right. — 49 M. *Beauvais*, see below.

b. Viâ Chantilly and Creil.

54½ M. Railway (as above) in 2-2½ hrs. (fares 9 fr. 85, 6 fr. 65, 4 fr. 35 c.). — To *Le Tréport* by this route, 119 M., in 3½-3¾ hrs. (fares as above).

From Paris to (32 M.) *Creil*, see R. 15a. On leaving Creil the train, returns for a short distance in the direction of Paris, then enters the valley of the *Thérain* to the right, and crosses the river several times. — 33½ M. *Montataire* (p. 102); 35 M. *Cramoisy*, in the neighbourhood of which are extensive quarries of building-stone. — 37½ M. *Cires-lès-Mello.* The château of *Mello*, on a hill to the right, dates from the 18th century. — 39 M. *Balagny-Saint-Epin.*

41 M. **Mouy-Bury.** *Mouy* (Hôt. du Commerce), to the left, is a cloth-making town with 3444 inhab.; *Bury*, to the right, has a priory-church of the 11-13th centuries. — 44 M. *Heilles-Mouchy.* The fine château of *Mouchy*, 1½ M. to the left, dates from the period of the Renaissance. It contains some fine portraits and other paintings, sculptures by Pajou, Houdon, Carpeaux, etc., and a valuable library. — 46 M. *Hermes* (railway to Beaumont, see above). — 47 M. *Villers-St-Sépulcre*, so called from a St. Sepulchre in the church, enclosing a slab from the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. Ruined priory of the 11th century. — 50 M. *Rochy-Condé.* Branch to Clermont (Soissons, Compiègne) and St. Just, see p. 25. On the hillside to the left is the *Château of Merlemont*, partly of the 16th century. — The church of (52 M.) *Therdonne* has a fine Gothic choir.

54½ M. **Beauvais** *(Buffet).* — **Hotels.** De France et d'Angleterre, Rue de la Manufacture, near the station, R. 2½, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3½, omn.

1/2 fr.; CONTINENTAL, Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville 37, R. 2-2½, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr.; ÉCU, Rue Malherbe 26; DE LA GARE, pens. 6½ fr., unpretending. — **Cafés.** *Du Chalet*, *Potard*, Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville. — **Cabs.** 1-2 pers. per drive 80 c., per hr. 1½ fr.; 3 pers., 1 fr. 10 c., 2 fr.; 4 pers., 1 fr. 40 c., 2½ fr. — **Post & Telegraph Office,** Rue Jean-de-Lignières.

Beauvais, an ancient manufacturing town on the *Thérain*, with 20,300 inhab., is the capital of the department of the *Oise* and the seat of a bishop. Carpets, woollen cloths, military cloth, gold and silver lace, buttons, and brushes are among the chief manufactures.

Beauvais occupies the site of the ancient capital of the *Bellovaci*, subdued by Cæsar. Christianity was introduced here about the middle of the 3rd cent. by St. Lucian. Fortified in 1190 by Philip Augustus, the town defied the attack of Edward III. in 1346; but about 1420 it was placed in the hands of the English by its bishop, Pierre Cauchon. In its gallant resistance to Charles the Bold and his army of 80,000 men in 1472 the women of Beauvais especially distinguished themselves by their courage, and one of them, Jeanne Lainé or 'Hachette' by name, captured with her own hands a hostile banner, now preserved in the Hôtel de Ville. The event is still annually celebrated on the Sun. nearest St. Peter's day (June 29th).

In coming from the station, we pass the square in front of the *Octroi*, and turn to the left by the Avenue de la République and the Rue de la Manufacture. A little to the left is the MANUFACTORY OF TAPESTRY, founded in 1664, *i.e.* only two years after the state-factory of Gobelins at Paris, of which it is the only branch. Visitors are admitted to the small museum and the workshops (more interesting) daily, except holidays, 8-12 and 1.30-5 p.m. (4 in winter); on Sun., however, the looms are not working.

The Beauvais establishment chiefly makes tapestry for furniture, adorned with landscapes, flowers, ornamental designs, animals, and pastoral scenes, but no historical or mythological subjects. Beauvais tapestry differs from Gobelins in being woven on low-warp *(basse lice)* looms, in which the warp-threads are horizontal, while Gobelins is woven on high-warp *(haute lice)* looms, with vertical warp-threads. An area of 4½ sq. inches is the average daily task of a good workman. The visitor who has previously seen only faded old tapestry will be struck with the beauty and brightness of the colours and the delicacy of the shading, each distinct hue being represented by twenty-four different shades. Silk is sometimes used in representing flowers, fruit, and metallic lustre, but the whole of the rest of the work is in wools, the colours of which are more durable. There is, of course, no room for the display of originality, as the works are all copies of pictures or cartoons.

The *Church of St. Stephen*, farther on, an edifice of the 12th, 13th, and 16th cent., exhibits a curious blending of Romanesque (nave) and Gothic (choir). It has a large W. tower and a fine rose-window in the N. transept.

INTERIOR. By the second pillar on the right is a *Mater Dolorosa* under a Gothic canopy; in the right aisle, Crucifixion of a saint (12th cent.); on the pillars near the choir, eight small paintings on panel (16th cent.); in the first chapel on the right, a modern Mater Dolorosa; in the second chapel on the left, an *Ecce Homo* (15th cent.). Good vaulting and 16th cent. **Stained Glass* in the choir and ambulatory.

Turning to the right as we quit the church, we soon reach the Rue St. Jean, which leads, past several old timber houses (*e.g.* No. 8), to the picturesque *Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville*, embellished with a bronze statue of *Jeanne Hachette* (see above), by Dubray, erected in 1851.

The *Hôtel de Ville* (18th cent.) has its council-chamber adorned with five paintings from the history of the town, by D. Maillart. To the right, in the court, is the *Library* (open on Sun., Wed., & Thurs. 12-4, Frid. 7-10 p.m.; closed in Sept.), containing 20,000 vols. and Jeanne Hachette's banner (p. 34; restored in 1851).

The *Cathedral *(St. Pierre)*, to the N.W., though consisting merely of a choir and transepts, ranks as one of the finest Gothic buildings in France. Its proportions are gigantic to the verge of temerity. The exterior height, to the ridge, is 225 ft.; the vaulting, which has twice fallen in because the pillars and buttresses were too weak and too few, rises 157 ft. above the pavement, while an open-work spire which soared above the crossing to the giddy height of 500 ft., fell in 1573 because it was unstayed on the W., through the absence of a nave.

Begun in 1247, the works went on, with interruptions, until after 1578. The choir was perhaps designed by *Eudes de Montreuil*, the architect of St. Louis; the N. portal was erected at the expense of Francis I. by *Martin Chambiges*, who worked also at Sens and Troyes; the S. portal is due to *Michel Lalye*. The **S. Portal* (1548), excelling the entire façades of many other cathedrals both in size and magnificence, has unfortunately been stripped of its statues, though it is still richly adorned with carving. It is surmounted by a double open arcade, a large rose-window, and a fine gable, while it is strengthened by two buttresses in the form of turrets. The carved oaken **Doors*, by *Jean le Pot*, rank among the finest in existence. The *N. Portal* (1537), though not rivalling the other, is also rich; its carved doors, also by *Jean le Pot*, are in better preservation.

Interior. The beauty of the *Choir* has given rise to the saying that 'the choir of Beauvais, the nave of Amiens, the portal of Rheims, and the towers of Chartres would together make the finest church in the world'. The piers that have been added for the sake of strengthening the building are easily distinguished. The choir is upwards of 104 ft. long, and its windows are 50-55 ft. in height. 'There are few rocks, even among the Alps', says Ruskin in his '*Seven Lamps of Architecture*', 'that have a clear vertical fall as high as the choir of Beauvais'. The ambulatory is fringed with *Chapels*. The first on the right is adorned with a modern fresco by A. Grellet, representing Jeanne Hachette capturing the banner. To the left of the choir is the *Sacristy*, adjoining which are a marble statue of Cardinal Forbin Janson, by *N. Coustou* (1735), a *Clock* of the 16th cent., which plays sacred music, and two *Tapestries* (16th cent.), probably made at Beauvais, representing the fabulous origin of France, from Ronsard's 'La Franciade'. Another tapestry of this series, one of 1460, and eight others of the 17th cent., after Raphael's cartoons, are displayed in the transepts. The stained glass in the 2nd chapel of the N. transept is by Engrand le Prince (1522). In the left choir-chapel is a modern **Astronomical Clock*, 39 ft. high, 19 ft. broad, and 9 ft. deep; it is composed of 90,000 pieces, has 52 dials, and gives 80 distinct indications (apply to the sacristan, 1 fr.; on Sat. & Sun. 50 c.).

To the W. of the cathedral is a portion of the original church, known as the *Basse-Œuvre*, a Romano-Byzantine structure, referred to the 8th or even the 6th century. It contains tapestry of the 15th century.

The *Gateway*, flanked by two towers, resembling pepper-boxes, on the S.W. of the Place de la Cathédrale, belongs to the *Palais de Justice*, formerly the bishop's palace. It dates from the 14th cent., though the foundations are Gallo-Roman work, at one time forming part of the town-walls. The palace itself was built in 1500; its

richly-sculptured façade should be seen from the court. The fine restored Romanesque tower at the back is now partly concealed by trees. — The ancient building, with remains of an old Gothic cloister, behind the Basse Œuvre is now occupied by a small *Musée* (open free on Sun. & holidays, 12-4, on other days on application).

The Musée chiefly contains Gallo-Roman antiquities, with a few paintings, natural history specimens, and (in the cloister and garden) some interesting architectural fragments and sculptures. In the second room are a Bearded Mercury (stele) a richly carved wooden altar (17th cent.), several heads of statues, wood-carvings, chests, and numerous small antiquities.

A little to the N. of the cathedral is the *Bishop's Palace* (1878-82).

Many quaint *Old Houses* are to be found in the streets near the cathedral; *e.g.* in the Rue St. Laurent (Nos. 25 and 27), diverging to the W. from the Rue de l'Evêché, and especially in the Rue Philippe-de-Beaumanoir and Rue St. Paul, on the other side of the church. Farther on is a corner-turret with a leaden figure of St. Michael, of the Gothic period. A few yards farther on we reach the Place Ernest-Gérard and the *Theatre*, to the left from which lies the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville.

A good view of the town is obtained from the *Square du Réservoir*, a promenade on a hill, 5-7 min. walk from the station, on the other side of the Thérain. — About 1/4 M. to the N. of the station is a large tree-shaded space known as the *Jeu de Paume*, where a band plays in summer from 3 to 4 p.m. and tennis-matches take place. The *Lycée* farther on adjoins a hill on which once lay a Roman amphitheatre.

The church of the suburb of *Marissel*, to the N.E., has a Romanesque tower, a choir of the 12th cent., a nave and portal of the 16th, and a magnificent wooden altar-screen of the same period.

From Beauvais to Gournay (Dieppe), 19 M., railway in 50 min. (fares 3 fr. 35, 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 50 c.). This route ascends the *Vallée de Bray* (p. 46). — 14 1/2 M. *St. Germer*. The village (hotel), 1 1/4 M. to the S.W., has an interesting *Abbey Church*, in the Transition style, partly rebuilt at a later date. The **Sainte Chapelle*, a reduced copy of the magnificent Sainte Chapelle at Paris, was added to the E. end in the 13th century. — 19 M. *Gournay*, see p. 46.

From Beauvais to Gisors, 22 M., railway in 1 hr. (fares 3 fr. 90, 2 fr. 65, 1 fr. 70 c.). — 19 1/2 M. *Trye-Château* (p. 48). — 22 M. *Gisors*, see p. 46.

From Beauvais to *Amiens*, see p. 25; to *Clermont*, *Compiègne*, and *Soissons*, see p. 25; to *St. Just*, *Péronne*, and *Cambrai*, see p. 25 and R. 8.

II. From Beauvais to Le Tréport.

64 1/2 M. Railway in 1 3/4-3 1/3 hrs. (fares 11 fr. 85, 7 fr. 95, 5 fr. 15 c.).

We follow the Amiens line as far as (59 M.) *St. Omer-en-Chaussée* (p. 26). Several small stations follow.

78 M. **Abancourt** *(Buffet)*, before and after which we follow for a short distance the line from Rouen to Amiens (p. 32). — The railway descends rapidly. 82 M. *Gourchelles*; 83 M. *Quincampoix*.

85 M. **Aumale** *(Chapeau-Rouge)*, a small town (2380 inhab.) prettily situated on the *Bresle*, which was formerly the E. boundary of Normandy. Henri IV was severely wounded here in 1592 and narrowly escaped capture by the Leaguers. The Rue Centrale, passing the *Hôtel de Ville* (16-17th cent.), leads from near the station to the

chief building, the church of *St. Pierre et St. Paul*, rebuilt in 1508-1610, after its destruction by Charles the Bold, who burned the town in 1472. The portals, the pulpit (17th cent.), the stained glass, and a Holy Sepulchre (15th cent.) are noteworthy. The title of Duc d'Aumale was borne by the fourth son (1822-97) of Louis Philippe.

Narrow-gauge railway to *Amiens*, see p. 32.

We now descend the pretty valley of the Bresle. 97½ M. *Blangy-sur-Bresle* (Hôtel de la Poste), an industrial village with a Gothic church (13-16th cent.); 100 M. *Monchaux*.

103 M. *Longroy-Gamaches* is the junction for Longpré (p. 14). *Gamaches* (Grand Cerf), a small town to the right, contains an interesting church of the 12th, 13th, and 15th centuries.

112 M. **Eu** (*Hôtel du Cygne*, pens. 7½ fr.; *de France*, 6 fr.; *de la Gare*, 6-6½ fr.), a town with 5400 inhab., on the Bresle, was a favourite residence of Louis Philippe, who received Queen Victoria at the *Château* here in 1843 and 1845. The latter was built in the 16-17th cent. and restored by Louis Philippe, but two thirds of it were destroyed by fire in Nov. 1902. The chapel, which was saved, has some modern stained glass from Sèvres, designed by Paul Delaroche and Chenavard. The fine *Park* (no adm.), laid out by Le Nôtre, commands a view of the sea. — The *Church of St. Lawrence*, a handsome Gothic edifice of the 12-13th cent., skilfully restored in 1862, is notable for the curious double arches between the pillars of the nave. In a small chapel on the right are a Holy Sepulchre (15th cent.) and a Head of Christ (16th cent.). The Madonna in the apsidal chapel is said to be one of the earliest works of one of the brothers Anguier, who were born at Eu in the 17th century. — The *Chapelle du Collège*, built by the Jesuits in 1622-24, contains the monument of Henri of Guise, 'le Balafré' or 'the Scarred' (d. 1588), and his wife Anne of Clèves (d. 1633), with their statues and bas-reliefs. — The *Forest of Eu*, 3 M. to the S.W., is a favourite spot for excursions.

Branch-railway to (21½ M.) *Abbeville*, see p. 15. — An electric tramway (20 c.) runs from the station to *Le Tréport* and *Mers*.

A DILIGENCE plies daily in summer from Eu to (5 M.) *Ault* (1 fr.) and (6 M.) *Onival* (1 fr. 30 c.). — **Ault**, or *Bourg-d'Ault (St. Pierre; de France; de Paris. — Lodgings, Casino)*, is a small sea-bathing resort at the end of a narrow valley. — **Onival** *(Continental; de la Plage. — Casino)*, another small bathing-resort, lies at the end of the cliffs and at the beginning of a bank of shingle extending to beyond (5½ M.) Cayeux (p. 12).

A marshy district, between hills, is now traversed. The railway passes a little to the left of *Mers* (p. 38).

113½ M. **Le Tréport.** — Hotels. HÔTEL DE LA PLAGE, DES BAINS, DE FRANCE, with sea-view, R. 3-10, déj. 3½, D. 4, pens. 8-15 fr.; BELLEVUE, Quai François Premier; DE CALAIS, in the upper part of the town, at some distance from the beach, déj. 2½, pens. 6-9 fr.

Sea-Baths. Cabin 30 c., costume 60 c., 'peignoir' 20-25 c., bathing attendant 50 c. — The beach at Mers is better.

Casino. Adm. for 1 day 1-2 fr.

British Vice-Consul, *E. Harrison Barker*.

OMNIBUS to *Mers* or to *Eu*, 30 c. — Electric tramway, see above.

Le Tréport, a small town with 4750 inhab., is situated at the mouth of the *Bresle*, at the base of a lofty cliff. The town itself is quite uninteresting, and its small harbour is chiefly used by fishing-boats. Tréport, however, from its proximity to Paris, is a very popular sea-bathing resort, in spite of its small and disagreeably shingly beach, which is to a great extent monopolized by the *Casino*, recently rebuilt. The space betwixt the cliff and the sea is very narrow, a fact which reacts upon the streets and the houses, so that lodging in the town is not recommended, more especially as the odours emitted by the harbour at low water and the close contact with the fishing population are anything but agreeable. An attempt has been made to create a visitors' quarter on the top of the cliff by the construction of flights of stairs with 378 steps, but the speculation has hitherto failed and the streets remain unbuilt.

The only noteworthy edifices in the old town are the *Hôtel de Ville* (with a small museum), in a tower of the 16th cent.; a *Timber House* dating from the Renaissance period (higher up, to the right, opposite the church); and the *Church of St. Jacques*, which rises above the harbour. The chief objects of interest in the last, which was built in the 16th cent., are the key-stones of the vaults, the Descent from the Cross in painted stone, and the piscina in a chapel to the right of the choir.

Mers. — **Hotels.** GRAND HÔTEL DU CASINO (pens. 9-12 fr.), BELLEVUE (pens. 7-10 fr.), both on the beach; DES BAINS, R. & A. 3-6 fr., L. 30 c., B. 3/4, déj. 3, D. 3 1/2 fr. incl. wine, pens. 7-11, omn. 1/2 fr.; PETIT, pens. 7-10 fr.; DE MERS; the three last on the 'prairie'.

Sea-Baths. Cabin 30 c., costume 60 c., 'peignoir' 20 c., attendant 45 c.

Casino. Adm. for one day 1 fr. 25; at night 75 c.

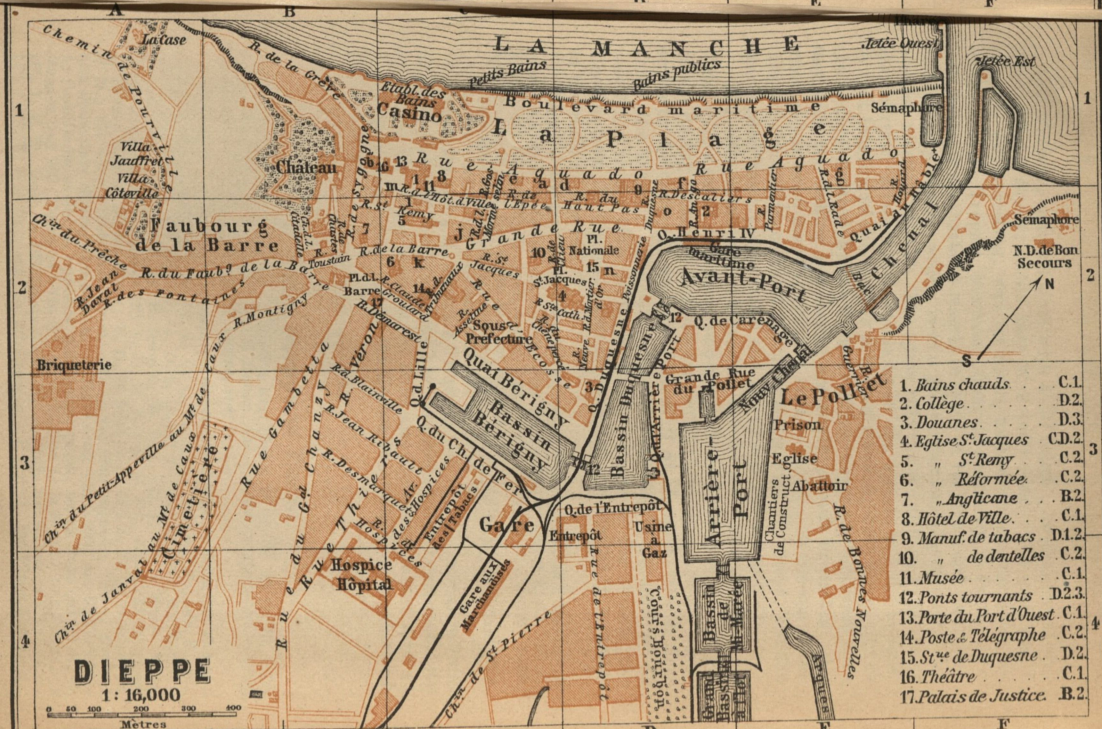
Mers, about 3/4 M. from Le Tréport, lies at some distance from the right bank of the Bresle and has in consequence no evil-smelling harbour. The space between the cliffs and the sea is wider than at Le Tréport, the beach, where the *Casino* is situated, is broader and less shingly.

From Le Tréport to *Dieppe*, see p. 41.

4. From Dieppe to Paris.

106 or 125 M. RAILWAY in 3 1/2-6 1/4 hrs. (fares 18 fr. 80, 12 fr. 70, 8 fr. 30 c.). The quickest trains run viâ Rouen, though that route is the longest in mileage. — From *London* to *Dieppe*, see p. xiii.

Dieppe. — **Hotels.** Travellers are recommended to ascertain charges beforehand. HÔTEL ROYAL (Pl. a; C, 1), D. 6 fr.; REGINA PALACE HOTEL (Pl. b; B, 1), R. 6, B. 1 1/2, déj. 4, D. 6, board 10 fr.; GR. HÔT. MÉTROPOLE ET DES BAINS (Pl. d; D, 1), R. from 5, B. 1 1/2, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 12 1/2, omn. 1 fr.; DES ETRANGERS (Pl. f; D, 1), R. 4-6, B. 1 1/2, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 10-12 fr.; GRAND HÔTEL (Pl. g; E, 1), R. 6-20, B. 1, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 12 1/2-20 fr.; all these first-class hotels are in the Rue Aguado, facing the sea and open only during the season. — HÔTEL DE PARIS (Pl. m; C, 1), Place de Camille Saint-Saëns, opposite the Casino, good; DE LA PAIX (Pl. j; C, 2), Grande Rue 212; CHARIOT D'OR (Pl. k; C, 2), Rue de la Barre; DES FAMILLES (Pl. l; C, 2), Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville 29. — HÔT. DU GLOBE ET VICTORIA (Pl. o D, 2), Rue Duquesne 8; DU COMMERCE (Pl. n; D, 2), Place Nationale,


LA MANCHE
Jetée Ouest
Jetée Est
Petits Bains
Bains publics
Boulevard maritime
Sémaphore
La Plage
Casino
Etabl.ts des Bains
Chemin de Pourville
Jetée
Villa Jaudfret
Villa Côteville
Château
Faubourg de la Barre
R. de la Grève
R. de la Barre
R. du Faubg de la Barre
R. Montigny
R. Gamberla
R. Jean Ribault
R. Desmarquets
R. Maintenue
Cimetière
Chin du Petit-Appretlle au Mt de Caux
Chin de Janval au Mt de Caux
Hospice
Hôpital
R. des Hospices
Entrepôt des Tabacs
Gare
Gare aux Marchandises
Q. de l'Entrepôt
Entrepôt
Usine à Gaz
Chin de St Pierre
Rue Aguado
Grande Rue
R. St Remy
R. St Jacques
R. St Jacques Prolongée
R. St Nicolas
R. de la Boucherie
R. de la Halle au Blé
R. de la Pompe
R. des Boucheries
R. des Tanneurs
R. des Maillots
R. des Ecaussettes
R. des Ecaussettes Prolongée
R. des Ecaussettes Supérieure
R. du Haut Pas
R. du Bas Pas
R. des Carrières
R. des Pâturages
R. des Pâturages Prolongée
R. des Pâturages Supérieure
R. des Fontaines
R. des Fontaines Prolongée
R. des Fontaines Supérieure
R. des Fontaines Supérieure Prolongée
R. des Fontaines Supérieure Prolongée
R. des Fontaines Supérieure Prolongée

R., L., & A. 2½-4, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. 8-9 fr., good; Soleil d'Or, Rue Gambetta 4 (Pl. B, 2), pens. from 8 fr. — *Furnished Apartments* are also easily found in the Rue Aguado.

Restaurants. *Café-Restaurant du Casino*, on the beach, déj. 4, D. 5 fr.; *Au Faisan Doré*, Grande Rue 74, déj. 2, D. 2½ fr.; *Hôtel des Arcades* and others under the arcades of the Bourse, next the Poissonnerie, D. 1½-2 fr. (incl. cider; wine extra); *Buffet*, at the Gare Maritime.

Cafés. *Café Suisse*, Grande Rue 1, and in the Arcades; *Café de Rouen*, *Café des Tribunaux*, both at the other end of the Grande Rue.

Cabs with seats for two pers. 1¼ fr. per drive (after midnight 2½ fr.), 1¾ or 3½ fr. per hr.; with four seats 1½-3 and 2-4 fr. respectively.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 14; C, 2), Rue des Tribunaux and at the baths in summer.

Baths (see p. 40). *Sea-Baths*. Bathing hut or tent 75 c. (6 tickets 3 fr. 60 c.), children under seven, 30 c. Costume 50, 'peignoir' 25, towel 15, sandals 15 c.; guide-baigneur 50 c. — *Warm Baths* (Pl. 1; C, 1), with fresh or salt water, in the adjoining annexe, 1-2¼ fr.

Casino. Adm. in the forenoon 50 c., afternoon 1 fr., evening or whole day 3 fr.; subscription per week 12, fortnight 20, month 35, season 60 fr.; 2 pers. 23, 38, 60, and 110 fr.; 3 pers. 33, 52, 80, and 160 fr. — Theatre, adm. 1-6 fr.

Steamboats to Newhaven twice a day (see p. xiii). — An excursion-steamer plies almost daily from July 15th to Sept. 21st between Dieppe and Le Tréport; fares (with option to use the railway in one direction) 6 fr. 50, 5 fr. 40, 3 fr. 50 c.

British Vice-Consul, *H. W. Lee-Jortin*, Quai Duquesne 8. — **American Consular Agent**, *M. Raoulle Bourgeois*, Quai de Lille 8.

English Church. *All Saints* (Pl. 7; B, 2), Rue de la Barre; services at 11 and 7.30; Chaplain, *Rev. Dr. Merk*, *M. A.*

Golf Links, on the Pourville road, 1 M. from Dieppe (visitors' fees, 3 fr. per day, 10 fr. per week, 25 fr. per month).

Dieppe, with 22,840 inhab., is situated in a valley formed by two ranges of lofty white chalk-cliffs, at the mouth of the *Arques*. The estuary was formerly called the '*Deep*', from which the town derives its name. In spite of the vicinity of Le Havre, Dieppe, with its deep and safe harbour, still carries on a considerable trade in coal with England and in timber with Norway and Sweden. Dieppe is also a fashionable watering-place, being annually visited by numerous English, as well as French families. Captured and destroyed several times during the wars between England and France and afterwards in the religious wars, Dieppe suffered severely from the plague in 1668 and 1670, and in 1694 the citadel and town were reduced to ruins by the English fleet returning from an unsuccessful attack on Brest (p. 217).

The *Gare Maritime* (Pl. D, E, 2) and the *Steamboat Quays* are on the N. side of the old *Avant Port* or outer harbour. To the S.W., beyond the *Bassins Duquesne* and *Bérigny*, lies the *Central Station* (Pl. C, 3); and to the E., between the Bassin Duquesne and the suburb of *Le Pollet* (Pl. E, 3), inhabited by sailors and fishermen said to be of Venetian origin, are several basins of more recent date extending to the S. To the N.W. of the Gare Maritime extends the old *Vieux Chenal*, or harbour-entrance; a good view may be obtained from the W. pier. On the opposite cliffs rises the modern Gothic church of *Notre-Dame-de-Bon-Secours* (Pl. F, 2). The Quai Henri IV,

on which stands the *Collège* (Pl. D, 2), built in the 18th cent., leads to the W. from the Gare Maritime. At its W. end is the *Poissonnerie*, or *Fish-Market* (Pl. D, 2), which presents a busy and animated scene in the morning.

Along the N. side of the town, between the fine *Boulevard Maritime* (Pl. C-E, 1), laid out in 1901, and the Rue Aguado, in which are the principal hotels, stretches *La Plage* (Pl. C, D, E, 1), a handsome promenade, $^2/_3$ M. long. The tall chimneys seen in the Rue Aguado belong to the extensive *Tobacco Manufactory* (Pl. 9).

At the W. extremity of the Plage is the *Casino* and *Etablissement des Bains* (Pl. C, 1). The casino is a handsome brick and glass structure replete with every convenience and including a small theatre (adm., see p. 39). The terrace in front is reserved for subscribers; below it are the dressing-cabins. In fine weather the scene is very amusing.

The site of the casino was occupied until the end of the 14th cent. by a small harbour, a relic of which still exists in the *Porte du Port-d'Ouest* (Pl. 13; C, 1), a gateway with two round towers, to the S. Close by, in the Place de Saint-Saëns, is the *Theatre* (Pl. 16; C, 1); to the E. are the *Warm Baths* (Pl. 1; C, 1) and the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. 8; C, 1, 2). — The *Musée* (Pl. 11; C, 1), in the Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, contains antiquities found in the neighbourhood, local curiosities, a natural history collection, and some paintings, besides the artistic collections (furniture, bronzes, sculptures, paintings, etc.) and library recently presented to his native town by Camille Saint-Saëns, the composer. Adm. daily, except Mon., in summer, 11-5; in winter on Tues., Thurs., Sat., and Sun., 11-3.

The *Rue Sygogne* (Pl. B, 1, 2), which skirts the base of the castle-hill, is now one of the finest streets in Dieppe, mainly through the exertions of M. Frosmont, who is here commemorated by a handsome fountain.

On a precipitous white cliff at the W. extremity of the Plage rises the *Castle* (Pl. B, 1, 2), with its massive walls, towers, and bastions, erected in 1435 as a defence against the English. In 1694, however, it was unable to resist the cannonade of the English fleet (p. 39). The castle is now used as barracks, and visitors are not allowed to pass through it to the fine points of view on the adjoining cliffs. These, however, may be reached by other routes, farther on.

We regain the town by the Rue de la Barre, which is continued to the E., to the Quai Henri IV, by the Grande Rue.

The church of *St. Remy* (Pl. 5; C, 2), not far from the castle, in a mixed style of the 16th and 17th cent., contains huge round columns, of which those in the choir have elaborately carved capitals. In the Lady Chapel, and at the entrance to the sacristy, on the left of the choir, are some good sculptures.

The church of *St. Jacques* (Pl. 4; C, D, 2), a little farther on, is an interesting florid Gothic edifice, dating from the 12-16th cent.

and possessing all that 'lace-like beauty of detail and elaborate finish, which charms in spite of soberer reason, that tells us it is not in stone that such vagaries should be attempted' (Fergusson). The 14th cent. portal is flanked with turrets, adorned with statues in niches; the W. tower dates from the 16th century.

The INTERIOR is fine. The bosses of the vaults of the choir and several of the chapels are sculptured; and the church also contains other rich carved work in the Pointed and Renaissance styles such as the screens of most of the chapels and the fine arches to the left of the choir. The chief attraction of the interior is, however, the *Lady Chapel*, richly adorned with sculptures; the modern stained glass, by Lusson, represents the Death and Coronation of the Virgin, the Vision of Pope Pius V., the Triumph of Don Juan after Lepanto, the Capture of Le Pollet by Louis XI. in 1443, and the procession which followed. The fine wooden staircase in the sacristy, the modern choir-stalls, the organ-case, and the pulpit are noteworthy.

The Place Nationale, adjoining the church, is embellished with a fine *Statue of Duquesne* (Pl. 15; D, 2), a native of Dieppe, and one of the most illustrious admirals of France, who defeated the Dutch admiral De Ruyter in 1676. The statue is by the elder Dantan.

The most interesting point in the environs of Dieppe is the ruined castle of *Arques* (p. 45), situated 4 M. to the S.E. The excursion may be made by train, by excursion brake, or by carriage (there and back 5 or 6 fr.).

About 2½ M. to the W. of Dieppe, by the cliffs of the *Caude-Côte*, lies **Pourville** (*Hôtel Graff*), a prettily situated little bathing-place at the mouth of the Scie, which may also be reached by rail or (in summer) by omnibus. At *Varangeville*, 2½ M. farther on, is the *Manoir d'Ango*, a farmhouse built in the 16th cent. by the merchant-prince Ango of Dieppe, who entertained Francis I. here, and 1¼ M. farther is the *Lighthouse of Ailly*. From Varangeville we may go on to (¼ hr.) *Ste. Marguerite*, at the mouth of the Saône, and *Quiberville* (Hôt. du Casino, R. from 3, déj. 2, D. 3, incl. wine, pens. from 8 fr.; des Bains), a small bathing-place, reached also by omnibus direct from Dieppe (8½ M.). — **Puys** (*Hotel de Puys*, of the first class; furnished houses to let) is a pretty little bathing-place, with fine villas, 1¼ M. to the N.E. of Dieppe by the shore (at low tide only), 2½ M. viâ Le Pollet. It may also be reached by omnibus (¾ fr.; 1¼ fr. there and back). The late Marquis of Salisbury had a villa here. The *Cité de Limes* or *Camp de César*, on the cliff to the right as we approach, is said to have been a Gallic 'oppidum'. — *Berneval* (Hôt. de la Plage; Grand Hôtel) is another bathing-place, 7 M. to the N.E. of Dieppe, to which a diligence (1¼ fr.) plies in connection with the trains.

FROM DIEPPE TO LE HAVRE, 72½ M., railway in 4 hrs. (fares 13 fr. 8 fr. 75. 5 fr. 70 c.). We follow the Rouen line until beyond the first tunnel (see below), then cross the *Scie*, and proceed to the W. – 25 M. *St-Vaast-Bosville*, on the line from Rouen to *St. Valery-en-Caux* (p. 66). — 29½ M. *Cany* (Hôtel du Commerce; de France) is a small town on the right bank of the *Durdent*. Diligences hence to *Veulettes* and to *Les Petites Dalles*, see pp. 66. 67. — 37½ M. *Valmont* (Hôt. du Commerce; de France) has an ancient feudal castle (restored in the 16th cent.) and a beautiful ruined *Abbey* of the 12th cent.) with old monuments. — 43½ M. *Fécamp* (p. 67). — Thence to (72½ M.) *Le Havre*, see p. 67.

FROM DIEPPE TO LE TRÉPORT, 28 M., railway in 1¼-1½ hr. (fares 5 fr. 15, 3 fr. 50, 2 fr. 25 c.). — 2½ M. *Rouxmesnil*, on the Pontoise line (p. 45). The line enters the valley of the *Eaulne*, which it quits beyond (10 M.) *Envermeu*, with a handsome church (16th cent.). — 19½ M. *Touffreville-Criel*. *Criel* (Hôt. de Rouen; de la Plage), 1¾ M. to the N.W., on the *Yères*, has a small bathing-place at the mouth of the river, 1¼ M. farther on. — The line crosses the Yères and ascends rapidly. View limited. — 26 M. *Eu*, see p. 37. — 28 M. *Le Tréport* (p. 38).

a. From Dieppe to Paris viâ Rouen.

125 M. Railway in 3½-6¼ hrs. (fares 18 fr. 80, 12 fr. 90, 8 fr. 30 c.).

I. From Dieppe to Rouen.

38½ M. Railway in 1¼-1¾ hr. (fares 3 fr. 55, 2 fr. 40, 1 fr. 70 c.).

Soon after quitting Dieppe the train passes through a tunnel about 1 M. long, and then enters the valley of the *Scie*, which it crosses 22 times. 17 M. *St. Victor*. The line then traverses a high embankment, beyond which the views are attractive. At (21½ M.) *Clères* (Cheval Noir) we intersect the railway from Motteville to Amiens (p. 65), which unites the Dieppe line with the line to Le Havre. To the left is the pretty château of *Clères* (15-16th cent.). 28½ M. *Monville*. The line to Le Havre diverges to the right near a small viaduct. 32 M. *Malaunay*. From this point to Rouen the district traversed is cheerful and picturesque. — 34 M. *Maromme*. Then two tunnels.

38½ M. *Rouen*, see p. 48.

II. From Rouen to Paris.

86½ M. Railway in 2¼-4¼ hrs. (fares 15 fr. 35, 10 fr. 40, 6 fr. 70 c.). — Alternative route from Mantes to Paris, see p. 44.

Rouen, see p. 48. — The train passes through two long tunnels and crosses the Seine, affording a beautiful view of Rouen to the right. To the left, on the hills which rise from the river, stands the church of *Bonsecours* (p. 58). — 39¼ M. (from Dieppe) *Sotteville*, an industrial suburb of Rouen; 42 M. *St. Etienne-du-Rouvray*. — 44½ M. *Oissel* (small buffet).

A branch-railway runs from Oissel to (6 M.) *Elbeuf-St-Aubin* (p. 59) and (25 M.) *Glos-Montfort*, the junction for Serquigny and Pont-Audemer (see p. 154).

Beyond Oissel the train crosses the Seine. — 48½ M. **Pont-de-l'Arche** *(Hôt. de Normandie*, with café, good; *des Deux Gares)*, where the Seine is again crossed, above the influx of the *Eure*, is the junction of a line to Gisors (p. 47). The fine church of the 15-16th cent. has some admirable wood-carving of the 17-18th, and good stained glass of the 16-17th centuries.

About ¾ M. to the W. is the ruined *Abbey of Bonport*, founded about 1190 by Richard Cœur-de-Lion, of which the handsome refectory (13th cent.) and the abbot's lodgings are the chief remains.

To the left is the large *Barrage de Poses*. — 56 M. *St. Pierre-du-Vauvray*. A branch-railway runs hence to (5 M.) *Louviers* (p. 59).

From St. Pierre-du-Vauvray to Les Andelys, 10 M., railway in 30-40 min. (fares 1 fr. 90, 1 fr. 30, 80 c.). The train crosses the Seine and beyond (3½ M.) *Muids* skirts the right bank of that river. To the right appears the castle of Gaillard (see below). 7 M. *La Roque*; 8½ M. *La Vacherie*. — 10 M. **Les Andelys**, a town with 5700 inhab., on the right bank of the Seine, consisting of *Petit Andely* (Hôt. de la Chaîne d'Or; Bellevue, well spoken of), nearest the Seine, and *Grand Andely* (Hôt. de Paris; Grand Cerf), ½ M. from the station. At the former are a number of picturesque old houses, and the interesting *Church of St. Sauveur* (12th and 14th cent.), with a fine choir with round pillars and a handsome altar and pulpit. — On a neighbouring height are the (10 min.) ruins of the famous castle of

*Gaillard, erected by Richard Cœur-de-Lion in 1197 to command the navigation of the Seine and protect Normandy against the French monarchs. Château Gaillard, the 'gay castle', has been described as the greatest monument of Richard's genius, and it was certainly one of the finest specimens of a Norman castle, either in England or Normandy. It was protected by triple lines of outworks and 17 towers, and its walls were 8-14 ft. thick. In 1204 this almost impregnable stronghold was captured by Philip Augustus after a siege of five months. The castle afterwards became a state-prison, and in 1314 was the scene of the murder of Margaret of Burgundy, wife of Louis X. It was destroyed by Henri IV in 1603, along with the castles of several dangerous Norman barons. The donjon is still in tolerable preservation. — The *Church of Notre-Dame* at Grand Andely dates from the 13-16th cent., and contains good stained glass, choir-stalls, and various works of art, including a Martyrdom of St. Clara, by Q. Varin, the master of Poussin, and a Last Supper, attributed to Lesueur. The choir has a square termination. The market-place is embellished with a bronze statue, by Brian (1851), of *Nicholas Poussin* (1594-1665), who was born in the neighbourhood. The *Hôtel de Ville* possesses a large painting of Coriolanus by this artist. — A public conveyance plies between Les Andelys and the railway-station of Saussay-les-Ecouis (p. 47).

The train now penetrates the chalk-hills by means of two tunnels. — 64 M. **Gaillon** *(Hôt. d'Evreux)*; the town, with 2770 inhab., lies 1 M. to the left. The château of Gaillon, erected in 1500 by Cardinal Georges d'Amboise and now replaced by a prison, was one of the finest in Normandy, and a favourite residence of Francis I. The lofty façade has been removed to the court of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts at Paris (see *Baedeker's Handbook to Paris*).

75½ M. **Vernon** *(Hôtel d'Evreux*, R. 2-5, D. 3½ fr.; *Lion-d'Or*, R. 2, D. 3 fr.), with 8757 inhab., once strongly fortified, possesses a conspicuous tower, erected in 1123 by Henry I. of England. The *Church* is an interesting building of the 12-15th cent., containing several noteworthy works of art. To the S. stretches the *Forest of Bizy*; and on the right bank of the Seine are *Vernonnet* (see below) and the *Forest of Vernon*.

From Vernon to Gisors, 25 M., railway in 1½-3 hrs. (fares 4 fr. 60, 3 fr. 10 c., 2 fr.). The trains start from a special station, adjoining the main-line station. — We cross the Seine. Beyond (1¼ M.) *Vernonnet*, where there are large quarries, the train enters the valley of the *Epte*, and ascends it as far as Gisors. — 6 M. *Gasny*. About 1 M. to the E., on the right bank of the Seine, lies *La Roche-Guyon* (Hôt. de la Maison-Rouge; Hôt. Pitre), with a ruined château of the 12-16th cent. and another partly modern château belonging to the Larochefoucauld family. — 10½ M. *Bray-Ecos*. The village of *Bray* has a zinc-foundry; *Ecos*, about 3 M. to the W., is interesting on account of the fine *Château du Chesnay*, dating from the 15-16th cent., but largely rebuilt in modern times. — At (18½ M.) *Dangu* is a 16th cent. château, surrounded with an extensive park. Dangu also contains a zinc-foundry. — 22 M. *Inval*. To the left, the tower of *Neaufles* (12th cent.). Our line now joins the railway from Pont-de-l'Arche (p. 47). 24½ M. *Gisors-Ville*. — 25 M. *Gisors-Ouest*.

Another railway runs from Vernon to (10½ M.) *Pacy-sur-Eure*, where it joins the line from Bueil to Elbeuf (p. 59).

The long tunnel between (82 M.) *Bonnières* and *Rolleboise* cuts off the wide circuit which the river describes here. A branch from Bonnières joins the line to Gisors (see above). — At the château of (84 M.) *Rosny* Sully, the celebrated minister of Henri IV, was born in 1559. The Duchess of Berry resided in it from 1818 to 1830.

92½ M. **Mantes** *(Grand Cerf; Rocher de Cancale)*, a picturesque town with 8034 inhab., surnamed '*La Jolie*', has two railway-stations: *Mantes-Station*, where many of the trains do not stop, and *Mantes-Embranchement* (buffet), where the route to Caen and Cherbourg (R. 21) diverges. The Avenue de la République leads from the latter station to the Place de la République, and thence, as the Rue Nationale, to the Seine.

The old tower of *St. Maclou*, open at the top and adorned with carved niches for statues (some of which remain), unites the Gothic and Renaissance styles; it dates from the 14th century. The *Hôtel de Ville* and *Tribunal*, opposite, are both ancient but devoid of interest; between them is a Renaissance *Fountain* of 1521.

It was at the capture of Mantes that William the Conqueror received by a fall from his horse the injury of which he afterwards died at Rouen (1087); and that prince is said to have bequeathed a large sum for the erection of the present Gothic church of **Notre-Dame* on the site of one burned down during the siege. The bulk of the edifice dates from the end of the 12th cent., though it has been frequently altered and recently restored. The elegant gallery at the top of the towers, formed by a double balustrade, is modern. The W. façade is embellished with a fine rose-window and the triple portal is richly sculptured, though unfortunately mutilated. The part to the right dates from the 14th century.

The fine INTERIOR, which consists of a nave, aisles, and choir, without transepts, is unusually brightly lighted, owing to the absence of stained windows. In the nave round pillars alternate with clustered columns, some of which rise as high as the lofty vaulting. The pillars at the end of the choir, and those supporting the stilted Gothic arches, are specially noteworthy. The triforium gallery is lighted by small windows from behind. The towers, from the height of the vaulting of the aisles to the summit of the nave, open into the church. The five apsidal chapels, and the large S. chapel, the roof of which is supported by a central pillar, were added in the 14th century.

A small island in the Seine here is united with Mantes and with *Limay*, on the opposite bank, by handsome modern bridges. Another old bridge (12-15th cent.) spans the Seine farther up.

FROM MANTES TO PARIS VIÂ ARGENTEUIL, 36 M., railway in 1-1¾ hr. (fares 6 fr. 50, 4 fr. 40, 2 fr. 85 c.). This line crosses the Seine and follows the right bank viâ (1¾ M.) *Limay*, (7 M.) *Juziers*, (10½ M.) *Meulan*, a prettily situated little town with an interesting church, and (14 M.) *Triel*, also possessing an interesting church (13-15th cent.). Fine view of the Seine, to the right. We skirt the hill of the *Hautil* (555 ft.), and cross the *Oise* just before reaching (20½ M.) *Conflans-St-Honorine*, ½ M. from the other station at Conflans (p. 48). Thence to Paris viâ (23½ M.) *Herblay*, (25½ M.) *Cormeilles-en-Parisis*, and (30 M.) *Argenteuil* (Soleil d'Or), see *Baedeker's Paris*.

Railway to *Caen* and *Cherbourg*, see R. 21.

To the left, as we quit the station of Mantes, we obtain a fine view of the towers of the town. 98 M. *Epône-Mézières;* 103 M. *Les Mureaux*, ¾ M. from Meulan (see above); 106 M. *Vernouillet*, the station on the left bank for Triel (see above). The railway now closely follows the windings of the Seine, on its left bank.

108 M. **Poissy** (*Buffet; Hôtel de Rouen*, at the station, near the bridge), a town with 7400 inhab., was the birthplace of St. Louis (1215-70). It was also the scene of the abortive conference held in 1561 with a view to adjust the differences between the Roman Catholic and Protestant parties, the compromise arrived at being vetoed by the Sorbonne. — The principal *Church* is a fine building of the Transition style of the 12th cent., altered in the 15th and 16th, and restored in the 19th century. Above the centre rises a well-preserved bell-tower, terminating in a lofty spire, and at the W. end is a square tower, surmounted by an octagonal story capped by a small stone spire. We enter by the double portal on the S. side, an elegant work of the 16th cent., but unfortunately much mutilated. The interior, which has no transepts, possesses considerable antiquarian interest. The nave and part of the choir show both Norman and Gothic arches, and groined vaults, the compartments of which are separated by arched joists, as in barrel-vaulting. The triforium is formed by a row of twin-arches. The aisles exhibit vaulting in which the pointed arch is used, and the apsidal chapels have stilted vaulting. The apse, recently restored, is lighted by five rose-windows. — In front of the church is a bronze statue, by Fremiet, of *Meissonier*, the painter (1815-91), nearly opposite his former house. — Ligne de Grande Ceinture to Paris, see *Baedeker's Paris.*

111 M. *Achères*, in the forest of St. Germain, is the junction of the direct line to Dieppe (viâ Gisors, p. 48). At (114 M.) *Maisons-Laffitte* is a château built in the 17th cent. by Mansart. In the vicinity are a *Race Course* and a *Golf Course.*

The Seine is crossed before and after (116 M.) *Houilles.* — To the left is the asylum of Petit-Nanterre, to the right St. Germain and its terrace. On the left we see the hills of Cormeilles, Sannois, and Montmorency, then Argenteuil, and the fort of Mt. Valérien. Various railways now diverge to the left and right (see *Baedeker's Paris*). The Seine is crossed for the last time at *Asnières*, where the lines to Argenteuil and Versailles diverge. The train passes *Clichy*, intersects the fortifications of Paris, threads a tunnel, and reaches — 125½ M. **Paris** (Gare St. Lazare).

b. From Dieppe to Paris viâ Gisors and Pontoise.

106 M. Railway in 3¾-5¾ hrs. (fares 18 fr. 80, 12 fr. 70, 8 fr. 30 c.). *Dieppe*, see p. 38. — 2½ M. *Rouxmesnil*, junction for Le Tréport (p. 41). — 3½ M. **Arques,** a small town at the confluence of the *Béthune* and the *Arques*, is celebrated for the decisive victory won here in 1589 by Henri IV with 4000 men over the forces of the League, amounting to 30,000 men, under the Duc de Mayenne. The imposing ruin of the *Château* is a favourite resort of visitors from Dieppe. Founded in the 11th cent. on the border of Normandy by a Seigneur d'Arques, this castle changed hands frequently during the wars which raged in this district; the English held it from 1419 until

1449, when it finally passed to France. The castle, which did not become a ruin till the 18th cent., is now public property and always open to visitors. Although occupying a secure position on the summit of a hill, this stronghold was farther protected by a moat and two walls, the first of which is flanked by four massive towers of brick and stone, built by Francis I. The donjon is perhaps the most ancient part. — The *Church* of Arques, a handsome Gothic building of the 16th cent., contains a fine Renaissance rood-loft, old stained glass, etc. — The *Forest of Arques* lies to the N.E.

15½ M. *Bures*, which has declined from its former importance, has a fine Gothic church of the 12-13th cent., with a Holy Sepulchre of the 16th cent. and other noteworthy sculptures. 18 M. *Mesnières* has a fine Renaissance château (on the left). — 21 M. **Neufchâtel-en-Bray** *(Grand Cerf)*, a town with 4130 inhab., is noted for its cheese. The handsome church dates from the 12-16th centuries. The town contains a small Musée. — Beyond (26½ M.) *Nesle-St-Saire* the railway quits the valley of the Béthune. — 30 M. **Serqueux** *(Buffet)*, also a station on the line from Amiens to Rouen (p. 32), in connection with the railway to Le Tréport (p. 37).

32 M. **Forges-les-Eaux.** — **Hotels.** Grand Hôtel du Parc, at the Etablissement; Continental, close by, R. 3-10, B. 1-1¼, déj. 4, D. 5 incl. wine, pens. from 10 fr.; Mouton, Lion d'Or, both in the town. — Etablissement. Adm. in the forenoon 50 c., afternoon 1 fr., whole day 1½ fr.; subscription for a month 25 fr.; bath 2½-5 fr. (including linen). — *Omnibus* from the Hôtel du Mouton to Serqueux (see above) in connection with the trains.

Forges owes its reputation to its cold chalybeate springs, first brought into notice by Anne of Austria, mother of Louis XIV., but now little frequented. The *Etablissement*, including a casino and a hotel, is situated in a small park, about 1¼ M. from the station (adm., see above). The large Place de Brevière, in the town, is embellished with a bust of *Brevière*, the engraver (1787-1869). Adjacent is a modern Gothic *Church*, in the style of the 13th century.

46 M. **Gournay** *(Hôtel du Nord)*, a town with 4200 inhab., is the centre of the *Pays de Bray*, a fertile grazing country, noted for its butter and cheese. Between the station and the town rises a recently-restored *Church*, in the Transition style, containing some good wood-carving. The fountain in the Place Nationale dates from the 18th century. — Railway to *Beauvais* (St. Germer), see p. 36.

The line now traverses the *Vallée de Bray* and beyond (60 M.) *Eragny* enters a hilly pastoral district, watered by the *Epte*.

61½ M. **Gisors** (*Buffet; Hôtel de l'Ecu-de-France*, in the main street), a town with 4680 inhab., situated on the Epte and two of its tributaries, was the former capital of the Norman Vexin.

The *Vexin (Pagus Vaucassinus)* was the mediæval name of the region extending along the right bank of the Seine from the Oise to beyond Jumièges; the N. portion, below Vernon, was the Norman Vexin, a district often disputed by the English and French, the S. part was the French Vexin.

The town is divided into two parts by a broad thoroughfare, called the Rue de Cappeville as far as the Epte and thence the Rue du Bourg. The Rue de Paris leads from the foot of the Rue du Bourg to (1/2 M.) the station of *Gisors-Ville*, the terminus of the line to Beauvais (p. 36). — No. 20 in the Rue du Fossé-des-Tanneurs, which runs from the Rue de Cappeville to the Rue de Paris, is a *Timber House* in the Renaissance style, with a richly carved façade. The *Hôtel de Ville*, farther on, was formerly a convent; the façade on the other side is the more interesting. It contains a small Musée and a library.

The large *Church of St. Gervais*, dating from the 13-16th cent., on the left side of the Rue du Bourg, is elaborately adorned with sculpture and presents several interesting architectural features. The W. portal and towers, for example, form an extraordinary combination of the Gothic, Classical, and Renaissance styles; while the N. portal, on the other hand, is a remarkable specimen of florid Gothic. The finely carved oaken doors (16-17th cent.) of both these portals should be noticed.

The Interior, which has double aisles, illustrates the same technical erudition and bad taste. The most interesting objects are the carved and twisted pillars, on the S. side; the antique stained glass; the stone organ-loft; a Tree of Jesse in the 1st chapel on the S. side; a sculptured 'cadaver' erroneously attributed to Jean Goujon (in the 3rd chapel); the vaulting and bosses in the aisles and side-chapels; the balustraded gallery in the S. transept; the arcading at the end of the S. aisle; 12 ancient painted panels behind the high-altar; the reliefs in the last chapel of the N. aisle; and the curious capitals in that aisle.

The Rue du Bourg terminates in a small square, embellished with a statue, by Desbœufs, of *General de Blamont* (1770-1846), a native of the town. Beyond is an attractive promenade, skirting the outer wall of the castle.

The *Castle*, built in the 12th cent. by Henry II. of England, occupies the top of the hill on which the town is built. Little of this once strong fortress now remains except its outer ramparts, which have also been converted into shady promenades, and the donjon, rising on an artificial mound. The outer wall is protected by a moat and 12 round towers. The large 'Tour du Prisonnier', near the donjon, contains a dungeon, the walls of which have been curiously carved with a nail by some whilom captive. On this side is also a small court-yard, between a large round tower and a square tower.

From Gisors to Pont-de-l'Arche (Rouen), 33 1/2 M., railway in ca. 2 hrs. (fares 6 fr. 5, 4 fr. 10, 2 fr. 65 c.). This line traverses a monotonous district, with numerous textile factories. — 1 1/4 M. *Gisors-Ville* (see above). 10 M. *Etrépagny* (Hôt. Pouchet), a small town on the *Bonde*, with a 15th cent. château. — 15 M. *Saussay-lès-Ecouis*. *Ecouis*, 3 1/2 M. to the W., has a remarkable church founded in 1310. Diligence from the station to Les Andelys (1 1/2 fr.), see p. 43. — From the station of (20 M.) *Ménesqueville-Lyons* a diligence plies to (4 1/2 M.) *Lyons-la-Forêt* (Licorne), pleasantly situated in the centre of the *Fôret de Lyons* (385 sq. M.). — The line now descends the valley of the *Andelle*. — 25 M. *Radepont*, with a ruined castle and a château of the 18th century. — 33 1/2 M. *Pont-de-l'Arche*, see p. 42.

From Gisors to *Beauvais*, see p. 36; to *Vernon*, see p. 43.

63½ M. *Trie-Château*, a village with a ruined castle and a Gothic church containing some good sculpture.

66½ M. *Chaumont-en-Vexin* (Hôt. St. Nicolas) is situated on the slopes of a hill, on which the French kings built a castle (now almost wholly destroyed) to aid them in their struggles with the English for the possession of Normandy. The village has a pretty church of the 15-16th centuries.

As the train ascends to (70 M.) *Liancourt-St-Pierre* we have an extensive view to the left. 74 M. *Chars*, junction for *Magny-en-Vexin* (Grand Cerf), an industrial village, 8 M. to the W., with an interesting Renaissance church.

86½ M. **Pontoise** (*Hôtel de la Gare*, *de Pontoise*, both at the station), a town with 8180 inhab., picturesquely situated on a height on the right bank of the Oise. The town dates from the days of the Romans, and from an early period played a somewhat important part in French history, owing to its position as capital of the French Vexin (p. 46) and its proximity to Paris. It was frequently involved in the wars of the kings of France with the kings of England and the dukes of Normandy, and also in the civil struggles of later date. The only remains of its fortifications are the walls of the ancient château, which protected the town on the side next the river. For farther details, see *Baedeker's Paris*. — Railway to *Creil* viâ Beaumont, see p. 32.

We cross the Oise. — 87 M. *Eragny-Neuville*. Fine view to the left. Beyond (90 M.) *Conflans-Fin-d'Oise* we cross the *Seine*, near its confluence with the *Oise*. To the right diverges the railway to Rouen.

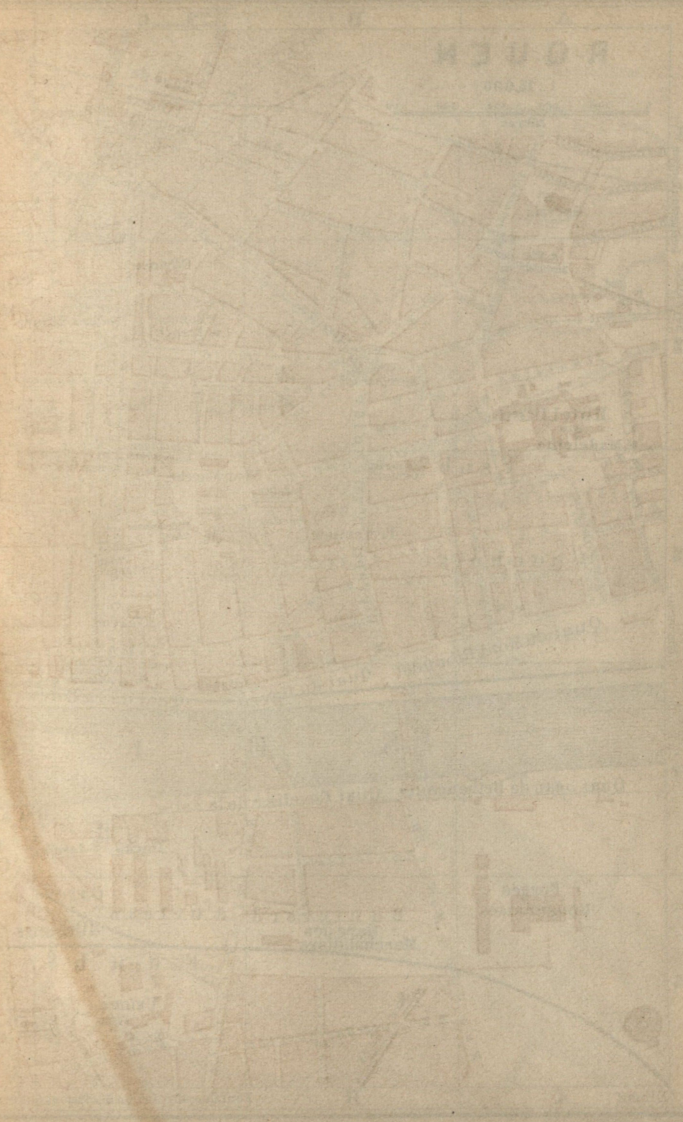
From (92½ M.) *Achères* to (106 M.) *Paris*, see p. 45.

5. Rouen.

Stations. *Gare de l'Ouest Rive Droite* or *de la Rue Verte* (Pl. C, 1), the chief station (Buffet), for all trains to Le Havre and Dieppe; *Gare de l'Ouest Rive Gauche* or *de St. Sever* (Pl. D, E, 5); *Gare du Nord* (Pl. F, G, 2), for Amiens (p. 32); *Gare d'Orléans* (Pl. C, D, 5), Place Carnot, for Elbeuf, Dreux, Chartres, and Orléans (p. 59).

Hotels. *Grand Hôtel d'Angleterre (Pl. a; C, D, 3, 4), Cours Boïeldieu 7, R. 5-12, D. 5 fr.; *de la Poste (Pl. f; C, 2), Rue Jeanne d'Arc 72, R. from 3, D. 3½ fr.; Hôtel d'Albion (Pl. b; C, 4), Quai de la Bourse 16, R. 4-8, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4 fr. incl. wine; de Paris (Pl. d; D, 4), Quai de Paris 51; *de France (Pl. e; D, 2), Rue des Carmes 99, R. from 4, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.; du Nord (Pl. c; C, 3), Rue de la Grosse-Horloge 91; du Chemin-de-Fer de Dieppe (Pl. k; C, 1), Rue Verte, R. 2½-5, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr.; Victoria (Pl. j; C, 1), same street, near the station on the right bank; du Dauphin et d'Espagne (Pl. i; D, 3), Place de la République, with restaurant, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.; de Normandie, Rue du Bec 9-13, R. from 2½, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. from 7½ fr.; Lisieux (Pl. h; D, 3), Rue de la Savonnerie 4. — *Pension Massue*, Rue d'Eauplet 33 (35-40 fr. weekly).

Restaurants, at the hotels. *Restaurant Français*, Rue Jacques-le-Lieur 10, behind the Hôtel d'Angleterre, déj. 3, D. 4 fr. (also à la carte); *Barrois*, *A la Porte de Paris*, Quai de Paris, déj. 2, D. 2½ fr.; *de Paris*, Rue de la Grosse-Horloge 95, popular, déj. 1½, D. 1¾-2 fr., also à la carte; *A la Cour-Martin*, Rue Grand Pont 10 and 14.





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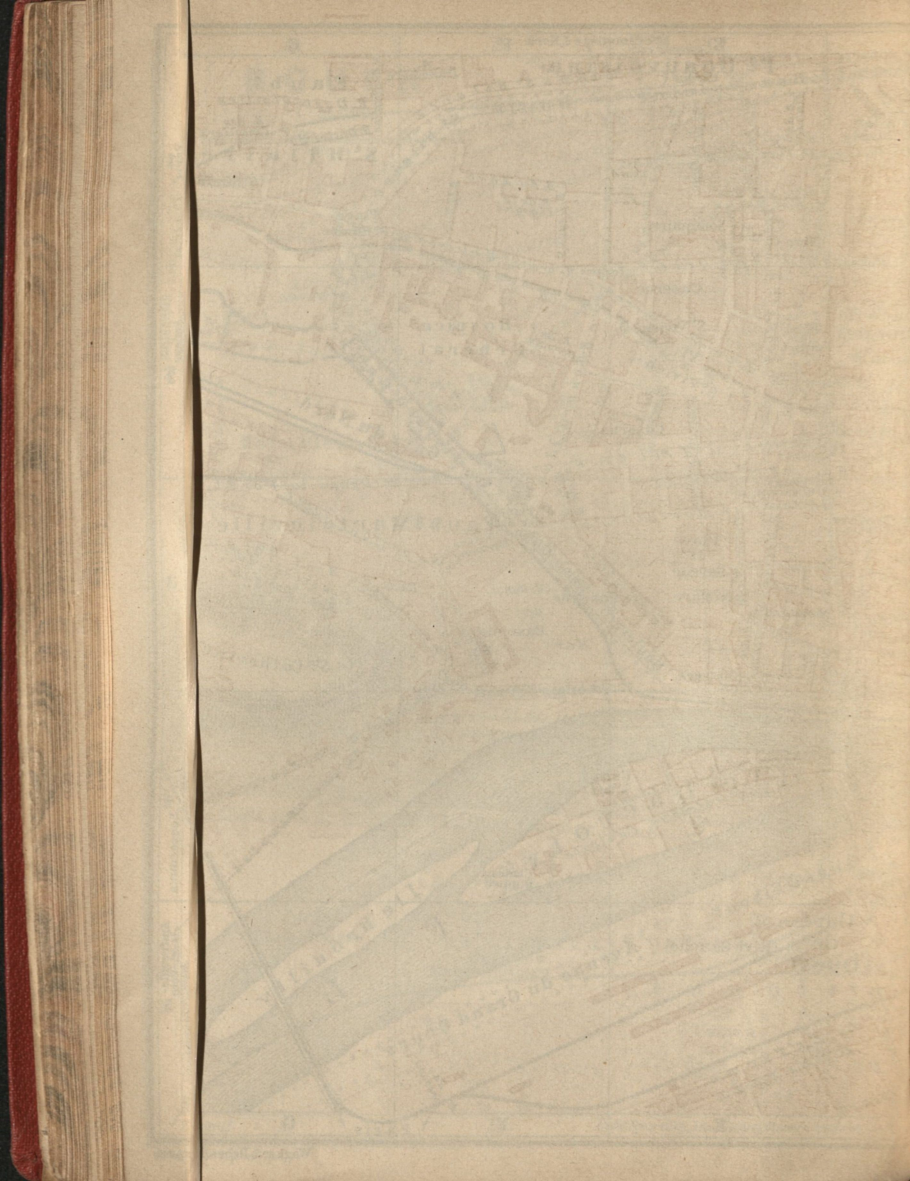


Cafés. *De la Bourse*, *Victor*, Cours Boïeldieu; *Houdard*, Quai de Paris 58; *du Commerce*, Quai de Paris and Place de la République, etc. — *Brasserie-Restaurant de l'Epoque*, Rue Guillaume-le-Conquérant 11 (Pl. C, 2, 3), with a small garden.

Cabs. Per drive, 1½ fr., per hour, 2 fr.; at night (12-6 a.m.), 2½ or 3 fr. — Each trunk 20 c.

Electric Tramways: two systems. The first (head office at the Pont Corneille) comprises ten lines. 1. From the Champ de Mars (Pl. F, 3) to *Maromme* (see Pl. A, 3; p. 42); 2. From Cauchose (Pl. B, 3) to *Darnétal* (see Pl. G, 1; p. 32); 3. From the Hôtel de Ville (Pl. D, 2) to the station of *Sotteville* (see Pl. D, 5; p. 42); 4. From the Boulevard Beauvoisine (Pl. D, 1) to the *Jardin des Plantes* (Pl. C, D, 5; p. 53); 5. From the Boul. Beauvoisine to the *Chartreux* (Pl. D, 5); 6. From the Hôtel de Ville to *Petit-Quevilly* (Pl. C, 5; p. 59); 7. From the Pont Corneille (Pl. D, 4; p. 53) to the *Champ des Oiseaux* (Pl. C, 1); 8. From St. Sever (Pl. D, 5) to the *Rue Verte* (Pl. C, 1); 9. From the Madeleine (Pl. A, 2, 3) to the *Route de Lyons-la-Forêt* (Pl. G, 3); 10. Circular line, from the Pont Corneille to Pont Corneille, viâ the Boulevards Cauchoise and St. Hilaire. — The second system (head office at the Pont Boïeldieu) comprises five lines: 1, 2, 3. From the Quai de la Bourse (Pl. C, 3) to *Amfreville-la-Mi-Voie* (Pl. G, 5), to *Bapeaume* (Pl. A, 2), and to *Bihorel* viâ the Rue Bouilhet; 4. From the Quai de Paris (Pl. D, 4) to the church of *Petit-Quevilly* (p. 59) viâ the Rue Léon Malétra; 5. From the Place du Boulingrin to the *Cimetière du Nord* (Pl. E, F, 1). Each line is divided into sections; fares (2nd cl.) 15 and 10 c. within the town, 10 and 5, or 15 and 10 outside. The halting-places are marked by white posts. — *Cable Tramway* to Bonsecours, see p. 58.

Steamboats. To *La Bouille* (p. 59) in 1½ hr., from the Quai de la Bourse, 5 times daily (7 times on Sun. and holidays) in summer; fares 80 c., 60 c., returning by rail from La Londe or La Bouille-Moulineaux (p. 59), or vice versâ, 2 fr. 35, 1 fr. 60 c., 1 fr. (omnibus to station extra). Stations, see p. 59. — A service also plies upstream to *Oissel* (40 c.), viâ *Eauplet*, *Amfreville-la-Mi-Voie*, *La Poterie-Belbeuf*, *St. Adrien*, and *Port-St-Ouen*. — To *Le Havre*, see p. 59. — To *London* direct, see p. xiv. — A time-table *(horaire)* of the steamers may be procured gratis at the toll-house of the Pont Boïeldieu (Pl. D, 4).

Post & Telegraph Office, Rue Jeanne d'Arc 45 (Pl. C, 2).

Theatres. *Théâtre des Arts* (Pl. D, 3, 4), Quai de la Bourse (adm. 60 c.-5½ fr.); *Théâtre Français* (Pl. C, 3), Vieux Marché (¾-6 fr.); *Folies Bergère* (Pl. E, 4), Ile Lacroix (½-2½ fr.).

English Library & Reading Room, Rue Beauvoisine 26.

American Consul, *Thornwell Haynes*; **Vice-Consul**, *E. M. J. Dellepiane*. — **British Vice-Consul**, *C. B. C. Clipperton*.

English Church. *All Saints*, Ile de la Croix, services on Sun. at 11 and 3. Chaplain, *Rev. F. W. Shepherd*, 4 Impasse de Lille. — *Wesleyan Church*, at the corner of the Rue Grand Pont and the Rue Madeleine; services on Sun. at 11 and 6.30.

Rouen, formerly the capital of *Normandy*, now that of the department of the *Seine-Inférieure*, and the seat of an archbishop, with 116,316 inhab., is a very important cotton-manufacturing place. It is the richest of French cities in mediæval architecture, though the construction within the last forty years of handsome streets like those of Paris has swept away most of the quaint old houses, that abounded in the former crooked and picturesque but not very healthy streets. The old walls of the town, which bade defiance to Henry V. of England in 1415 and to Henri IV of France in 1592, have been converted into boulevards planted with trees. — Comp. *Theod. Andrea Cook*, The Story of Rouen (London, 1899).

Rouen is the *Rotomagus* of the Romans. The Normans, under Hasting (some say Ogier the Dane), penetrated thus far in 841, in their first in-

vasion of France; and returning in 876 under *Rollo*, made themselves masters of the district and established a duchy here in 912. This was the nucleus of the duchy of Normandy, which sent forth William the Conqueror in 1066. The last Duke of Normandy was King John of England, who murdered his nephew, Arthur of Brittany, in the castle of Rouen, and was dispossessed by Philip Augustus in 1204. Rouen was retaken by the English in 1419, and retained until 1449. In 1431 it was the scene of the condemnation and burning of Joan of Arc (see p. 54). The town suffered severely in the later religious wars; Catholics and Calvinists alternately held the upper hand and rivalled each other in cruelty. In 1592 the townsmen successfully resisted Henri IV; but they opened their gates to him four years later, after he had abjured Protestantism. The Revocation of the Edict of Nantes inflicted a severe, though temporary, blow on the prosperity of Rouen. — Among the famous natives of this town are *Pierre Corneille* (1606-84), the dramatist, his brother *Thomas* (1625-1709), *Jouvenet* (1647-1717), *Géricault* (1791-1824), the painter, *Boïeldieu* (1775-1834), the composer, and *G. Flaubert* (1821-80), the novelist.

Quitting the *Gare de la Rive Droite* (Pl. C, 1), we turn to the left by the Rue Verte, whence we see to the left the fine tower (partly modern) of *St. Romain* (Pl. C, 1), a church of the 17-18th cent., with a richly decorated interior. Farther on we cross the boulevards (p. 49) and enter the wide and handsome *Rue Jeanne d'Arc*, which runs in a straight line to the Seine. At the point of intersection is a bronze statue, by Lefeuvre, of *Armand Carrel* (1800-1836), the publicist. To the left is the *Tour de Jeanne d'Arc* (Pl. C, 1), the donjon of a castle built by Philip Augustus after the expulsion of the English in 1204, which was the scene of the trial of Joan of Arc; the tower in which she was imprisoned was pulled down in 1809. — On the E. side of the *Jardin Solférino* (Pl. C, 2), farther down the Rue Jeanne d'Arc, is the Musée des Beaux-Arts (p. 54).

The ***Palais de Justice**, in the Rue aux Juifs (Pl. C, D, 2, 3), built by the architects *Roger Ango* and *Roland Leroux* in the late-Gothic style, resembles the handsome town-halls of Belgium. The central part of the edifice and the projecting wings form an entrance-court, enclosed by a railing. The left wing contains the *Salle des Procureurs* or *des Pas-Perdus*, a spacious hall with a high-pitched waggon-roof of timber, erected in 1493 and restored in 1876. On the N. side is the ancient judicial bench, erected here in 1508, consisting of two stone slabs resting on iron supports. — The central part was erected six years later, for the *Cour de l'Echiquier*, the supreme tribunal (Parlement) of Normandy, and its façade is very richly ornamented. The assizes are now held here. The lavish decorations of the interior are almost entirely modern. The *Salle des Assises* has a fine cassetted ceiling (1509) in carved wood. The courts are open to the public when in session, and at other times visitors apply to the concierge, who lives in the right wing (fee). — Behind the Palais de Justice, Rue St. Lô 40, is the *Hôtel des Sociétés Savantes*, containing a good *Commercial Museum*, open daily, except Sun. and holidays, 9-12 and 2-4 or 6.

Returning to the Rue Jeanne d'Arc, we descend it to the first street on the left, which brings us to the *Tour de la Grosse Horloge*

or *Belfry* (Pl. C, 3), erected in 1389 and restored in 1892. The clock, which has two large sculptured dials, is placed on a kind of *Porch* dating from 1527. In the basement of the tower is a fountain, with figures of Alpheus and Arethusa, and beneath the porch are bas-reliefs representing the Good Shepherd. The Rue Thouret, to the left, beyond the tower, leads past the former Hôtel de Ville (16th cent.) to the Palais de Justice. — Opposite the end of the Rue de la Grosse Horloge rises the —

***Cathedral**, or *Notre-Dame* (Pl. D, 3), one of the grandest Gothic edifices in Normandy, although remarkably unsymmetrical in plan. The principal parts date from 1270-80. The **Façade*, of the 16th cent., is profusely decorated in the florid style, but the sculptures are much dilapidated. The two unfinished towers of the façade are of unequal height. The **Tour de Beurre*, the loftier and more beautiful, 252 ft. in height, derives its name from having been erected with the money paid for indulgences to eat butter during Lent. The other, the *Tour St. Romain*, is 245 ft. high; with the exception of the highest story, it dates from the 12th cent., and is thus the oldest part of the whole building. The beautiful *Central Tower*, over the transept, is surmounted by an incongruous iron spire (since a fire in 1822), which reaches the height of 465 ft.

The two side-portals, dating from the 15th cent., are of great interest, especially that on the N., called the **Portail des Libraires* from the book-stalls that once occupied the court. The sculptures on the tympanum (unfinished) represent the Resurrection and the Last Judgment, those on the archivolt, saints and angels, the others, grotesque subjects. The S. portal is known as the *Portail de la Calende*, from a brotherhood that used to assemble here on the 'Calends' or first day of each month. The sculptures above the entrance represent scenes from the Passion; the others correspond to those of the N. portal.

The Interior of the church (447 ft. in length; transept 177 ft. in length; nave and aisles 105 ft. in width; 92 ft. in height) is in the early-Pointed style, and possesses three fine rose-windows in the nave and transepts. The choir has double aisles, and the transepts are divided into middle and side aisles by columns and arches of the same design as those in the nave. The axis of the church slopes a little towards the E. end. 'Above the pillars and arches of the nave runs another line of both in place of a triforium; above this again are two galleries one above the other; and higher yet, and crowning all, is seen the clerestory with its windows, so that there are five horizontal divisions in the walls of the nave, which has no parallel in England.' (*Winkler's 'French Cathedrals'*). Part of the stained glass dates from the 13th century. The first chapel on the right, in the Tour de Beurre, contains a large altar-piece, representing the Crucifixion and the Martyrdom of St. Stephen, and also several monuments of the 13th and 14th centuries. The last chapel on the S. side of the nave contains the tomb of *Rollo* (d. 927), first Duke of Normandy, and the corresponding chapel on the N. side that of his son *William Longue-Epée* (d. 943). From the N. transept a beautiful Gothic staircase, with open tracery, ascends to the chapter-library (p. 52). The modern pulpit in the nave and the organ-case (17-18th cent.) should be noticed.

In front of the *Choir* is a poor rood-loft of the 18th century. The iron

screens of the chapels are closed except during service (apply to t sacristan; fee). The stained glass in the windows of the ambulatory da from the 13th century. On the left is the tomb of *Bishop Maurice* (d. 123 who rebuilt the church. In the S. ambulatory is an ancient mutilated figu in limestone, 7 ft. in height, of *Richard Coeur-de-Lion* (d. 1199), discover in 1838; his heart is interred below. Its original resting-place in the ch is indicated by a small marble tablet. In the N. ambulatory is a c responding (modern) figure of Richard's elder brother, *Henry Curtman* (d. 1183), who also is buried in the choir. The high-altar is a sumptuo modern work in marble and gilt bronze.

The beautiful °*Lady Chapel* contains several magnificent monumen The Gothic chapel-like tomb to the left on entering is that of *Duke Pierre de Brézé* (d. 1465), seneschal of Normandy. Adjoining is the monume of his grandson, *Louis de Brézé* (d. 1530), also seneschal of Normandy, erect by his widow, the well-known Diana of Poitiers (d. 1566), mistress of Henri and attributed to *Jean Cousin* and *Jean Goujon*. — Farther on is the *Mon ment of Cardinal de Croy* (d. 1844), erected in 1857. — The most imposi of all is the magnificent °°*Monument of Cardinal George d'Amboise* (d. 151 the powerful minister of Louis XII., and his nephew, who was also cardinal, by *Roland Leroux*, erected in 1522-25, but modified after 15 when the second kneeling statue was added. In the centre are kneeli statues of the cardinals, and behind them a bas-relief of St. George a the dragon and statues of Christ, the Virgin, and six saints. The six st tuettes below represent the virtues, those above the Apostles. The who is remarkable for its exquisite finish and is ranked among the chef d'œuvre of the Renaissance in France. — The altar-piece, an Adoration the Shepherds, is by *Phil. de Champaigne*.

The *Chapter Library* (comp. p. 51) contains the *Treasury* of the cat edral, open to visitors in summer (2 fr.). The objects of interest he include the leaden box found in 1840 which contained the heart of Richa Cœur-de-Lion. Flemish and Aubusson tapestry, reliquaries including t 'fierte de St. Romain' (see p. 53), vases, books and MSS., monstrances the 14th cent., a portrait of Card. York, the last of the Stuarts, etc.

Visitors may ascend to the top of the spire on applying to the co cierge at the Portail des Libraires (2 fr. for 1-4 pers.; 50 c. each addition pers.); 390 steps to the platform, whence the view is already very fin and 432 more thence to the lantern. View like that from the Eglise Bonsecours (p. 58), but more extensive.

Opposite the main entrance of the cathedral is a handsome build ing of the 16th cent., by Roland Leroux, known as the *Bureau de Finances*. The old *Cour des Comptes* (16th cent.), to the left of th main portal, has been partly unmasked by building-operations in 189

The extensive pile immediately behind the cathedral is the *Arch bishop's Palace* (partly 15th cent.). It has a doorway by Mansart an contains four paintings by Hubert Robert. — Proceeding towards th E. and crossing the Rue de la République, we reach the church of —

St. Maclou (Pl. E, 3), a very rich example of the florid Gothi style of the 15th century. The modern spire above the crossing, com- pleted in 1869, is 255 ft. high. The W. *°Portal*, a very elaborat piece of work, has a pentagonal porch. The exquisitely carved reliefs on the wooden *°Doors* are ascribed to *Jean Goujon;* and in the Last Judgment of the tympanum bas-relief Ruskin finds a 'fearful grotesqueness' worthy of the united powers of Orcagna and Hogarth. The chief points of interest in the interior are the Gothic staircase leading to the organ (16th cent.), the stained glass (15-16th cent.), and the carvings.

At No. 188, Rue Martainville, a short distance from the church, are the *Cloisters of St. Maclou*, an ancient cemetery enclosed with arcades, now converted into school-buildings. On the pillars still linger some sculptured fragments of a Dance of Death.

We now return to the Rue de la République and descend it to the left. At the corner of the Rue d'Alsace-Lorraine and the Rue Malpalu, to the left, stands the *Maison Sauton-Goujon*, a large modern edifice in the Renaissance style, with elaborate carving. The Rue des Halles, lower down, leads to the right to the *Anciennes Halles* (Pl. D, 3), where there is a curious monument of the Renaissance in the shape of the *Chapelle St. Romain* (1542-43), an open edifice, under which runs a vaulted passage. The ancient ceremony of the 'levée de la flerte', or raising of the reliquary of St. Romain by a condemned prisoner, who thus obtained pardon, used to be performed here every year on Ascension Day. Passing under the archway of the chapel, we soon reach the quays.

The **Quays** extend for $1^1/_2$ M. along the banks of the Seine, here upwards of 300 yds. in breadth. The river is even at this distance from the sea (80 M.) affected by the tide, and a harbour of considerable depth and capacity has been formed at Rouen. The *Pont Corneille*, or 'Stone Bridge' (Pl. D, 4), constructed in 1829, passes over the lower end of the *Ile Lacroix*, where there is a *Statue of Corneille* (p. 54), by David d'Angers. Farther down is the *Pont Boïeldieu* (Pl. D, 4), a handsome iron bridge, erected in 1885-88. Above the Pont Corneille on the Quai de Paris is the *Porte Guillaume-le-Lion* (Pl. E, 3), a relic of the old walls (1749), with sculptures by Cl. Le Prince. The church of Bonsecours and the monument of Jeanne d'Arc on the hill beyond are well seen from the quays. — Farther down the river is the curious *Pont Transbordeur* (Pl. B, 4), constructed in 1899 from the plans of Arnodin (toll, 10 and 5 c.).

On the opposite bank lies the suburb of *St. Sever*, in which are the *Gare de la Rive Gauche* (p. 48; Pl. D, E, 5), and the *Gare d'Orléans* (p. 48; Pl. C, D, 5).

This suburb offers few attractions to the tourist. The Rue La Fayette and Rue St. Sever leading directly from the above-mentioned bridges, converge at the modern church of *St. Sever*. The *Jardin des Plantes* (tramway), about $^1/_2$ M. thence, is uninteresting. The street to the right in front of St. Sever, and then the Rue St. Julien, to the left, bring us to the modern Romanesque church of *St. Clément*, the fountain in front of which commemorates the *Abbé de la Salle* (1651-1719), founder of the society of Frères de la Doctrine Chrétienne or 'Ignorantins'.

Parallel to the Quai de la Bourse, which extends along the N. bank to the W. of the Pont Boïeldieu, stretches the *Cours Boïeldieu*, a favourite promenade, where a band plays occasionally in summer. At one end is the *Théâtre des Arts* (Pl. D, 3, 4), and at the other a bronze *Statue of Boïeldieu* (p. 50), by Dantan the Younger. Adjacent are the *Bourse* and *Tribunal de Commerce* (Pl. C, 4), an 18th cent. building, and the *Hôtel des Télégraphes*. At the W. end of the Quai de la Bourse is the *Douane* (Pl. C, 4).

We leave the quay and re-enter the town by the Rue Jeanne d'Arc (comp. p. 50). On the left rises the pretty little Gothic church of **St. Vincent** (Pl. C, 3), built in the 16th cent., with a tower added in the 17th. It has double aisles, but no transept. The W. entrance, with its graceful porch, and the S. portal, with its fine wooden doors, should be noticed.

The **Stained Glass* (16th cent.) in the aisles and ambulatory of this church is the finest in Rouen. The windows at the ends of the N. aisle, by *Engrand* and *Jean le Prince*, of Beauvais, are considered the best; they represent the Works of Mercy and the Glorification of the Virgin. In the chapels on each side of the choir are some good wood-carvings (16th cent.), and in the sacristy are eight tapestries of the same date (shown on request).

Farther to the N., on the same side of the street, is the handsome *Tour St. André* (Pl. C, 3), a relic of an old church of the 15-16th centuries. It stands in a small square, on one side of which the front of a timber-dwelling of 1520 has been re-erected. View from the tower, ascended by an easy staircase (always open; fee).

The Rue des Ours, running to the W. from this point, leads to the small *Place de la Pucelle* (Pl. C, 3), with a paltry figure of Joan of Arc over a fountain, by P. Slodtz (1755).

The **Hôtel du Bourgthéroulde** (Pl. C, 3), on the W. side of the Place (No. 15), erected at the close of the 15th cent., in the style of the Palais de Justice, is adorned with numerous reliefs, some of which represent the interview on the 'Field of the Cloth of Gold' in 1520 (p. 23). The graceful hexagonal tower is decorated with sculptures, and the windows are also very beautiful. The building is now occupied by a bank, but the court is open to the public on weekdays (on Sun. apply to the concierge).

A little higher up than the Place de la Pucelle is the *Place du Vieux-Marché* (Pl. C, 3), where Joan of Arc was burned in 1431, on the spot marked by a cross on our plan.

The house in which *Corneille* was born is No. 4, Rue Corneille, to the S.W. of the Place (Pl. B, 3); his dwelling-house, now public property, is situated at Petit-Couronne (p. 59), 5½ M. to the S.W.

From the N.W. corner of the Vieux Marché the Rue Cauchoise leads to the Place Cauchoise (Pl. B, 2), with a monument to *Pouyer-Quertier*, minister of finance in 1871, by Guilloux (1894). Thence the Rue Thiers leads back to the Jardin Solférino, with the Musée.

The **Musée-Bibliothèque** (Pl. C, 2), a handsome modern edifice by Sauvageot, was opened in 1888. In front of the entrance facing the garden are seated figures of *Michael Anguier* and *Nic. Poussin*, and on the basement, to the right, is a medallion of *G. Flaubert* (1821-80), the author, a native of Rouen. The **Musée des Beaux-Arts* is open daily from 10 (Mon. from 12) to 4 or 5; gratis on Sun., Tues., and Thurs., other days 1 fr. The great staircase in the vestibule ascends to the ceramic collections. To the right and left on the groundfloor are the sculpture rooms, and beyond them the collections of ancient (right) and modern (left) paintings. Sticks and umbrellas must be given up (no fee). Catalogue 1 fr.

Sculptures. ROOM TO THE LEFT. 972. *E. Leroux*, Rachel; 980. *Pollet*, Eloah; 970. *Leharivel-Durocher*, Young girl and Cupid; *Marioton*, Chactas; 974. *Mansion*, Nymph of Diana; 989. *Lefèvre-Deumier*, Morning-star; 988. *Simart*, Orestes; 991. *Vasselot*, Chloë; busts and casts. — The ROOM TO THE RIGHT chiefly contains casts, including those from the monument of Gen. Bonchamps by *David d'Angers* (947) and from that of the painter Géricault (p. 50) by *Etex* (949). 984. Seated figure of P. Corneille by *Caffieri*; 937. Bust of Bonaparte by *Canova*; 975. Death of a drummer-boy, by *F. Martin*; 981. Bacchante, by *Pradier*.

Paintings. Old Masters. I. LARGE ROOM. To the left: no number, *De Troy*, Susanna and the elders; 320. *Largillière*, Portrait; 413. *J. B. Martin*, View of Rouen (1700); 498. *Rigaud*, Louis XV.; *De Troy*, 562. Ascension, 563. Assumption; 476. *J. B. Pierre*, Ascension; *Patel*, 464. Summer, 465. Spring; 241. *Hallé* (Rouen), Nativity; 578. *Vien*, Portrait of the artist and his wife; 543, 542. *Stella*, Bacchanals; 113. *J. B. Corneille*, Raising of Lazarus; 676. *Italian School*, Madonna and Child; 423. *Mignard*, Rest of the Holy Family; *Rizzo*. 499. Isaac blessing Jacob, 500. Hagar and Ishmael; 3.. *Berghem*, Concert; 613. *School of Rubens*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 455. *Netscher*, Concert; *Ruysdael*, Landscape; 429. *P. van Mol*, Generosity of Scipio; 190. *A. van Everdingen*, Landscape; 551. *Tiepolo*, A game of cards; 422. *P. Mignard*, Mme. de Maintenon; 599. *Vouet*, Apotheosis of St. Louis. — The three SMALL ROOMS next the garden contain portraits of Albert of Austria and his wife by *Van Thulden* (552, 553), a landscape by *Huysmans* (264), and other Flemish works.

II. LARGE ROOM. To the left: 570. *Velazquez*, 615. *Flemish School*, Portraits; *Ribera*, 494. The Good Samaritan, 493. Zachariah; 318. *Lanfranco*, Mars and Venus; 621. *Flemish School*, Portrait; 236. *Guercino*, Visitation; no number, *Spanish School (17th cent.)*, St. Peter weeping; 84. *Ann. Carracci*, St. Francis of Assisi; *472-474. *Perugino*, Adoration of the Magi, Baptism of Christ, Resurrection (predelle of the Ascension at Lyons); *572. *Veronese*, St. Barnabas healing the sick; *5. *Caravaggio*, Philosopher; 172. *Dolci*, 'Caritas Romana'; 573. *Veronese*, Vision. — 540. *Steen*, Wafer-seller; 430. *Van Mol*, Head of an old man; *210. *Gerard David*, Madonna with saints and angels, one of the gems of the collection; 303. *Th. de Keyser* (?), The music lesson; 274. *Jordaens*, Head of an old man; 362. *Lemonnier*, Plague at Milan; 491. *Restout*, Presentation in the Temple; 365. *Lemonnier*, same subject; 556. *Tilborg* (?), Village-feast. — 569. *Van Loo*, Virgin and Child; *648. *School of Fontainebleau*, Diana bathing; 564. *Fr. de Troy*, Duchesse de la Force; *421. *Mignard*, Ecce Homo; 367. *Le Nain*, Nativity; 149. *L. David*, Mme. Lebrun; 481. *Poussin*. Venus and Æneas; 664. *Unknown Artist*, Portrait of Corneille; 284. *Jouvenet*, Death of St. Francis; 561. *Tournières*, Portrait of Chancellor d'Aguesseau; 377. *Le Sueur*, Dream of Polyphilus. — 536. *Snyders*, Boar-hunt; 160, 162. *Deshays*, Martyrdom of St. Andrew; 309. *Lahire*, Adoration of the Shepherds.

The III. LARGE ROOM contains 31 works by *Jouvenet*, who was a native of Rouen; also: 501-506. *H. Robert*, Landscapes, monuments and ruins; *Tournières*, *559. Autumn, *560. Summer, 558. Portrait of a girl; 26. *Belle* (1674-1734), Portrait; *Lahire*, 310. Nativity, 312. Descent from the Cross; 165. *Desportes*, Stag-hunt; 316. *Lancret*, Bathers; 457. *Oudry*, Deer pursued by hounds; 631. *Poussin*, St. Denis. — SMALL END ROOM. Unimportant works of the French School. — I. ROOM TO THE RIGHT, on the side next the street. Drawings by *Géricault* and other masters. — II. ROOM TO THE RIGHT. Works of the Italian School. 54, 675. *Unknown Artists*, Madonnas; 20. *Bassano*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 686. *School of Pinturicchio*, Madonna in glory; 55. *School of Botticelli*, Vestals; 705. *Unknown Artist*, Mass; 608, 607. *Zuccarelli*, Landscapes; 85. *Agostino Carracci*, Christ appearing to Mary Magdalen; 4. *Caravaggio*, St. Sebastian and Irene, etc. — The GALLERY on the other side of the large rooms contains ancient and modern drawings, a few fine crayons (Girl surprized, by *Machard*) and four paintings including (19) a Circumcision attributed to *Bassano*. — The staircases at the end of this gallery lead to the other wing of the building.

Modern Pictures. — LARGE ROOM. To the left: 566. *Troyon*, Cattle

watering; 249. *Hermann-Léon*, Dogs; 177. *Dubufe*, Study; 147. *Daubigny*, Landscape; 495. *Ribot*, Alonso Cano on the scaffold; 148. *Daubigny*, Banks of the Oise; 196. *Flameng*, Taking of the Bastille; 239. *Guillemet*, Beach at Villers (Calvados); 107. *Collin*, Sleep; 97. *Chaplin*, Game at lotto; 529. *Scheffer*, Woman praying; 604. *Ziem*, Constantinople; 489. *Renouf*, The pilot; *Géricault*, Eugène Delacroix; 58. *L. Boulanger*, Mazeppa. — 25. *Bellangé*, Charge of cavalry at Marengo; 539. *Sorieul*, Episode on the retreat from Moscow; no number, *Cormon*, The victors of Salamis. — 265. *Ingres*, 'La Belle Zélie'; 140. *De Curzon*, Democritus; 192. *G. Ferrier*, Death of St. Agnes; 30. *Benner*, Women bathing; 419. *Merson*, St. Isidore of Madrid; 116, 115. *Corot*, Views of Ville d'Avray; 214-220. *Géricault*, Studies; 106. *Clairin*, Massacre of the Abencerrages; *152. *E. Delacroix*, Justice of Trajan; 605. *Ziem*, Landscape; 507. *Rochegrosse*, Andromache; 515. *Phil. Rousseau*, The Cheeses; 496. *Riesener*, Leda; 375. *Leroy*, Christ at the house of Lazarus; 548. *Tabar*, Death of Brunhilda; 169. *Diéterle*, At the shrine of St. Georges. — 544. *Stevens*, Dog's work; 124. *D. Court* (of Rouen), Boissy d'Anglas presiding at the Convention. — Gallery adjoining the street: 466. *Patrois*, Joan of Arc led to the stake; 142. *Dalipharda*, Melancholy; 146. *Dantan*, Quoit-players; 155. *Démarest*, The last voyage; 224. *Glaize*, The miserly housekeeper; no number, *J. Leman*, Portrait-group in a studio; 125. *Court*, Portrait; several landscapes; 223. *Giraud*, Bowls at Pont Aven (p. 257). — Small Rooms overlooking the garden. 215. *Géricault*, Academy; 399. *Luminais*, Return from the chase; 451. *Euphémie Muraton*, The overturned basket. — Gallery adjoining the Sculpture Room. 531. *Sebron*, Street in New York; 150. *Defaux*, Banks of the Loire; 11. *Aviat*, Charlotte Corday; 24. *Bazin*, Louis XIV. dissolving the Parlement. — Beyond the last room a staircase leads direct to the supplementary paintings (see below), but it is preferable to return to the entrance.

First Floor. The staircase from the vestibule (p. 54) is decorated with a group of Hercules and the Hydra, by *P. Puget*, and with paintings ('Inter Artes et Naturam'), by *Puvis de Chavannes*. — The Ceramic Collection, occupying six rooms on the first floor, consists mainly of an extensive series of Rouen faience of the 17-18th centuries. The best period of the manufacture is represented in Room I. — Paintings: 469. *L. G. Pelouse*, Moonlight scene; no number, *Flandrin*, Fra Angelico; 369. *Lepoittevin*, Moonrise; 273. *Jollivet*, Massacre of the Innocents; 254. *Hillemacher*, Siege of Rouen in 1418; to the right, 376. *Lesrel*, Gentlemen in a gambling-den; 80. *Cabat*, Lake in Italy; 484. *Viollet-le-Duc*, Valley of Jouy; 3. *Amaury-Duval*, Bathing woman; no number, *Rigollet*, Thrashing-mill; 43. *Binet*, Landscape. Then a small room and the Salon Marjolin-Scheffer (drawings). We return and next visit a long gallery: *Lahire*, 313. Monk adoring the Virgin, 314. St. Anne teaching the Virgin; 19. *Bassano* (?), Circumcision; 492. *Restout*, Raising of Lazarus; *Saint-Ygny* (17th cent.), 524. Adoration of the Shepherds, 525. Adoration of the Magi; 403. *Maignan*, Homage to Clovis II. — Passing through three rooms of the ceramic collection (see above), we return to the entrance.

The *Municipal Library* (adm. 10-5), at the back of the Musée, contains 132,000 printed books, 400 incunabula, 3500 MSS., 2700 medals and coins, and about 2000 portraits of eminent Normans.

At the angle of the Musée adjoining the Rue Thiers is the *Monument of L. Bouilhet* (1824-69), poet and dramatist, a fountain with bust by E. Guillaume. Opposite is the desecrated *Church of St. Laurent* (15-16th cent.), with an interesting tower (1490-1501).

Behind St. Laurent is the church of **St. Godard** (Pl. D, 2), dating partly from the 16th century. Most of the fine stained glass is either modern or restored. The chapels to the right and left of the choir each contain a good window of the 16th century. The choir itself is decorated with mural paintings by Le Hénaff.

If the afternoon is advanced, visitors should go direct from this church to the Museum of Antiquities (closed at 4 or 5; p. 58); otherwise they may follow the Rue Thiers to the *Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville.*

Here stands the church of **St. Ouen** (Pl. D, E, 2), one of the most beautiful Gothic churches in existence, surpassing the cathedral, both in extent and in excellence of style. Most of it was built in 1318-39, by *Alex. Berneval;* but the *W. Portal*, flanked by two towers 282 ft. in height, and unfortunately a little too small, was erected in 1848-51. The **Tower* over the transept, 268 ft. in height and flanked with graceful turrets, is surmounted by an octagonal open-work lantern, terminating in a gallery (called 'La Couronne de Normandie') which commands a fine prospect. The N. Façade, which is adjoined by the Hôtel de Ville (see below), has no lateral portal; but the S. **Portail des Marmousets*, so called from the heads with which it is adorned, deserves minute inspection. The reliefs over the door represent the Death and Assumption of the Virgin. Above this portal is a magnificent rose-window, still higher is an arcade with six statues, and the whole is crowned with a pediment bearing a statue of *St. Ouen* (d. 678), Archbishop of Rouen.

Interior. The proportions of the church (453 ft. in length, 84 ft. in width; transept 138 ft. in length; 106 ft. in height) are remarkably pleasing. There are no lateral chapels off the nave. The walls appear to be almost entirely displaced by the numerous windows, 135 in number, all filled with stained glass (14-16th cent.). The unusually lofty triforium is exceedingly beautiful. In the nave and transepts are three fine rose-windows, also filled with stained glass. The graceful and light effect produced by the interior is largely due to the absence of non-structural ornamentation. None of the few works of art in the church are particularly noteworthy, except, perhaps, the tombs of two abbés of St. Ouen in the Lady Chapel. — The verger (fee) shows the choir-chapels, some of which contain good 16th cent. tapestries, and points out several spots which command fine views of the interior. The fine hammered iron railing round the choir was executed by Nic. Flambart in 1738-47. The gorgeous modern Gothic high-altar was designed by Sauvageot. The whole of the interior is reflected in the bénitier near the W. door. — The visitor should not omit to ascend to the triforium and the outer gallery (1 fr. each pers.).

The **Hôtel de Ville** (Pl. D, E, 2), on the N. side of the church, a building in the Italian style, was formerly the dormitory of the abbey of St. Ouen. It contains handsome staircases and statues of Corneille and Joan of Arc in the vestibule. The Salle des Cérémonies on the 1st floor is adorned with paintings by Baudoin (1896).

In front of the edifice rises a mediocre *Equestrian Statue of Napoleon I.*, by Vital-Dubray (1865). At the back of St. Ouen's and the Hôtel de Ville is a public garden, embellished with statues. The *Chambre aux Clercs*, a Norman tower of the 11th cent., adjoins the church on this side, and probably formed part of an earlier church.

A little beyond the garden is the church of *St. Vivien* (Pl. E, 2), dating from the 14-16th cent., with an organ-case of the 17th cent., a marble altar-piece of the 18th cent., etc. In the Rue Eau-de-Robec, near by, are some interesting timber houses.

We now ascend the Rue de la République to the N., passing the *Lycée Corneille* (Pl. D, 1), formerly a Jesuit college, with a chapel

of the 17th cent. fronting the Rue Bourg-l'Abbé. At the top of the Rue de la République is the large **Fontaine Ste. Marie** (Pl. D, 1), by *Falguière* and *Deperthes*, with a figure of Rouen, seated on an antique ship and surrounded by genii and symbolical figures.

To the left is an old convent, containing the ***Museum of Antiquities** and the **Museum of Natural History** (Pl. D, 1).

The Antiquarian Museum (open daily, 10 to 4 or 5, except on Mon. and Sat.) comprises sculptures and wood-carvings of the middle ages; beautiful stained-glass windows and other articles from churches and suppressed monasteries; Roman mosaics and other antiquities; weapons; fine iron-work; coins, medals, etc. Among the most interesting objects are a wooden **Ciborium* of the 16th cent., an enamelled **Goblet* by P. Raymond, a **Chimney Piece* in carved wood, painted and gilded (16th cent.), a large **Mosaic* found at Lillebonne (p. 64) in 1870, another mosaic of Orpheus and the animals, etc.

The Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, the entrance to which is a little lower down, is open daily, 10 to 4 or 5 (on Mon. from 12). The collection of birds on the third floor is noteworthy.

The church of **St. Patrice** (Pl. C, 2), in the Rue St. Patrice, contains **Stained Glass* dating from the 16-17th cent., little inferior to that in St. Vincent (p. 54). The allegorical window at the end of the N. aisle, attributed to *J. Cousin*, is considered the best.

St. Gervais (Pl. A, 1), about 3/4 M. farther W., is a Romanesque church rebuilt in 1868-76, with a curious old crypt of the 4th century. William the Conqueror died in the priory to which the church belonged in 1087 (comp. p. 44).

Environs of Rouen.

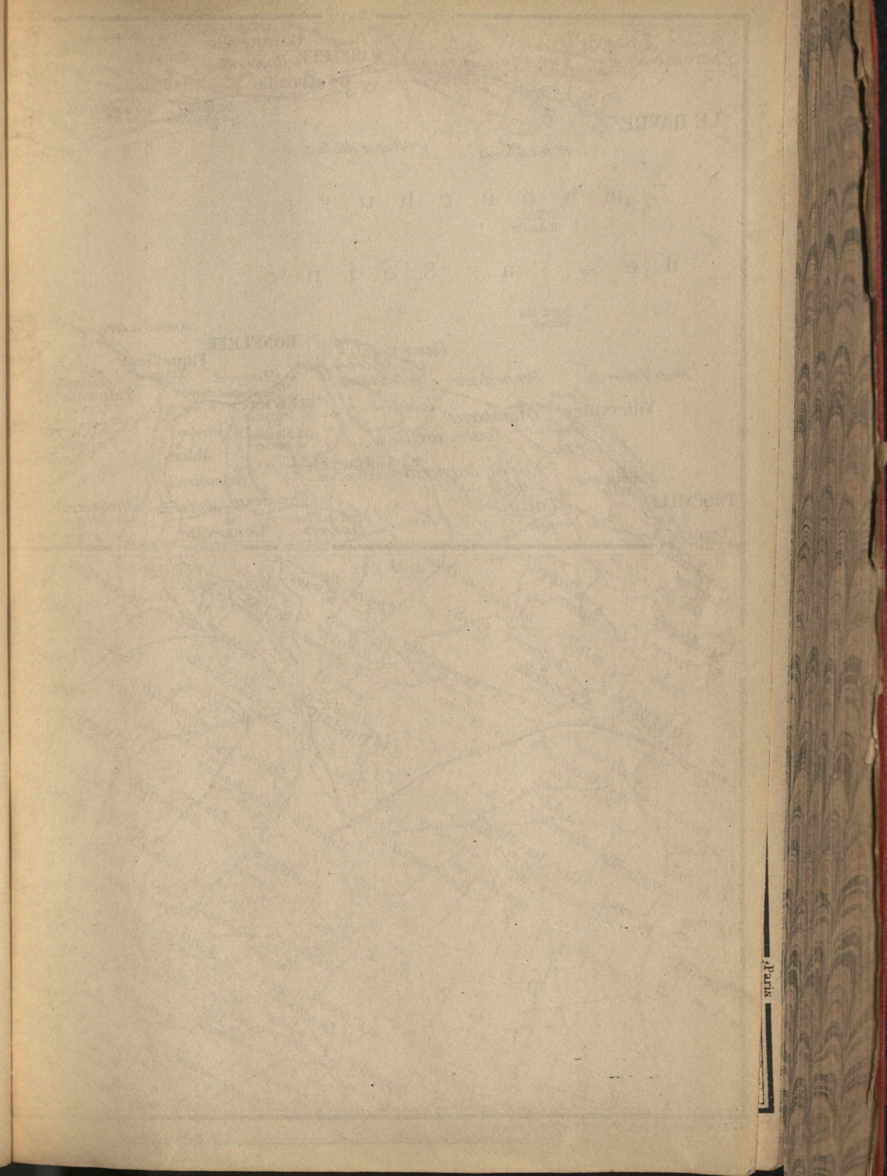
From Rouen to Bonsecours. — *Electric Tramway* from the Quai de Paris, a little above the Pont de Corneille (Pl. E, 4), to (15-20 min.) Bonsecours every 10 min. in summer (every 1/4 hr. in winter); to Bonsecours and Mesnil-Evrard, every 20 min. in summer (every 1/2 hr. in winter); fare 40 and 30 c. — There are several cafés and restaurants near the church: *Casino*, déj. 2 1/2, D. 3 fr.; *A Ma Campagne*, Route de Paris 75, to the left as we come from the church, déj. 2, D. 2 1/2 fr.; etc.

Bonsecours, situated on a hill on the right bank of the Seine, 2 M. above Rouen, is a favourite resort for the sake of the view, the church, and the monument to Joan of Arc.

The Church of Bonsecours, a pilgrim-resort, built in 1840-42 in the pointed style of the 13th cent., is gorgeously decorated in the interior. The gilded bronze altar, the statues in the sanctuary, the choir-stalls, and pavement are noteworthy.

The Monument of Joan of Arc, erected in 1892, perhaps more a commercial speculation (adm. 25 c.) than a work of patriotism, consists mainly of three elegant little Renaissance buildings, by Lisch, connected by a platform. The principal chapel, with a dome surmounted by a St. Michael, encloses a statue of *Joan of Arc*, by Barrias; the other two have statues of *SS. Catharine* and *Margaret* (by Pépin and Verlet), whose voices are supposed to have first inspired Joan.

The **View* from the platform embraces the city, the valley of the Seine for many miles above and below Rouen, and in the distance the verdant hills of Normandy.

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Graville
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Gainneville
Rogerville
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LE HAVRE
Canal de Tancar
Pointe du Hoc
Embouchure de la Seine
Banc d'Amfard
Banc du Ratier
HONFLEUR
Vasouy
Pennedepie
Villerville
Criquebœuf
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Forêt de Touques
Barneville
Gonneville sur Honfleur
la Rivière St Sauveur
Fiquefleur Equains
Ablon
Crémanville
Trousbourg
Malbortie
Genneville
Manneville la Raoult
TROUVILLE
Deauville
Barentin
P. l'Evêque
Pt Audemer
Betteville
Epinay sur Duclair
St Paer
St Pierre de Varengeville
Hénouville
Manéhurier
Perroy
St Wandrille Rançon
Ste Marguerite sur Duclair
Forêt du Trait
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Yainville
Forêt de Jumièges
Jumièges
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la Seine
Forêt de Brotonne
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Bac
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Valleville
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la Seine
Villequier
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Cormare
la Roserie
le Mesnil
le Val
le Caillon
St Georges de Gravenchon
Norville
St Etelan
Petiville
St Maurice d'Etelan
FORET
Aizier
Vieux Port
Trouville la Faulé
Ste Croix sur Aizier
la Haye de Routot
Bonnevil
les Quesneys
Chapitard
Bourneville
Fourmetot
la Haye Aubrée
ROUTOT
Tancarville
Pte de Tancarville
QUILLEBEUF
St Aubin sur Quillebeuf
Port Jérome
Pointe de la Roque
St Samson de la Roque
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la Poterie
le Chemin Perrey
St Ouen des Champs
St Maclou de Blacarville
la Bérangerie
le Guerrier
Lamare
Pt Audemer
Flaumay
ROUES
Triqueville
Belbeuf
Quevreville la Poterie
Romilly sur Andelle
Pitres
Poses
Tourville la Rivière
Sotteville
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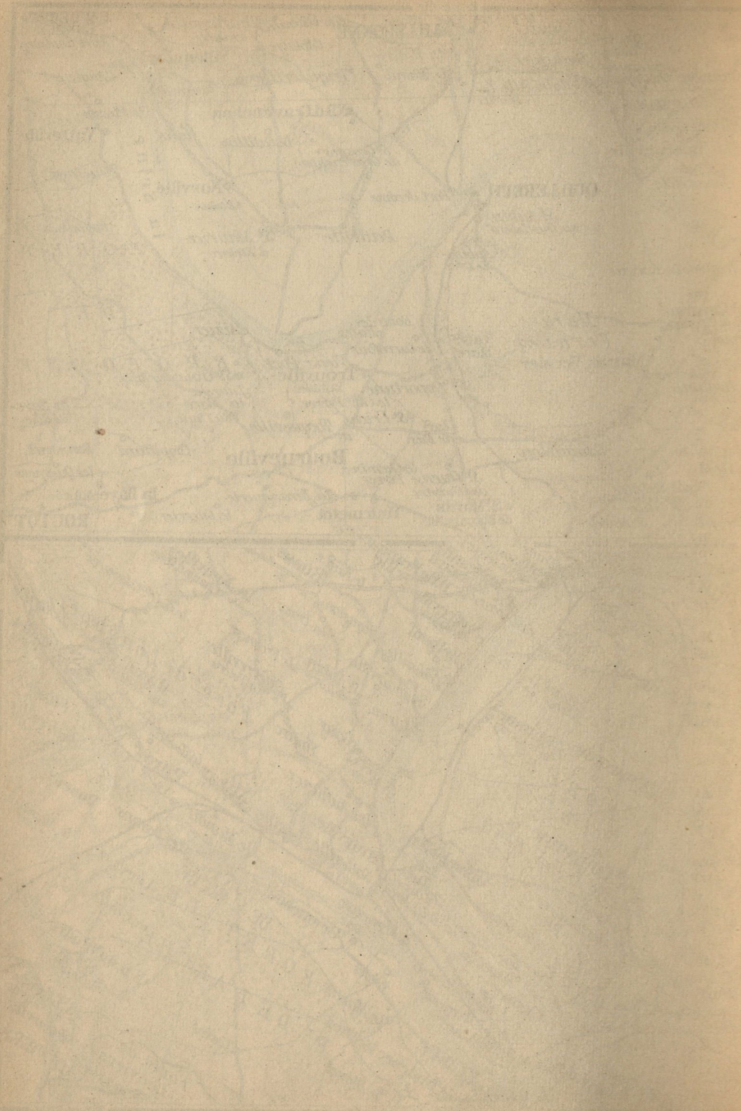
le Manoir
Orsoville
Ste Colombe
Ste Opportune du Bosc
Ste Colombe
Ste Opportune la Mare
Ste Marguerite de l'Autel
Ste Marguerite de Viette
Ste Marguerite de Carrouges
Ste Marguerite des Loges
Ste Marguerite sur Duclair
Ste Marguerite sur Mer
Ste Marguerite sur Fauville



Canteleu, picturesquely situated on the road to Le Havre, 4½ M. to the W. of Rouen, has a château built by Mansart. About 2 M. farther on is *St. Martin-de-Boscherville*, with the magnificent ruined *Abbey of St. Georges-de-Boscherville*, dating from the 11-13th centuries. The church is still in tolerable preservation. The chapter-house was added in the 17th century.

A pleasant steamboat-excursion may be taken to *La Bouille*, a small but busy town, 12½ M. below Rouen, see below.

From Rouen to Le Havre by the Seine, about 80 M., steamboat every second day in summer (daily from June 1st to Sept. 30th), in 7½ hrs.; fare 6 fr., 4 fr.; deck-saloon or *passerelle* (recommended), 15 fr.; return-ticket available by railway in one direction and valid for three days, 13 fr., 9 fr.; restaurant on board, déj. 4, D. 5 fr., incl. wine. This trip is recommended in fine weather, at least as far as Caudebec (p. 65); an extra wrap, to wear on board, is advisable. The steamers start from the Quai de la Bourse (Pl. C, D, 4; enquiry-office), and passengers may embark or disembark in small boats (50 c.; 25 c. each for a party) on giving previous notice, at *La Bouille* (see above), *Duclair* (p. 65), *Jumièges* (p. 65), *Guerbaville-la-Mailleraye*, *Caudebec* (p. 65), *Villequier* (p. 65), *Quillebeuf* (Tancarville; p. 64), and *Honfleur* (p. 170). *Le Havre* (Quai Notre-Dame), see p. 60.

From Rouen to Orléans, viâ Elbeuf, Dreux, and Chartres, 145 M., railway in 6¾-8¾ hrs. (fares 22 fr. 20, 16 fr. 35, 11 fr. 75 c.). To Elbeuf, 14 M., railway in ½-¾ hr. (fares 2 fr., 1 fr. 40, 80 c.). The trains start from the Gare d'Orléans (p. 48), and follow the left bank of the Seine, at some distance from the river. — 2 M. *Petit-Quevilly*; 3½ M. *Grand-Quevilly*. 5½ M. *Petit-Couronne*, with Corneille's dwelling-house (p. 54), now a museum (adm. 10-4). Before and after (9½ M.) *La Bouille-Moulineaux* we enjoy a fine retrospective view of Rouen. The train next traverses three long tunnels and a viaduct, and once more skirts the left bank of the river.

14 M. **Elbeuf** (*Grand Hôtel*, Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, pens. 7½ fr.), a cloth-manufacturing town with 19,050 inhab., on the left bank of the Seine. The churches of *St. Jean*, near the Place de la Mairie, and *St. Etienne*, about ¼ M. to the S.W., both dating from the Renaissance period, contain good stained glass of the 14-15th centuries. The Gare d'Elbeuf-St-Aubin (p. 42) lies on the right bank of the Seine, about 1½ M. from the Gare d'Elbeuf-Ville or d'Orléans (for Rouen, Chartres, and Orléans), on the opposite bank. — Branch under construction to (14 M.) *Le Neubourg* (p. 154), whither an omnibus (2 fr.) plies at present. Steamboat to Rouen.

Beyond (21 M.) *Tostes* the line enters the *Forêt de Louviers*, and beyond (26 M.) *St-Germain-de-Louviers* the *Eure* is crossed. — 26½ M. **Louviers** (*Mouton*, R. from 2, D 3 fr., good; *Grand Cerf*), a cloth-manufacturing town with 10,200 inhab., is situated on the Eure. The Gothic church of *Notre Dame* has a magnificent S. portal of the 15th century. Branch to *St. Pierre-du-Vauvray*, see p. 42. — Between Louviers and Dreux the railway follows the valley of the Eure, which presents no striking scenery. From (30½ M.) *Acquigny* a line runs to Evreux (p. 153); and from (45½ M.) *Pacy-sur-Eure* (Lion d'Or) another runs to Vernon (p. 43). — 52 M. *Bueil* is also a station on the line from Paris to Cherbourg (p. 153). 54½ M. *Ivry-la-Bataille*, famous for the victory gained in 1590 by Henri IV over the League, celebrated by Macaulay in a stirring lay. A pyramid commemorates the event. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of a castle and some remains of an abbey of the 11th century. — 58 M. *Ezy-Anet* (Hôt. de Diane). The famous *Château d'Anet*, 1 M. to the S.E., was built in 1548-1552 for Diana of Poitiers by Philibert Delorme at the command of Henry II. Only a few remains of the original building are preserved, including the portal, one wing forming the present château, and the chapel, which still retains some sculptures by Jean Goujon and a marble mosaic. There is also a second chapel built by Diana, in which she was buried, but her monument is destroyed. — 60 M. *Croth-Sorel*. At *St. Roch*, on the opposite bank of the Eure, is the large paper-mill of the firm Firmin-Didot of Paris. — 71 M. **Dreux** (*Buffet*), see p. 180. — The line now ascends the valley of the *Blaise*, passing several

small stations. — 97 M. **Chartres** (*Buffet*), see p. 193. — Traversing the level plains of the *Beauce* (p. 264), our line intersects the railway from Paris to Vendôme and Tours (see p. 267) at (115½ M.) *Voves*. It also crosses the Nogent-le-Rotrou and Orléans line (see p. 197) at (129½ M.) *Patay*, where Jeanne d'Arc and Dunois overthrew the English in 1429, and which was the scene of obstinate contests between the French and the Bavarians in 1870. — 145 M. *Orléans*, see p. 269.

From Rouen to *Amiens*, see p. 32; to and from *London* viâ Le Havre and Southampton, see pp. 64, xiii.

6. From Le Havre to Rouen (Paris).

From Le Havre to *Paris*, 142½ M., Railway in 3½-7¼ hrs. (fares 25 fr. 55, 17 fr. 25, 11 fr. 25 c.); to *Rouen*, see p. 64. — From *London* to *Le Havre*, see p. xiii.

Le Havre. — **Hotels.** *Grand Hôtel Frascati (Pl. B, 4), on the beach, far from the centre of the town, R. 4-16, B. 1½, déj. 5, D. 6 fr.; Manor House (Pl. a; B, 4), Rue Jeanne d'Arc 3; Continental (Pl. b; C, 4), opposite the Jetée, these three of the first class; de Bordeaux (Pl. d; C, 3), Place Gambetta, R. 4-6, B. 1¼, déj. 3½, D. 4 fr. incl. wine, pens. 10-12 fr.; de Normandie (Pl. e; C, 3), Rue de Paris 106 and 108, R. 3-10, D. 3½ fr.; d'Angleterre (Pl. f; C, 2), Rue de Paris 124 and 126, R. 2-5, L. ¼, A. ½, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr. incl. cider, pens. 8-10 fr.; Tortoni (Pl. g; C, 3), Place Gambetta, with café (see below), R. from 3, pens. 8 fr.; Russie, Rue de Bordeaux 42 (R. and B. only); Aigle d'Or (Pl. j; C, 4), Rue de Paris 32 and 34, R. 2-5, L. ¼, A. ½, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr. incl. wine, pens. 10, omn. ½-1 fr.; des Armes-de-la-Ville-du-Havre (Pl. k; C, 4), Rue d'Estimauville 26; des Négociants (Pl. l; C, 3), Rue Corneille 5, pens. 9 fr.; de l'Amirauté (Pl. i; C, 4), Grand Quai, R. from 3, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr.; des Indes & Victoria, Grand Quai 65, R., L., & A. 3-4, déj. 2½, D. 3½ fr. incl. cider; de Rouen, Rue de Paris 82, déj. 2, D. 2½ fr.; de Dieppe, Rue de Paris 76, déj. 1½-2, D. 2-2½ fr. — Grand Hôtel Parisien, opposite the station, R. from 2, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.*

Restaurants. At the *Hôtel de Bordeaux* (see above); *Tortoni*, in the Arcades of the Place Gambetta, à la carte; *Hôt. de l'Aigle d'Or*, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr. incl. cider; *Plat d'Argent*, Place Richelieu, déj. 1¾, D. 2¼ fr., beer or cider included.

Cafés. *Tortoni* (see above) and others in the Place Gambetta; *Café de l'Hôtel Frascati*, on the quay; *Grand Café International*, *Guillaume Tell*, Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville; *Café de Paris*, Place Richelieu, etc.

Cabs. In the town, per drive 1 fr. 25 c., per hr. 2 fr. (after midnight 2 & 2½ fr.); on the heights as far as the octroi-limits, per drive 1¾, per hr. 2¼ fr. (after midnight 2½ and 3 fr.); to Ste. Adresse (Le Carreau), per drive 1¾, per hr. 2¼ fr. (3 fr. at night). Trunks, 20, 30, or 50 c.

Electric Tramways. 1. From the *Jetée* (Pl. B, C, 4) to *Graville* (p. 64), viâ the Rue de Paris, the Hôtel de Ville, the Rue Thiers, and the Rond-Point (Pl. G, 1). — 2. From the *Jetée* to the *Station* (Pl. F, 2), viâ the Rues Aug.-Normand, Gustave-Cazavan, and de Bordeaux, the Place Gambetta, and Quai d'Orléans. — 3. From the *Jetée* to *La Hève* (see Pl. A, 1; p. 64), viâ the Rue Auguste-Normand and Boul. Maritime. — 4. From the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, 2) to *La Hève*, viâ the Boul. de Strasbourg and Boul. Maritime. — 5. From the *Rond Point* (Pl. G, 1) to *Ste. Adresse* (beyond Pl. A, 1), viâ the Cours de la République, the Station, Boulevard de Strasbourg, Hôtel de Ville, Rue St. Roch, and Rue d'Etretat. — 6. From the *Station* (Pl. F, 2) to *Sanvic* and *Bléville*, viâ the Boul. de Strasbourg, Boul. Maritime, Rue Guillemard, etc. — 7. From the *Grand Quai* (Pl. C, 4) to the *Grands Bassins* (Pl. G, 5), viâ the Rue de Paris, Hôtel de Ville, Boul. de Strasbourg, the Station, Rue Laffitte, etc. — 8. From the *Station* (Pl. F, 2) to the *Abattoirs* and the *Chantiers de la Méditerranée* (near the Seine), viâ the Rue Laffitte. — 9. From the *Boul. Amiral-Mouchez* (E. of Place Amiral-Courbet; Pl. G, 4) to *Sanvic*



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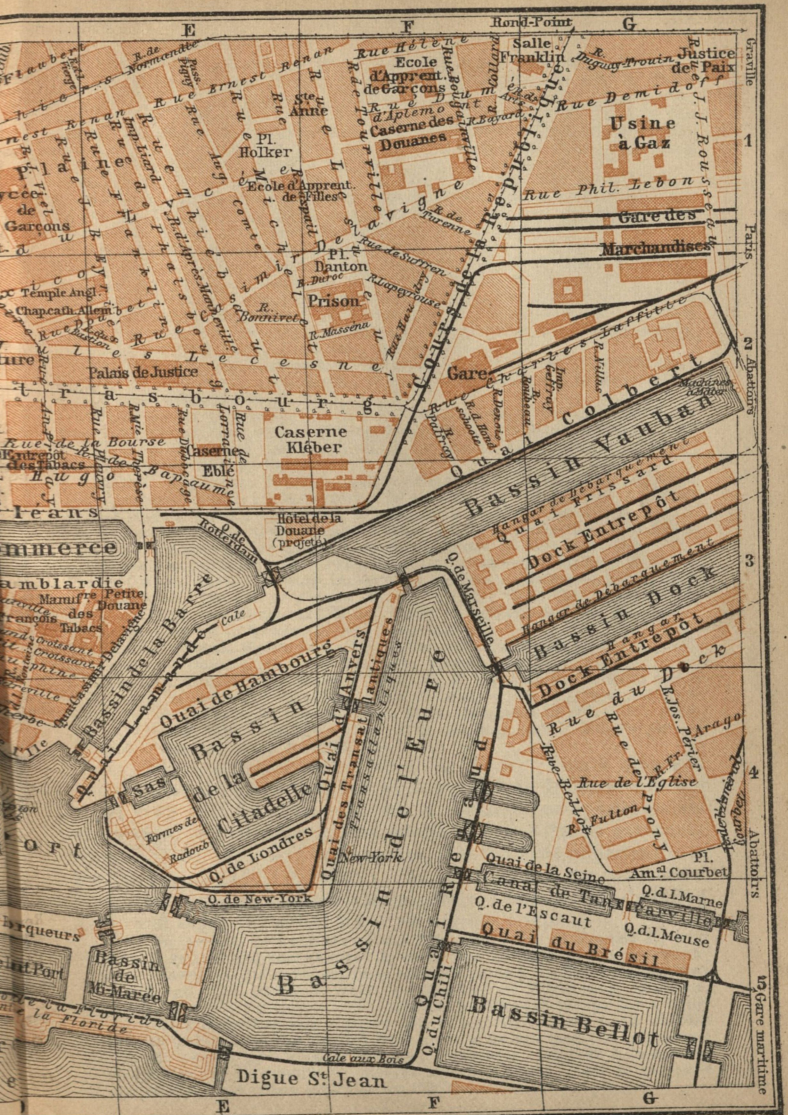
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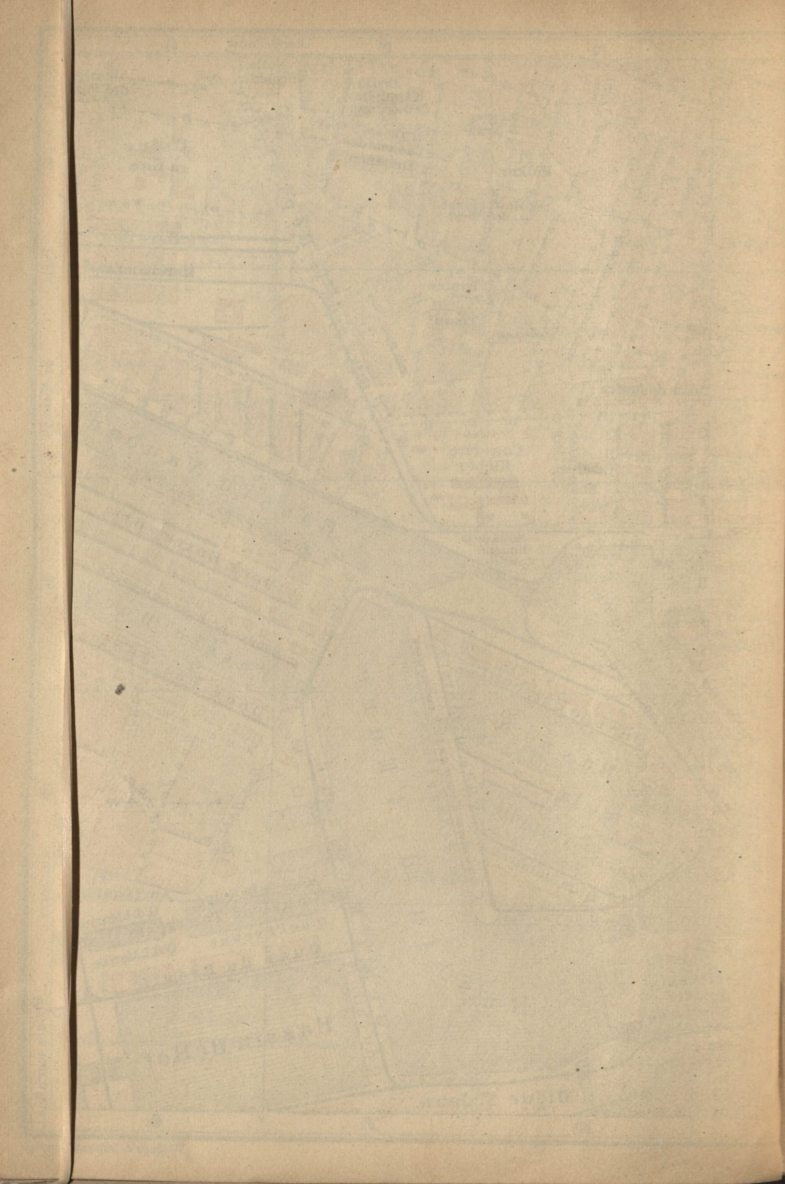
Caserne des Douanes
Usine à Gaz
Rue Demidoff
Rue Phil. Lebon
Gare des Marchandises
Pl. Holker
Ecole d'Apprent. de Filles
Ste Anne
Pl. Danton
Prison
Temple Angl.
Chapcath. Allemand
Palais de Justice
Gare
Caserne Kléber
Caserne
Eblé
Hôtel de la Douane (projeté)
Bassin Vauban
Dock Entrepôt
Bassin dock
Dock Entrepôt
Rue du Dock
Bassin de la Barre
Quai de Hambourg
Bassin de la Citadelle
Sas
Formes de Radoub
Q. de Londres
Q. de New-York
Quai des Français Antiques
Quai de l'Eure
Bassin de l'Eure
Quai de la Seine
Canal du Tanney
Q. de l'Escaut
Quai du Brésil
Pl. Amiral Courbet
Q. d. l. Marne
Q. d. l. Meuse
Bassin de Mi-Marée
Bassin Bellot
Digue St Jean
Cale aux Bois
Q. du Chili
Rue de l'Eglise
Rue Fulton
Rue Bellot
Rue Thiers
Rue Ernest Renan
Rue Hélène
Rue Polonceau
Rue Turenne
Rue Massena
Rue Bonivet
Rue Lafayette
Rue Jean Goujon
Rue Jacques Callot
Rue Jean Jullien
Rue Jean Leclaire
Rue Jean Lefebvre
Rue Jean Lemaire
Rue Jean Lemoine
Rue Jean Lenoir
Rue Jean Lesueur
Rue Jean Lethière
Rue Jean Lhuillier
Rue Jean Lhuillier
Rue Jean Lhuillier



(comp. Pl. A, 1), viâ the Rue Bellot, the quays, Hôtel de Ville, Rue Thiers, Rue des Pénitents, etc. — 10. From the *Place Thiers* (Pl. D, 1) to *Notre Dame* (Pl. C, 4), viâ the Rue du Champ-de-Foire, the Bassin de la Barre, and the Rue Faidherbe. — 11. From the *Place Gambetta* (Pl. C, 3) to the *Cimetière Ste. Marie* (N.E.) viâ the Rue Ed. Larue, Rue Thiers, Rue des Pénitents, etc. — Fares: 1st cl. 15 c., 2nd cl. 10 c., within the town, 5 c. extra with 'correspondance'; outside the town, 10 c. or 5 c. extra.

Cable Railways. *Funiculaire de la Côte*, from the Rue Gustave-Flaubert 55 bis (Pl. D, 1), to the Rue Félix-Faure 44 bis; fare 10 c. — *Funiculaire Ste. Marie*, from the Rue de Normandie, near the end of the Cours de la République (Pl. G, 1), to the Cimetière Ste. Marie (p. 64).

Steamboats, starting from the Grand Quai (Pl. C, D, 4), to *Honfleur* (p. 170) twice or thrice a day, in ¾ hr. (fares 2 fr., 1 fr. 10, 60 c.); to *Rouen*, or every second day in summer, in 7-8 hrs. (p. 59); to *Trouville* (p. 171), three or four times daily during the season, in ¾ hr. (fares 3 fr., 1 fr. 60, 85 c.); to *Caen* (p. 164), daily, in 3-4 hrs. (fares 5 fr. 50, 3 fr. 50 c., return ticket 7 fr. 30, 5 fr. 30 c.). — Steamers also to *Cherbourg*, *Southampton*, *London*, *New York* (every Sat.), etc., see pp. xiii, xiv.

Porters (*Commissionnaires*) meet the boats from Honfleur, Trouville, etc.; landing or embarking a trunk 10 c.; trunk from the quay to the station, 1 fr., other packages 50 c.

Omnibus to *Etretat* (p. 69) in 3-3½ hrs., starting from the Place du Vieux-Marché at 7 a.m. and at 4.30 p.m. (fare 3 fr. 60, 2 fr. 10 c.). See also p. 70.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, D, 2), Boul. de Strasbourg 108. — Branch Office, Rue de Paris 1.

Baths. Sea-Baths: *Frascati*, incl. costume and towel 60 c.; ladies, 50 c., with costume 1 fr.; guide-baigneur 50 c.; less for subscribers. — Fresh Water Baths: *Bains Notre-Dame*, Rue de Paris 22, near the quays.

Casinos. At the *Hôtel Frascati:* adm. 1 fr.; subscription for the season 30 fr. *Casino Marie Christine*, at Ste. Adresse (p. 64); adm. 1 fr.

Theatres. *Grand Théâtre*, Place Gambetta; *Théâtre-Cirque*, Boul. de Strasbourg 155. — Café-Concert: *Folies-Bergère*, Rue Lemaître 54 (Pl. B, 3).

Bankers. *Banque de France* (Pl. C, D, 1, 2), Rue Thiers 22; *Crédit Lyonnais*, Boul. de Strasbourg 73 and Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville 24; *Société Générale*, Rue de la Bourse 27 and Place Carnot.

British Consul, *Walter R. Hearn*; vice-consul, *J. S. Rowell* (Lloyd's agent). — **American Consul**, *Alex. M. Thackera;* vice-consul, *J. P. Beecher*.

English Church, Rue Mexico 54 (Pl. D, E, 2); services at 10.30 and 6 (4.30 p.m. in winter). Chaplain, *Rev. F. Millard*, *B. A.*, Rue des Carrières 3. — *Wesleyan Methodist Chapel*, Place Gambetta 21 (Pl. C, 3); services at 11 and 6.30; ministers, *Rev. A. S. Hocking* and *P. Ellenberger*. — *Mission to Seamen*, Quai d'Orléans 89.

Le Havre, formerly called *Havre-de-Grâce*, from a chapel of Notre-Dame-de-Grâce founded by Louis XII. in 1509, is a handsome town with broad streets, but it contains few special points of interest. Its situation at the mouth of the Seine is extremely advantageous, and, next to Marseilles, it is the most important seaport in France (130,196 inhab.). The buildings and the commercial prosperity of the town, which is mainly derived from its ship-building yards and sugar-refineries, are of very recent origin.

The importance of Le Havre dates from the reign of Francis I., who fortified it in 1516 and endeavoured to make it a harbour of the first rank, thence to carry out his naval schemes against England. In 1545 he assembled here 176 sail, the attack of which on the Isle of Wight was, however, repulsed. In 1562 Le Havre was occupied by English troops for a short time. Under Richelieu and Colbert the prosperity of the town rapidly increased, and in 1694 the English fleet made a determined but unsuccessful attack on the new rival of English commerce. In 1796 Admiral Sir Sidney Smith, in an attempt to capture a French vessel, close to the guns of the citadel, was taken prisoner by the French.

The Rue de Paris, beginning at the W. end of the *Grand Quai* (Pl. C, 4), where passengers from England disembark, and intersecting the town from S. to N., is the centre of traffic. At its S. end stands the Musée-Bibliothèque (Pl. C, 4), built in 1845 (open on Sun. and Thurs., 10 to 4 or 5; also on Tues. in summer, and on other days on application to the concierge, 3rd door on the left).

On the Ground Floor are sculptures, including, however, only a few original works: to the left, 37. *Sanson*, Pietà; 18. *Gayrard*, Magdalen; 4. *Bonnaffé*, Terpsichore; to the right, 26. *Oudiné*, Sleeping Psyche. — The Basement contains a small archæological collection. — The collection of paintings begins in the gallery to the right in the Entresol. From right to left: 142. *Dawant*, Salute at the Invalides; 160. *Georges-Sauvage*, François Villon put to the question; 145. *A. Demont*, August in the north; drawings, pastels, and engravings. — Gallery to the left: Engravings and several paintings, particularly studies by *Eug. Boudin* (d. 1898). — Staircase. 229. *Roll*, Inundation at Toulouse in 1878; 245. *A. Yon*, Christ expelling the money-changers; 27. *Renouf*, Brooklyn Bridge.

First Floor. Grand Salon, from right to left: no number, *Perugino*, St. Margaret; 20. *Sassoferrato*, Madonna; 5. *Bronzino*, Cosimo de' Medici; 8. *Carracci*, Martyrdom of St. Agatha; 22. *A. del Sarto* (?), Holy Family; 33. *Ital. School*, Virgin and Child; no number, *Primaticcio*, Adam and Eva; 14. *Guardi*, Piazza of St. Mark at Venice; 13. *Giordano*, Cato of Utica; — 19. *A. Solario* (?), Virgin and Child; 23. *Solimena*, Simon Magus; 6. *Allori* (?), Youthful goldsmith; 18. *Guido Reni*, St. Catharine; 7. *Caravaggio*, Portrait; *Albano*, 1. Jacob and Rachel, 2. Moses in the ark of bulrushes; 40. *Ribera*, St. Sebastian; no numbers, *Ribera*, St. Peter, *C. Maratti*, Presentation in the temple; 38. *Murillo* (?), Portrait; 48. *Van Dyck* (?), St. Sebastian; no number, *Van Artois* and *Teniers*, Landscape; 55. *Huysmans*, id.; no number, *Van Balen*, Return from the chase; 67. *Teniers*, Card-players; no number, *P. Bril*, Landscape with figures; 65. *M. Schoevaerdts*, Kermess; 62. *Rubens* (?), Cupids with festoons of fruit; 54. (above), *Huysmans*, Landscape; 45. *Van den Bossche*, Consultation; 42. *Van Bloemen* (?), Cattle watering; no number, *Brueghel the Elder*, Flemish farm; — 97-99. *Van de Velde the Younger*, Sea-pieces. — 79. *A. Cuyp*, Girl leading a goat; 82. *M. d'Hondecoeter*, Dog and game; 246. *Yvon*, Vision of Judas; 80. *Sir Peter Lely*, Charles I. of England; no number, *Clairin*, The wave; *Largillière*, Portrait; 208. *Lemoine*, Toilette of Venus; 226. *H. Robert*, Conflagration at Rome; 185. *Largillière*, Portrait of a sculptor; 202. *Marquet*, Claude Perrault. — No number, *T. Couture*, Fool; 146. *Desportes*, Game and fruit; 155. *Fragonard*, Head of a youth; no number, *Poussin*, Biblical scene; 217 *Nanteuil*, Temptation; 132. *T. Couture*, Prodigal Son; 181. *De Lafosse*, Consecration of the Virgin; 128. *Clouet*, Portrait of a girl; 241. *Vien*, Lot and his daughters; 238. *Troyon*, Sheep. — No number, *J. P. Laurens*, The interdict. — Small Room at the other end, genre pictures, etc.

The *Library*, with about 50,000 vols. and an important cabinet of coins, has a separate entrance in the Rue des Viviers, and is open daily, 9-12 and 2-5, except on Sun. and holidays (closed Aug. 15th-Sept. 30th).

From the S. end of the Rue de Paris the Grand Quai is continued to the W. by the Chaussée des Etats-Unis, terminating in the **Jetée du Nord* (Pl. B, 5), or N. pier, which commands a fine view, and is a favourite promenade. To the right are the large Hôtel Frascati (p. 60), with a casino and bathing-establishment, the batteries defending the entrance to the harbour, and the cliffs of Ste. Adresse (p. 64), with the two lighthouses of La Hève (p. 64). To the S.E., beyond the busy mouth of the Seine, appears Villerville (p. 173), with Honfleur (p. 170) to the left and Trouville and Deauville (pp. 171, 172) to the right.

Farther up the Rue de Paris, on the right, is the church of *Notre-Dame* (Pl. C, 4), built in the 16th cent. in a style showing the transition from Gothic to Renaissance. The tower, formerly higher, was originally a fortified beacon. Organ-case of 1630. Fine modern stained glass windows.

In the Vieux Marché (Pl. C, 4), to the right, a little farther on, is the ormer Palais de Justice, now containing an important *Museum of Natural History* (open Sun. and Thurs., 10 to 4 or 5).

We now cross the *Place Gambetta* (Pl. C, 3), which is bounded on the W. by the *Grand Théâtre* and on the E. by the *Bassin du Commerce*, and is embellished with statues, by David d'Angers, of *Bernardin de St. Pierre* (1737-1814), author of 'Paul and Virginia', to which the reliefs refer, and *Casimir Delavigne*, the dramatist (1794-1843), both natives of Havre. Thence we continue to follow the Rue de Paris to the fine *Public Gardens* (military band on Thurs. from 8.30 to 9.30 p.m.) in front of the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, 2), a noteworthy modern building in the Renaissance style. The handsome *Boulevard de Strasbourg*, which passes the Hôtel de Ville, is nearly $1^1/_4$ M. long and traverses the town from the sea on the W. to the railway-station (see below) on the E. (tramway, see p. 60).

In this street, to the W. of the Hôtel de Ville, is the *Square St. Roch* (Pl. B, 2), with statues of Armida, by Mulot, and Rebecca, by Fabisch. A military band plays here on Sun. in summer from 4.30 to 5.30 or from 3.30 to 4.30 p.m. — At the W. end of the boulevard works in connection with an extensive new deep water basin have been going on since 1896.

We turn to the E. (right) at the Hôtel de Ville, in order to reach the station. In the Boulevard de Strasbourg we pass the *Sous-Préfecture* (Pl. D, 2), on the left, fronting the Place Carnot, on the S. side of which is the *Exchange* (Pl. D, 2, 3), a large erection (1878-80) in the Renaissance style, with six domes (open 9-12 and 3-5.30). The S. façade of the Exchange faces the Place Jules Ferry (Pl. D, 3). Farther on, to the left, is the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. E, 2), in a pseudo-classical style, and to the right are several *Barracks*. The *Railway Station* (Pl. F, 2) is at the E. end of the boulevard.

The extensive Harbour and Docks (Pl. C-G, 2-5) deserve a visit. Between 1831 and 1887 over 5,000,000*l.* was spent upon them, and very extensive additions are projected.

The port includes a well-protected *Avant-Port* or outer harbour, on the N. side of which is the Grand Quai, and 9 basins with 16 locks or sluices (comp. the Plan). The oldest, and also one of the smallest, basins is the *Bassin du Roi*, excavated in 1669. The largest is the *Bassin de l'Eure* (Pl. E, F, 3, 4, 5), upwards of 70 acres in area, constructed in 1846-1856, where the huge Transatlantic steamers lie. The *Dock Warehouses* to the N.E. of this basin cover, with their various dependencies, an area of 57 acres. The *Bassin de la Citadelle* occupies the site of a citadel constructed by Charles IX. The *Canal de Tancarville*, which enters the Bassin de l'Eure to the N. of the *Bassin Bellot*, is intended to connect the Seine directly with the harbour, and to enable ships to avoid the dangers of the 'barre', or tidal wave in the estuary. The canal, which is named from the castle mentioned at p. 64, is 15 M. long, 160 ft. wide, and 14 ft. deep.

A good view of the town may be enjoyed from the *Côte d'Ingouville*, the cable-railway to which (p. 61) is reached viâ the Rue and Place Thiers.

Just before the Place we pass the *Church of St. Michel* (Pl. C, 1), in the Renaissance style, with stained glass by Duhamel-Marette. — The Rue de la Côte, in which the cable-railway ends, extends to the W. to (2/3 M.) Ste. Adresse (see below), by which we may descend.

The *View is specially fine at sunset and at night when the town and harbour are lit up. Unfortunately, however, it is much hindered by the numerous villas and garden-walls. — On the E. the Rue de la Côte is continued by the Rue de l'Abbaye (1 3/4 M.), past the *Fort de Tourneville* and the *Grand Cimetière Ste. Marie*, whence we may descend towards the Cours de la République, by the Funiculaire Ste. Marie (p. 61) or by the Rue du Général-Rouelles.

Ste. Adresse (*Hôt. Marie Christine; Grand Hôtel des Phares; Restaur. Deat*, on the beach), on the cliff, 2 1/2 M. to the N.W. of Le Havre, is much frequented for sea-bathing (bath with costume 50-75 c.). It may be reached by tramway (No. 5; p. 60), or on foot viâ the Boul. Maritime, beginning at the W. end of the Boul. de Strasbourg (Pl. A, 2). The *Casino* (adm. 1 fr.) was formerly the villa of the late Queen Maria Christina of Spain. The *Phares de la Hève*, commanding a magnificent view, may be reached in 15-20 min. from Ste. Adresse. About halfway up is a sugarloaf monument to *General Lefèvre-Desnouettes* (1773-1822), who perished by shipwreck. It is dangerous to approach the crumbling edge of the cliffs at the top.

From Le Havre to Etretat (33 M. in 1 3/4-2 3/4 hrs.; fares 5 fr. 95 c., 4 fr., 2 fr. 60 c.) and Fécamp (28 M. in 1 3/4-2 1/2 hrs.; fares 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 40, 2 fr. 20 c.), railway forming part of the through-line to Dieppe (comp. p. 41). — 3 1/2 M. *Harfleur* (see below). — 6 M. *Montivilliers* (Hôt. Fontaine), an industrial town (5491 inhab.), with an old abbey-church of the 11th and 16th centuries. — 15 M. *Criquetot-l'Esneval*, 6 M. from Etretat by road though 18 M. by rail. — 23 1/2 M. *Les Ifs* (p. 67), 9 1/2 M. from *Etretat*, see p. 69; 3 1/2 M. from *Fécamp*, see p. 67.

From Le Havre to Rouen.

55 M. Railway in 1 1/3-3 1/2 hrs. (fares 9 fr. 95, 6 fr. 75, 4 fr. 40 c.).

On quitting Le Havre we pass (1 1/4 M.) *Graville-Ste-Honorine* (12,000 inhab.), a kind of suburb of Le Havre, with its interesting Norman church of the 11th and 13th cent., on the high ground to the left. — 3 1/2 M. *Harfleur* (Hôt. des Armes), with 2686 inhab., once an important seaport. Its old harbour has been filled up by deposits of the *Lézarde;* the new harbour, about 1/2 M. away, is the connected with the Canal de Tancarville (p. 63). In 1415 the town was taken by Henry V. of England, to whom the foundation of the fine Gothic *Church* is attributed. Railway to *Les Ifs* (see above).

15 1/2 M. *Bréauté-Beuzeville* (Buffet; Railway Hotel) is the junction for Fécamp (Etretat), see p. 67.

From Bréauté-Beuzeville to Lillebonne, 8 1/2 M., railway in 30-40 min. (fares 1 fr. 70, 1 fr. 15, 75 c.). — 3 1/2 M. *Bolbec* (Hôtel de Fécamp), a prettily situated industrial town, with 12,240 inhabitants. — The church of (5 1/2 M.) *Gruchet-le-Valasse* contains some beautiful choir-stalls. The ancient abbey dates from the 13-17th centuries. — 8 1/2 M. **Lillebonne** (*Hôtel du Commerce*), a small town (6425 inhab.) on the site of *Juliobona*, the capital of the Caletes (Pays de Caux), contains a well-preserved *Theatre* and numerous other relics of Roman times. The ruined *Castle* belonged to William the Conqueror, who here proposed to his nobles the conquest of England. — About 6 1/2 M. to the W., on a rock rising 160 ft. above the Seine, not far from the steamboat-station of Quillebœuf (p. 59), stands the imposing ruined *Castle of Tancarville*, dating chiefly from the 13th century. The towers are 65 ft. in height, and the walls are 20 ft. thick.

19½ M. *Bolbec-Nointot* is the station for *Bolbec* (see p. 64); 2 M. to the S. (omn. ½ fr.). — 31 M. **Yvetot** (*Hôt. des Victoires; du Chemin-de-Fer*, good) is another manufacturing place, with 7352 inhab., the ancient counts or soi-disants kings of which are playfully described by Béranger.

An omnibus leaves Yvetot for (7 M.) *Caudebec* (see below) thrice daily (fare 1¼ fr.).

36 M. *Motteville*. Railway to St. Valery, see below.

A branch-railway runs from Motteville to (16 M.) *Clères*, a junction on the line from Rouen to Dieppe, and (27 M.) *Montérolier-Buchy*, junction for the railways from Rouen to Amiens and to Dieppe (pp. 32 and 42).

The pleasant village of (42½ M.) *Pavilly* is commanded by the restored château of *Esneval*. The train quits the undulating and fertile table-land of the *Pays de Caux*, and descends to the viaduct of *Barentin*, 570 yds. in length, and 100 ft. above the level of the valley. — 44 M. **Barentin** (*Hôt. du Grand-St-Pierre*), a manufacturing town with 5570 inhab., possesses a fine new Romanesque church.

From Barentin to Caudebec, 18 M., railway in 1 hr. (fares 3 fr. 35, 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 50 c.). — 9 M. *Duclair*, on the right bank of the Seine (p. 59). — 11½ M. *Yainville-Jumièges*. About 1¾ M. to the S., on a peninsula of the winding Seine, is the village of Jumièges (*Hôtel de l'Abbaye*), also a steamboat station. The **Abbey*, the majestic and picturesque ruins of which rise near the village, was founded in the 7th cent. and was not destroyed till 1790 (adm. daily 11 to 5; ½ fr.). — 17 M. *St. Wandrille* also retains the extensive ruins of a magnificent **Abbey*, founded in the 7th cent., but rebuilt at the close of the 14th. — 18 M. **Caudebec-en-Caux** (*Hôtel de la Marine*, R. 2-5, déj. or D. 3 fr., good; *Hôt. du Havre*), a small town with many quaint old houses, was formerly the capital of the *Pays de Caux*, and played a considerable part in the wars between the English and French. It was captured in 1419 by the former under Talbot and Warwick. The beautiful *Church* combines the Gothic and Renaissance styles; the *Tower is 178 ft. high. The W. portal, the balustrades on the top, formed of Gothic letters, the triple floral crown of the spire, and the stained glass are noteworthy. Caudebec retains much of its mediæval quaintness. It is also a steamboat-station (p. 59); omnibus to Yvetot, see above. — Pleasant expeditions may be made to (1¾ M.) *Ste. Gertrude*, with a fine 16th cent. church, and along the banks of the Seine to *Villequier* (p. 59), a fishing-village about 3 M. below Caudebec.

The train soon enters a tunnel, nearly 1½ M. in length, beyond which it reaches (49 M.) *Malaunay*, where the Dieppe line diverges. From this point to (55 M.) *Rouen*, and Paris, see p. 42.

7. Watering-Places between Dieppe and Le Havre.

I. From Rouen (Paris) to St. Valery-en-Caux and Veules.

43½ M. Railway to (38½ M.) *St. Valery* in 1²/₃-3 hrs. (fares 7 fr. 5, 4 fr. 75, 3 fr. 10 c.). Omnibus four times a day from the station at St. Valery to (5 M.) *Veules;* fare 1 fr. — From Paris to St. Valery, 125 M., Railway in 4¼-7 hrs. (fares 22 fr. 70, 15 fr. 35, 9 fr. 95 c.).

From Rouen to (19 M.) *Motteville*, see above. — 31 M. *St. Vaast-Bosville*. To Dieppe, see p. 41. Farther on we obtain a brief glimpse of the sea, on the left. — 35 M. *Néville*, a large village with an interesting church.

38½ M. **St. Valery-en-Caux.** — **Hotels.** DE LA PAIX, at the bridge, pens. from 8 fr.; DE LA PLAGE (from 7½ fr.), DES BAINS (commercial), Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville; DE FRANCE, DE PARIS, at the harbour, pens. from 7 fr.; DE L'AIGLE, D'OR, Rue de Dieppe 6, pens. 9½ fr.

Sea-Baths. Bath and bathing-box 40 c., with costume, etc. 1 fr., 'guide-baigneur' 40 c. — **Casino.** Admission 1 fr.; subscription, per week 7, fortnight 13, month 22, season 35 fr.; for two pers., 13, 20, 28, and 38 fr.; etc

St. Valery-en-Caux, a town and bathing-resort with 3550 inhab., possesses a small harbour, in a hollow between the cliffs. The old town lies to the right of the station; the new town, about ½ M. distant, is situated near the harbour. The former contains a *Church* of the 15-16th century. Beyond the bridge between the floating-dock and the harbour is an antique *House* (16th cent.). The *Bathing Establishment* is reached from the town by narrow and rough streets, and offers few attractions. The beach, as usual on this coast, has a border of shingle before the strip of firm sand used by the bathers.

From St. Valery to *Dieppe*, see p. 41. — There is no public conveyance from St. Valery to *Veulettes*, which is only about 5 M. by road; travellers thither must either hire, walk, or make a detour of 18 M. by railway and diligence (see below). — A diligence leaves St. Valery for (20 M.) *Fécamp* (p. 67) viâ (7½ M.) *Cany* (p. 41), on Mon., Wed., and Sat., starting from the Hôtel des Bains (3½ hrs.; fare 3 fr.).

The omnibus-route from St. Valery to Veules passes the old town and crosses several pretty little valleys. The château of (2½ M.) *Manneville* dates from the 16th century.

5 M. **Veules.** — **Hotels.** DES BAINS ET DE LA PLAGE (with the diligence-office), R. 2½-3½, pens. 7-8 fr.; DE LA PLACE, adjoining the church, pens. 6-7 fr.; DES FAMILLES. — *Sea-Baths* 30 c., with costume and towels 75 c., 'guide-baigneur' 40 c. — *Casino*. Per day ½, fortnight 7, month 13 fr. — Carriage to (15 M.) Dieppe, 25-30 fr.

Veules-les Roses, a large village in a pretty valley, is a pleasant sea-bathing resort, and numerous handsome villas have been built overlooking the tiny beach, between two cliffs. A limpid stream, skirted by a shady walk, runs through the village, and large quantities of water-cresses are grown near its curious source close to the road to St. Valery. Veules somewhat resembles Etretat (p. 69) in its general characteristics, but is considerably less pretending.

II. From Rouen (Paris) to Veulettes.

Les Petites-Dalles.

42 M. RAILWAY to (36 M.) *Cany* in 1¾-2¾ hrs. (fares 6 fr. 50, 4 fr. 40, 2 fr. 85 c.). DILIGENCE from Cany to (6 M.) *Veulettes* four times daily in the season (fare 1¼ fr.); and also to *Les Petites-Dalles* (p. 67). — RAILWAY from Paris to Cany, 122 M., in 4¼-7 hrs. (fares 22 fr. 15 c., 15 fr., 9 fr. 70 c.).

From Rouen to (31 M.) *St. Vaast-Bosville*, see p. 65; thence to (36 M.) *Cany*, see p. 41.

The road to Veulettes follows the picturesque valley of the Durdent, towards the N. 2½ M. *Vittefleur;* 3 M. *Paluel*. The valley now expands, forming a wide grassy level, which used to be inundated at high-water. The river enters the sea by means of a canal beneath the shingle to the right of the bridge over which the road runs.

6 M. Veulettes. — **Hotels.** Grand Hôtel de la Plage, well spoken of, pens. from 7 fr.; des Bains, adjoining. — *Sea-Baths* 40 c., for subscribers to the casino 30 c., complete costume with 'peignoir' 60 c., 'guide-baigneur' 40 c. — *Casino.* Admission by day 30, in the evening or whole day 50 c. Subscription for a week 4, fortnight 7½, month 15 fr.; for two pers. 8, 14, and 20 fr.; for three persons 12, 18, and 24 fr.

Veulettes itself is a small village, situated about ½ M. from the sea, in a valley to the W. of the valley of the Durdent; but the bathing-establishment, the large hotels, and the villas perched on the cliffs form an agreeable summer-resort. It suffers, however, from the somewhat exposed position of the shingle-strewn beach and the tameness of the environs.

Les Petites-Dalles is 5 M. to the S.W. of Veulettes, and St. Valery (p. 66) is about 5 M. to the N.E. No public conveyance to either.

From Cany to Les Petites-Dalles, 7½ M., diligence every afternoon in the season (see the 'Indicateur'); fare 1½ fr. It is more conveniently reached from Fécamp (see below). — The diligence from Cany follows the Fécamp road, to the W., to (4¼ M.) *Anneville*, where it turns to the N., passing (6¼ M.) *Sassetot-le-Mauconduit*.

Les Petites-Dalles (*Grand Hôtel des Bains*, with a *Casino*, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Ledun*) is a fishing-village, with a bathing-establishment situated at the mouth of a small valley, bounded by cliffs and rocks and affording various sheltered walks.

The parallel valley, 1 M. to the W., is called the valley of *Les Grandes Dalles* (Hôt. de la Plage), and about 1¼ M. farther on is the sea-bathing place of *St. Pierre-en-Port* (Hôtel des Terrasses), whence a diligence (1½ fr.) plies twice a day in the season to and from Fécamp, 7½ M. to the S.W.

III. From Rouen (Paris) to Fécamp.

51 M. Railway in 2-3½ hrs. (fares 9 fr. 30, 6 fr. 25, 4 fr. 40 c.). — From Paris, 138 M., railway in 4½-7½ hrs. (fares 24 fr. 95, 16 fr. 90, 11 fr. 5 c.). — From Le Havre, see p. 64.

From Rouen to (39 M.) *Bréauté-Beuzeville*, see pp. 65, 64. 43 M. *Grainville-Goderville*. — At (46½ M.) *Les Ifs* (Hôtel and Buffet outside the station) is a fine château of the 16th century. Branch to Etretat and to Havre, see pp. 64, 69; to Dieppe, p. 64. — The railway next descends a wooded valley; two tunnels.

51 M. Fécamp. — **Hotels.** Gr.-Hôt. des Bains, R. 4-12, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-12 fr.; de la Plage, d'Angleterre, all on the beach; du Chariot-d'Or, in the town, Place Thiers, R. 3-5, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 9 fr.; Canchy, Place Thiers, pens. 7 fr.; Hôt. de la Gare, R. from 1½, D. 2½-3 fr. — *Cafés* in the Place Thiers.

Sea-Baths. Bath with bathing-box 75, with costume and linen 1 fr. 20 c.; no extra charge for services of 'guide-baigneur'. — **Casino.** Admission before noon 25 c., afternoon 50 c.; subscription, per week 11, fortnight 18, month 35 fr., two pers., 18, 32, 54 fr.; etc. Admission to theatre (for non-subscribers) 1½-2½, to 'balls' 1-2 fr.

Tramway. From the Casino viâ the Place Thiers and the Abbey Church to the Rue Queue-de-Renard, near the E. end of the town, and in the direction of Toussaint, a village 2½ M. distant; fares 15, 25, 50 c.

Omnibuses. To *Les Petites-Dalles* (11 M., 1¼ fr.; see above), thrice daily during the season; to *St. Pierre-en-Port* (7½ M., 1½ fr.; see above), twice daily; to *St. Valery-en-Caux* (20 M., 3 fr.; p. 66), on Mon., Wed., and Sat., starting at 4 p.m.; to *Yport* and *Valmont*, see p. 69.

Post and Telegraph Office, Avenue Gambetta 7, near the station.

British Vice-Consul, *Alex. G. B. Bax*,

Fécamp is a town with 15,381 inhab., situated, like most of the other towns and villages on this coast, in a small valley running inland from the sea. The S. end of the town is about $1^1/_4$ M. from the little harbour at the N. extremity of the valley.

According to the legend the name is derived from *Ficus Campus*, 'field of the Fig-tree', from the fact that the sea washed up on the coast here the trunk of a fig-tree in which Joseph of Arimathea had placed the Precious Blood (see below). Its position on the English channel and its possession of a tolerable harbour gave Fécamp a certain importance in the early history of Normandy and in the wars between England and France. Its ancient Benedictine abbey, founded by Duke Richard the Fearless about 990, is the only one of the famous monasteries of Normandy that stood to the N.E. of the Seine.

The *Church of St. Etienne*, to the left of the station, dates from the 16th century. The S. portal is fine; the W. tower is modern. The interior is embellished with modern stained glass and paintings.

From the Place Thiers, the centre of the town, we follow the Rue Alexandre Legros to the abbey. The *Abbey Church*, a most interesting relic of the 11-16th cent., conceals an interior of great beauty and grace under a somewhat unattractive exterior. The central tower is, however, stately though simple, and on the S. side is a fine portal of the 14th century.

Interior. In the *Nave*, which is remarkable for its great length, we notice the modern carved oak pulpit, with its numerous carved statuettes, and the official pew. The *Choir* contains two altars, one overshadowed by a tasteless canopy, the other embellished with bas-reliefs which may be inspected from the ambulatory. It is surrounded with a handsome railing. The two pillars in front of the choir are adorned with statues and high-reliefs in elaborate frames. The S. transept contains a curious group of painted statues, representing the Death of the Virgin, executed by a monk in 1519. Adjacent are some smaller groups of figures engaged in prayer and a ciborium of the 15th century. — The *Apsidal Chapels* are embellished with handsome Renaissance balustrades and with arcades. In the 3rd chapel to the right is a fine frieze, formed of 16 high-reliefs of the 11th cent., representing scenes from the lives of Christ and the Virgin. The 4th and 5th chapels contain the Gothic tombs of abbots of Fécamp. In the 6th or *Lady Chapel* are fine stained glass of the 14-16th cent., bas-reliefs on the altar, and some beautiful wood-carving. The 7th chapel has a 16th cent. door. — Behind the high-altar is a marble ciborium of the 16th cent., reputed to contain some of the 'Precious Blood' (see above), and still attracts numerous pilgrims. In the ambulatory is a fine burial-chamber in the Renaissance style. The N. transept contains a Calvary, a Holy Sepulchre, some carvings of scenes from the life of Christ, and an astronomical clock of 1667.

The remains of the abbey, adjoining the N. side of the church, are now occupied by the *Hôtel de Ville*, built in the 17th century. The *Musée Municipal* in the interior, containing a gallery of modern pictures, is open on Sun., Mon., Thurs., & Sat., 2-5 (2-4 in winter), other days on application. There is also a small *Public Library*.

No. 108 in the long street leading from the Place Thiers to the beach is the distillery of *Bénédictine*, a well-known liqueur, first made by the Benedictine monks. The handsome building, with a Renaissance tower, was rebuilt after a fire in 1892. Visitors are admitted daily, except Sun. & holidays, 9-11 and 2-4 or 5 (25 c.)

and are conducted by an employee (who expects a gratuity) to view the distillery (uninteresting), the handsome *Salle des Abbés*, approached by a fine staircase, and the *Musée*, a small collection of sculptures, furniture, curiosities, and works of art.

The *Bathing Establishment* is situated on the broad shingly beach, at some distance from the harbour. The *Casino* stands near the cliff, to the left. In front of the beach are a terrace and a carriage-road, and above are situated several pretty chalets. The adjoining roads are, however, unattractive and the surroundings are featureless. — The *Harbour*, much improved since 1880, admits ships drawing 20 ft. at all states of the tide. Fécamp is one of the chief stations in France for deep-sea fishing-boats, and it also carries on trade in coal with England and in timber with the Baltic ports.

From Fécamp to Etretat, 10½ M., diligence daily (1¼ fr.), viâ (1¾ M.) *St. Léonard* and (4½ M.) *Froberville* (see below).

IV. From Rouen (Paris) to Etretat.

56 M. Railway in 2¼-3⅓ hrs. (fares 10 fr. 30, 6 fr. 90, 4 fr. 50 c.). — Railway from Paris, 143 M., in 4-6½ hrs. (fares 25 fr. 85, 17 fr. 50, 11 fr. 45 c.). — From Le Havre to Etretat, see pp. 64, 71.

From Rouen to (46½ M.) *Les Ifs* (p. 67), see pp. 67, 64. The line diverges to the left from that to Fécamp and runs towards the W. — 49½ M. *Froberville-Yport.*

A diligence plies daily in the season to (2½ M. to the N.W.) **Yport** (*Hôtel du Casino; Rocher; G. Tougard; Veuve Tougard; Dubosc*), a considerable village with a tidal harbour, and a sea-bathing establishment resembling that of Fécamp. About 1¼ M. to the W. is *Vaucottes* (Inn), another small bathing-place, with *Vattetot-sur-Mer* on the cliffs above.

52½ M. *Les-Loges-Vaucottes*, 2¾ M. from Vaucottes (see above). — 54 M. *Bordeaux-Benouville.*

56 M. **Etretat.** — **Hotels.** *Des Roches Blanches (pens., except in Aug., 12-16 fr.), Hauville (pens. from 11½ fr.), Blanquet (pens. 13½ fr.), all on the beach at the end of the Rue Alphonse Karr; de la Plage, Place Victor Hugo, R. 3½-10, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 4 fr. incl. cider; des Bains, Rue Alphonse Karr, R. from 3, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr. incl. cider, pens. 7½-10 fr.; de Normandie, Place du Marché, pens. 8-12 fr.; de Londres, Route du Havre, D. 3½ fr.; des Deux-Augustins. — Villas to let and furnished apartments are easily found.

Sea-Baths. At the *Casino*, bath, foot-bath, and attendant 90 c., subscription for twelve baths 7 fr. 20, for twenty-five 14 fr. 40 c.; costume 30, peignoir 25, towel 10 c.

Casino. Adm. 50 c., till 6 p.m. 1 fr., evening 1 fr., week 12, fortnight 23, month 40, season 60 fr.; for 2 pers. 22, 40, 65, and 95 fr.; each pers. beyond two, 7, 14, 20, and 25 fr. All subscriptions are 'suspended' on extra occasions.

Post and Telegraph Office, Route du Havre 27.

Diligences. To *Fécamp* (p. 67); to the station of *Criquetot* (p. 64), return-fare 1½ fr.; to *Le Havre*, see pp. 64, 71.

Etretat, one of the most fashionable watering-places on the N. coast of France, is a small town, with 1944 inhab., situated, like most of its neighbours, at the foot of lofty cliffs, here 300 ft. high. It is surrounded with pretty villas and attractive country-houses, but it possesses no harbour. Etretat is especially affected by artists

and literary men, who are attracted by its picturesque and curious situation, but these have brought in their train enough of the fashionable world to render the cost of living here considerably higher than at less pretentious but equally comfortable watering-places on the same coast.

The *Railway Station*, beyond which is the Grand-Val (see below), is at some distance from the beach. On the way to the latter we pass the Romanesque *Church*. The *Beach* is protected from the sea by a sort of embankment of shingle; and a terrace, with the *Casino*, has been constructed. The bathing-establishment is to the right; the left part of the beach is used by the fishermen for hauling up their boats, and for their 'Caloges', *i.e.* old boats turned upside down and used as huts for storing nets, etc.

The *Cliffs* at Etretat are among the most interesting on this coast. Both the *Falaise d'Amont* (to the right) and the *Falaise d'Aval* (to the left) are pierced by *Portes*, worn by the action of the sea, and the same cause has produced various curious pyramidal and needle-like formations. The ascent is arduous, especially in warm weather, but there are almost no other walks in the neighbourhood. At low water the cliffs may be reached by the beach, though the path to the Falaise d'Aval by this route is fatiguing. It is better to arrange to return by the beach, if the tide will permit.

The *Falaise d'Amont* is ascended by a long flight of steps, beginning on the beach. On the summit are a modern chapel and a signal-post. Near the latter a picturesque but rough path, to the left, leads down to a short tunnel, at the other end of which is an iron ladder (impassable by ladies) descending to the beach.

To reach the top of the *Falaise d'Aval* we pass behind the Hôtel Blanquet and follow first the Rue de la Valette and then the telegraph-wires. The aspect of the cliffs, stretching as far W. as the Cap d'Antifer, is highly picturesque. A small grotto at the top of one of the needle-rocks nearest to Etretat is dignified with the name of the 'Chambre des Demoiselles'. Another cavern below, near the 'porte', which we pass if we return by the foot of the cliffs, is called the 'Trou à l'Homme'. In about 15-20 min. after leaving Etretat we reach another rocky gateway, known as the *Manneporte*, whence a zigzag stairway descends to the beach. Many people will prefer to come thus far in order to bathe at liberty, instead of paying for one of the stifling bathing-boxes at the Casino.

In the Grand-Val, the valley to the right of the railway, is the *Passée*, a promenade to which admission is gained by payment. Farther on are the *Protestant Chapel* (service in summer at 10 a.m.) and the new *Public Gardens*.

From Etretat to Le Havre, by *Railway*, see p. 64. — By *Road*, 16½ M., diligence twice daily in the season, starting from the Hôtel des Bains at 7 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. (fare 3 fr. 60, 3 fr. 10 c.). — The road at first ascends for some distance. 1¾ M. *Le Tilleul*. 3 M. *La Poterie*, about 1¼ M. from *Bruneval-les-Bains* (Hôt. Martin). About 2 M. to the N.N.E.

is the *Cap Antifer* (360 ft.), a dangerous promontory with a lighthouse, the revolving light of which is visible for 36 M. In favourable circumstances. 5½ M. *Goubert*, about 1¼ M. from *St. Jouin* (Hôtel de Paris), a fishing-village, resorted to by artists. 8½ M. *Cauville*. The tower of the 13th cent. church of (11½ M.) *Octeville* is noteworthy. 15½ M. *Sanvic*, a large village, indicating the proximity of Le Havre. On the right is Fort Ste. Adresse. The road finally makes a long descent, passing one end of *Ste. Adresse* (p. 64), to (16½ M.) *Le Havre* (p. 60).

8. From Paris to Cambrai.

a. Viâ Creil, St. Quentin, and Busigny.

129 M. Railway in 3¾-6 hrs. (fares 23 fr. 20, 15 fr. 65, 10 fr. 20 c.). The chief points on this route are *Compiègne* (p. 102) and *St. Quentin*. — The trains start from the Gare du Nord (Pl. B, C, 23, 24; p. 1).

To (112 M.) *Busigny*, see pp. 101-106. — Our line soon diverges to the left from the main line (to Namur; R. 15). The chief station passed is (118½ M.) *Caudry* (Hôt. de Paris), a manufacturing town (9934 inhab.), with a church containing a fine copper-gilt reliquary of the 15th century. — 128 M. *Cambrai*, see p. 72.

b. Viâ Creil, St. Just, and Péronne.

121 M. Railway in 3¾-6½ hrs. (fares 22 fr. 5, 14 fr. 90, 9 fr. 75 c.).

From Paris to (49½ M.) *St. Just*, see p. 25. The line here turns to the N. E. and begins to traverse a flat and monotonous district. — 55 M. *Maignelay*, with a fine church of the 16th century.

62½ M. **Montdidier** *(Buffet-Hôtel; Hôt. de Condé; St. Eloi; du Cygne)*, a town with 4437 inhab., on a slope above the *Don*, is said to have been named by Charlemagne in memory of his captive the Lombard king Didier, who was at first imprisoned here. The church of *St. Pierre* (15th cent.) contains a tomb and fonts of the 11th cent., and a 'Holy Sepulchre'. The church of *St. Sépulcre*, of the 15th and 17th cent., with a modern portal, contains also a Holy Sepulchre of the 16th century. In the *Palais de Justice* are six fine Brussels tapestries of the 17th century. *Parmentier* (1737-1813), the chief advocate of potato-culture in France, was born at Montdidier, and is commemorated by a statue there.

From Montdidier to Albert *(Arras)*, 37 M., railway of local interest traversing an industrial district. — 17½ M. *Rosières* (p. 97). — Beyond (23½ M.) *Chuignolles* we cross the *Canal de la Somme*, and the *Somme*. — 32 M. *Fricourt*, on the line from Ham to *Albert* (p. 22).

Railway to *Compiègne* and *Amiens*, see p. 104.

74 M. **Roye** *(Hôt. du Commerce)*, a town with 4350 inhab., carries on an extensive trade in the grain raised on the *Santerre*, the fertile plateau which the railway traverses beyond the town. The church of *St. Pierre* was built partly in the 11th, partly in the 16th century. Branch to Compiègne, see p. 104.

82 M. **Chaulnes** *(Hôt. de la Gare)*. The village, ½ M. to the N., has a ruined *Château* and a *Statue of F. Lhomond* (1727-94), the eminent scholar. — Railway from Amiens to Tergnier, see p. 97.

The railway enters the valley of the Somme, and crosses the canal. — 86 M. *Marchélepot;* 93 M. *Péronne* (La Chapelette).

93½ M. **Péronne** *(Hôt. St. Claude; des Voyageurs)*, a town with 4660 inhab., on the *Somme*, is a fortress of the third class.

Péronne is of venerable origin and was the seat of a celebrated monastery founded by the Irish monk St. Fursy (d. 650). In the 9th and 10th cent. it belonged to the counts of Vermandois, one of whom confined King Charles the Simple here from 923 till his death in 929. The cell in which the unfortunate captive is said to have been starved to death is still pointed out. Charles the Bold captured the town in 1465, and when Louis XI. came in 1468 to conclude an agreement with him, he imprisoned that monarch for two days in the castle, in revenge for his having stirred up the town of Liège to revolt. Louis was compelled to sign the disadvantageous 'Treaty of Péronne', and we are told that tame jays and pies used to be taught to cry 'Péronne' and 'Pérette' in derision of the king's unfortunate policy. Louis, however, retook the town in 1477. A statue commemorates *Marie Fouré* (more accurately Catherine de Poix), who distinguished herself in the successful defence of the town against the Duke of Nassau in 1536. The fortress was captured in 1815 by the Duke of Wellington, and in 1870 it capitulated to the Germans, after a week's bombardment.

The church of *St. Jean*, dating from the 16th cent., has a fine portal, and some good carvings and stained glass. The *Hôtel de Ville* contains a small Musée (adm. 50 c.; on Sun. gratis). The *Château* consists of four heavy mediæval towers.

From (102 M.) *Roisel* a branch diverges to St. Quentin (p. 105), and from (107 M.) *Epehy* another, 12½ M. long, runs to Vélu (p. 22). Beyond (112 M.) *Villers-Plouich* we cross the *Scheldt* and its canal.

115½ M. *Marcoing*. Branch-line to (2 M.) *Masnières* (2710 inhab.). Railway to Achiet and Bapaume, see p. 22. — We pass three suburban stations before reaching the main station at —

121 M. **Cambrai** (*Hôtel Boissy*, *de France*, *Soleil d'Or*, Place aux Bois), a town with 26,586 inhab., and the seat of an archbishop, situated on a slope on the right bank of the *Scheldt*.

Cambrai is generally identified with the *Camaracum* of the Antonine Itinerary. It afterwards became the capital of a small episcopal province. The bishops, often at strife with the people, confided the defence of their rights first to the dukes of Burgundy, afterwards to the German emperors, who acted as 'châtelains'. The League of Cambrai, directed against Venice, was formed here in 1508 between the Emperor Maximilian, Louis XII., Pope Julius II., and Ferdinand of Aragon; and in 1529 Margaret of Austria and Louise of Savoy, acting respectively for Charles V. and Francis I., signed here the 'Paix des Dames'. In 1595 Cambrai opened its gates to the Spaniards, but in 1678 Louis XIV. recovered it by the treaty of Nimwegen. In 1815 it surrendered to the Duke of Wellington. Fénelon (1651-1715) and Cardinal Dubois, minister of Louis XV., were archbishops of Cambrai; and the chronicler Enguerrand de Monstrelet (d. 1453) was born here. Cambrai gives its name to 'cambric', a fine linen cloth or muslin, invented in the 15th cent. by Baptiste Coutaing, and still one of the chief products of the town. The French call it 'batiste', after the inventor.

As we enter the town from the central station, which lies to the N.E., beyond the old fortifications, we pass (on the left) the handsome new *College* and the *Citadel*, and then the pleasant *Jardin de l'Esplanade*, embellished with statues of *Baptiste Coutaing* and of

Monstrelet (see p. 72). The street goes on to the Place aux Bois and the Place d'Armes, in which is the *Hôtel de Ville*, a large and handsome modern edifice, with a façade sculptured by Hiolle of Valenciennes. The *Belfry*, in the Rue St. Martin, farther on, to the left, dates from the 15th and 18th centuries.

The *Cathedral*, or church of *Notre-Dame*, farther on, to the left, an abbey-church of the 18th cent. (rebuilt since 1859) contains statues of Fénelon and Bishop Belmas, by David d'Angers, and eight large paintings in grisaille after Rubens, by Geeraerts of Antwerp.

Facing the exit from the cathedral is the *Chapelle du Séminaire*, a former Jesuit college (17th cent.). The street to the right of it leads to the Rue de l'Epée, at No. 15 in which is a *Musée* (adm. free on Sun. and holidays, 11-4; on other days fee), with paintings chiefly of the Dutch and French schools. — The Place Thiers, farther to the right, is embellished with a *Monument* to the memory of natives of the town who fell in 1870-71, by Hiolle (p. 79).

A street to the right leads to the Place Fénelon, in which rises the church of *St. Géry*, built in the 18th cent., with a tower 250 ft. high, and a dome over the crossing. It contains a fine marble rood-screen (below the organ), some antique oak medallions (in the choir), and several paintings, including an Entombment ascribed to Rubens.

The *Château de Selles*, on the banks of the Scheldt, at the N.W. corner of the town, is of very ancient origin, but successive restorations extending back to the 11th cent. have entirely altered it. We may return hence to the Place aux Bois by a street passing near the *Porte Notre-Dame*, the finest of the town-gates, dating from the Spanish period (17th cent.). — The *Public Library*, with 35,000 vols. and 1421 MSS., occupies an old chapel in the Rue Gambetta, near the Place aux Bois (open on week-days, 2-4 and 6-8).

From Cambrai to Douai, 18 M., railway in 50 min. (fares 3 fr. 25, 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 50 c.). Unimportant stations. From (8½ M.) *Aubigny-au-Bac* a branch runs to *Somain* (p. 77), viâ *Aniche* (p. 77). — 18 M. *Douai*, see p. 74.

From Cambrai to Bavay (Dour), 31½ M., railway in 1½-2⅓ hrs. (fares 5 fr. 95, 4 fr., 2 fr. 60 c.) viâ *Solesmes* (12½ M.; p. 107), *Le Quesnoy* (23 M., p. 100), and *Bavay* (31½ M.; p. 82). — The railway goes on to (11½ M.) *Dour*, in Belgium, viâ (4½ M.) *Roisin*, where the Belgian custom-house examination is made.

From Cambrai to Valenciennes, 33 M., railway in 1-1½ hr. (fares ca. 4 fr. 80, 3 fr. 25, 2 fr. 10 c.). 1¼ M. *Cambrai-Annexe*. The most important sugar-refinery in France is situated at *Escaudœuvres* (1000 workmen). — 8½ M. *Bouchain*, a small place on the Scheldt, with a church of the 12-17th centuries. — 10½ M. *Lourches*, with glass works. — 16 M. *Somain* (p. 77). — 33 M. *Valenciennes*, see p. 78.

From Cambrai to *Le Cateau*, see p. 107; to *Amiens* viâ Marcoing and Bapaume, see pp. 74 and 22.

9. From Amiens to Arras, Douai, and Valenciennes.

74 M. Railway to *Arras*, 38 M., in 1¼-2 hrs. (fares 6 fr. 85, 4 fr. 60, 3 fr. 5 c.); from Arras to *Douai*, 16 M., in 25-55 min. (fares 3 fr., 2 fr. 5, 1 fr. 35 c.); from Douai to *Valenciennes*, 20 M., in ¾-1¼ hr. (fares 3 fr. 70, 2 fr. 50, 1 fr. 65 c.). — From Paris to *Valenciennes*, 155 M. in 4-7¾ hrs. (fares 28 fr. 10, 19 fr., 12 fr. 40 c.).

Amiens, see p. 26. The trains run in the direction of Paris as far as (2½ M.) *Longueau* (p. 25), where they join the direct line from Paris to Arras. Thence to (38 M.) *Arras*, see p. 19.

On leaving Arras our line passes the railway to Béthune and Calais (R. 10) on the left, and descends the valley of the *Scarpe*. — 43½ M. *Roeux;* 48 M. *Vitry*, where Sigibert, King of Austrasia, was assassinated in 575 by the emissaries of Fredegonda; 51 M. *Corbehem*. The towers of Douai now come in sight; the tallest belongs to the Hôtel de Ville (p. 75).

54 M. **Douai.** — **Hotels.** *Hôt. du Grand Cerf et du Commerce, Rue St. Jacques 20, R. from 2, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr.; Buffet-Hôtel, at the station; Café-Hôtel, outside the station. — *Restaurant des Palmiers*, Rue St. Jacques 40. — *Cafés* in the Place d'Armes.

Cabs. Per drive 80 c.; per hr. 1½ fr. for 1-2 pers., 3 fr. for 3-4 pers.; double fare at night. — **Electric Tramways.** From the station to the Place d'Armes (10 c.), and from the Place d'Armes to *Aniche* (p. 77), to *Sin*, and to *Dorignies*.

Douai, a town with 33,650 inhab., is situated on the canalized channel of the *Scarpe*. It is an industrial centre of some importance. The fortifications are now being demolished.

Douai is a town of great antiquity, having probably grown up originally round a Gallo-Roman fort. In the wars carried on at various times by the French against the English, Flemish, Germans, and Spaniards the town often suffered siege and capture. In 1479, however, it successfully resisted the attack of Louis XI., whose discomfiture is still celebrated every July by the Fête de Gayant, at which the giant Gayant and his family (made of wicker-work), clad in mediæval costumes, perambulate the town to the lively strains of the 'air de Gayant'. In 1529 the town passed under the dominion of the Spaniards. In 1667 Louis XIV. captured the town, and though the French were expelled in 1710 by the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugène, they made good their footing again in 1712, and their possession was confirmed by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. — The Roman Catholic university founded here in 1652 to counteract the Protestantism of the Netherlands had a brilliant but brief career. The College of English Benedictines (Rue St. Benoît), founded in 1560 for the education of English priests, still has about 100 students. In 1610 an English translation of the Old Testament for Roman Catholics was published at Douai; and the English Roman Catholic version of the Scriptures, including the New Testament translated at Rheims in 1582, is generally known as the *Douai* or *Douay Bible*. — Douai is the birthplace of *Jean de Bologne* or *de Douai* (1524-1602), the sculptor, and of *Jean Bellegambe* (d. ca. 1540), the painter, surnamed 'Maitre des Couleurs'.

The street leading to the W. from the station brings us to the handsome *Place Carnot*, the principal promenade, near which is the Musée (p. 75). Thence the Rue St. Jacques runs S.W. to the Place d'Armes (see p. 75).

The church of *St. Pierre*, to the right, halfway between the two 'Places', rebuilt in the 18th cent., is remarkable only for its huge tower, dating from the 16th cent., and occupying the whole breadth of the façade. It contains several paintings of the French school. — Near this church, Rue du Clocher-St-Pierre 19, is the *Maison des Remy*, a handsome Renaissance house of the 17th century.

The church of *Notre-Dame*, near the fortifications, to the S.E., reached directly by the street to the S. of St. Pierre, contains the

celebrated **Altar-piece of Anchin*, painted in 1520 by *J. Bellegambe* (see p. 74). Visitors are admitted to the sacristy, where the painting hangs, from 9 to 12 and from 2 to 5, except on Sun. (50 c.).

The work consists of nine oaken panels, representing, on the outside, Christ enthroned between the Madonna, the donor (who is presented by his patron, St. Charlemagne), and some monks of Anchin, headed by St. Benedict; on the five interior panels the Trinity is seen surrounded by members of the Church Triumphant (254 figures). — At the entrance to the sacristy is a curious mystical representation of the Virgin, of the 15th century.

In the garden in front of the church is a bronze statue of *Marceline Desbordes-Valmore* (1786-1859), the poetess, and on the far side the *Hospital* (17th cent.). — Farther on is the *Porte de Valenciennes*, dating from the 15th cent., whence we return by the Rue de Valenciennes to the centre of the town and the *Place d'Armes*.

The *Hôtel de Ville, in this square, the most notable edifice in the town, is a fine monument of Gothic architecture, partly of the 15th century. Above it rises a five-storied *Belfry*, 130 ft. high, the upper part of which is crenelated and flanked with turrets, and surmounted by a spire with a lion bearing the banner of Flanders. The interior court, the fine Gothic chapel, the Salle des Fêtes, the Salle de la Rotonde, and the Salon Blanc may be inspected.

The Rue de la Mairie leads hence to the Place Thiers, with the monument to the *Illustrations de Douai*, or famous natives of Douai. — No. 20, and several other houses in the Rue des Foulons, to the left of the Place, are quaint specimens of mediæval architecture.

On the other side of the Scarpe, beyond the Place Thiers, is the *Jardin des Plantes*, a pleasant promenade, in which is a *Musée Commercial* (adm. Thurs. and Sun., 12 to 4 or 5). To the left of the Jardin des Plantes is the church of *St. Jacques*, the interesting altar-piece of which represents a miracle of the year 1254. The street almost opposite the church leads to the *Palais de Justice*, in a building formerly belonging to an abbey. The ancient hall of the 'Parlement de Flandre', which met in Douai after 1709 (now occupied as an appeal-court), is adorned with good paintings.

The *Musée, in the Rue Fortier, a street running from the Scarpe to the Place Carnot, includes a valuable picture-gallery, sculptures, and excellent ethnographical, zoological, and antiquarian collections. It is open to the public on Sun. & Thurs., 11-4 or 5; to visitors after 9 a.m. on other days for a fee. The exhibits are provided with explanatory labels.

Ground Floor. — Vestibule. Roman antiquities, sculptured fragments, including capitals from Bavay (p. 82), etc.

Sculpture Gallery, to the left. Beside the windows: Busts, eight of which are antique. 1st row opposite the windows: *Donatello* (?), Ecce Homo; *David d'Angers*, Bust of Merlin, of Douai (1754-1838), the lawyer; *Bra*, of Douai (1797-1863), Busts of Charles X. and Giovanni (other busts by Bra farther on); Works of *Giovanni da Bologna* and his school (1059. 1058. Pissatore, 934. Samson smiting the Philistines, terracotta); *Jouffroy*, General Merlin; *Laoust* (of Donai), John the Baptist making his cross; 714. *L. Perrin*, Boy playing with a top; several busts by *S. Houssin*; 682.

Desprez, Innocence (bronze); 819. *Carpeaux*, Why born a slave? (terra-cotta). — At the end wall: 621. *Bra*, Crucifixion (cast). — 2nd row, re. turning: 630. *Bra*, Model for the statue of Gen. Négrier at Lille; 604. *Blavier*, of Douai, Bonaparte at the bridge of Arcole; 1632. *Cabet*, The year 1871; 957. *Laoust*, Boreas carrying off Oreithyia; 667. *Cordier*, Water-nymph; *Bra*, 617. Aristodemus at the tomb of his daughter, 620. Ulysses in the isle of Calypso; between these, no number, *E. Chrétien*, Spring; 816. Bronze reproduction of a Mercury by *Jean de Bologne*. — 3rd row: Busts; 827. *Franqueville*, Jean de Bologne. Other works by Jean de Bologne are represented by reduced copies in the glass cases. — *Continuation of Ground Floor*, see p. 77. — The staircase at the end of the Sculpture Gallery leads to the Picture Gallery on the —

First Floor. — Room I, to the right: 351. *Schopin*, Last moments of the Cenci family; 50. *Brascassat*, Landscape; 987. *Marec*, Day after pay-day; 77. *Corot*, Landscape; 148. *Fromentin*, Street in Algeria; 1071. *Demont-Breton*, The family; 764. *Benner*, Serenade at Capri; 750. *J. Breton*, Fisher girl; 760. *De Coninck*, Geneviève of Brabant; 749. *Em. Breton*, Winter-night in Artois; 767. *Gosse*, Christ in the Prætorium. — 764. *Français*, Path through the corn; 758. *Courbet*, Reflection; 54. *Bucquet*, Banks of the Meuse. — In the centre: *Houssin*, Sketch of a monument to Dupleix (p. 107).

Room II. 1234. *L. da Vinci*, The Infant Christ and St. John; 781. *Bassano*, Annunciation; 204. *Lagrenée the Elder*, Elizabeth, Empress of Russia (d. 1761); 747. *P. da Cortona*, Providence commanding the present and the future; 346. *Sassoferrato*, Madonna and Child; 34. *P. da Cortona*, Eleazar and Rebecca; *Giorgione*, Madonna; 1140-1143. *Giordano*, Mythological subjects; 759. *David*, Mme. Tallien; 262. *Natoire*, Portrait; *Deuilly*, Orpheus in Hades; 376. *Velasquez* (?), Portrait; 1637. *Bellini*, Madonna; 74, 76. *School of Cimabue and of Giotto*; 776. *Monnoyer*, Flowers; 1133. *Ghirlandaio*, Holy Family; 1117. *Clouet*, Anne de Buren; 790. *Lebrun*, Portrait; 751. *Bordone*, Venetian lady; 320. *Ribera*, Mathematician; 218. *Lenain*, Children quarrelling over their soup; 777. *Panini*, Landscape with ruins; 1081. *Caravaggio*, Samson and Delilah; 1025. *Crespi*, St. Jerome's dream. — 1236. *Dominichino*, Lucretia; 1077. *Bronzino*, Portrait of a Florentine; 1215. *Santi di Tito*, Angel; 149. *School of T. Gaddi*, Adoration of the Magi; *Yon*, The bog; *Duhem*, St. Geneviève; 1086. *P. da Cortona*, Infant Moses; 1104. *Carpi*, Marriage of St. Catharine; 1091. *Botticelli*, Holy Family; 1080. *School of Bronzino*, Portrait of Marie de' Medicis. — 16. *Guercino*, Death of St. Francis of Assisi; 1023. *Bronzino*, Portrait of a daughter of Cosmo I.; 253. *School of Murillo*, Vision of St. Francis of Assisi; 1099. *Cagnacci*, Lucretia. — 768. *Greuze* (?), Old man. — 307. *School of Primaticcio*, La Belle Paule (a young girl who presented the keys of Toulouse to Francis I. on his solemn entry into that town); 230, 231. *Martin*, Battles. — In the centre: *A. J. Allar*, Sketch of a monument to Gambetta.

Room III. 227. *Van Machelen*, Madonna and Child; 422. *Unknown Artist*, Triptych made up of portions from different sources; 44. *Bosch* (or *H. met de Bles?*), Trials of Job (grotesque); 283. *Van Orley*, Madonna and Child; 18. *Beeck*, St. Jerome; 26. *J. Bellegambe* (?), Dead bishop lying in state; 51. *Brueghel the Elder*, The tower of Babel. — 82. *Cranach*, Portrait; 1028. *Rottenhammer* and *Velvet Brueghel*, Landscape with figures; 247. *Molenaer*, Tavern scene; 144. *Franck the Younger*, Adoration of the Magi (copy of *Rubens*); 384. *Vinckboons*, Village fair; 31. (above), *J. Bellegambe* (?), St. Vaast performing a miracle before Lothair I.; 332. *Rubens* (?), Calling of St. Matthew; 134. *School of Van Dyck*, Prometheus; 1640. *Berck-Heyde*, Quay at Haarlem; 116, 115. *Duchâtel*, Portraits; 52. *P. Brueghel the Elder*, Village attacked by disbanded soldiers; 763. *A. van Everdingen*, Torrent; 265. *Van Noort*, Adoration of the Magi; 192. *Huysmans*, Landscape; 138. *C. van Everdingen*, Portrait; 1598. *S. Franck*, Adoration of the Magi; 389. *De Vos the Elder*, Portrait; 25 (above), *J. Bellegambe*, Last Judgment; 412. *Wynants*, Landscape; 242. *J. F. Millet* (1644-80), Landscape. — 1167. *Moreelse*, Portrait; 184. *School of Holbein*, Luther; 362. *Stevens*, Margaret of Parma; 130. *Van Dyck*, Christ mourned by angels; 141. *Flinck*, Duke of Brunswick; 781. *Rubens*, Pan and Ceres; *237. *Van der Meulen*, Louis XIV.; 325. *Rombouts*, Portrait of a military engineer; 244. *Ant. More*, Portrait; 86.

J. G. Cuyp, Rustic interior; 165. *P. de Molyn the Elder*, Landscape; *11. *D'Artois*, Landscape; below, *School of Vasari*, Portions of an altar-piece. — 252. *De Momper* (?), Landscape; 199. *Jordaens*, Portrait; 194. *Janssens*, St. Aubert removing the body of St. Vaast; 197. *Van Dyck*, Portrait; 790. *Teniers the Elder*, Sorcery; 331. *Rubens*, Vintage; *181. *Van Helmont*, Village rejoicings; 189. *D'Hondesoeter*, Peacock attacked by a cock; 131. *Van Dyck*, St. Benedict receiving SS. Placidus and Maurus at Subiaco; 182. *B. van der Helst*, Portrait; 81. *Cranach the Elder*, Siren; 1639. *Van Beest*, Horse-fair; 87. *Cuyp*, Portrait of a child; 1642. *Huysmans*, Landscape; 243. *Minderhout*, Sea-piece; 312. *Van Ravestein*, Portrait; 1611. *Verbeeck*, Landscape; 748. *Van Brekelenkamp*, Family of Govaert Flinck; no number, *B. van Orley*, Folly; 1052. *Sal. Koninck*, Arquebusier-officer; 1620. *Van Bredael*, Landscape; 183. *School of Holbein the Younger*, Sir Thomas More and John Fisher; 84. *De Crayer*, Jesus and the Virgin interceding for a sinner. — 162. *Van der Goes*, Madonna of the Abbaye St. Bertin; 420. *Unknown Artist*, Triptych; 350. *Schoen*, Adoration of the Magi; 234. *Marinus*, St. Jerome meditating on the Last Judgment; 125. *Van Orley*, Crucifixion of St. Peter; 792. *Unknown Artist*, Israelites gathering manna; 161. *Van der Goes*, Madonna and Child with St. Anna; 30. *Vaast Bellegambe*(?), A Dominican. — In the centre: *23. *J. Bellegambe the Elder* (p. 74), Shutters of a triptych in honour of the Immaculate Conception (1526); 24. *J. Bellegambe*(?), 29. *School of Bellegambe*, Shutters of a triptych; 408. *Rogier van der Weyden* (picture painted on both sides), Virgin appearing to a Cistercian monk and the Last Judgment.

Ground-Floor (continuation). — Rooms I-III, at the other end of the sculpture-gallery, contain the large *Ethnographical Collection*, arranged geographically and provided with labels. — Room IV contains unimportant paintings, drawings, and a few antiquities. — Room V also has paintings, etc. — Room VI contains furniture, tomb-stones, pottery and faience, church-plate, Roman antiquities, bronzes and pottery found at Bavay (p. 82), weapons, wood-carvings, fans, lace, etc.

On the First Floor is the *Public Library*, with 80,000 vols. and 1800 MSS. (open on week-days, 9 to 12 and 2 to 4 or 5). The collection of coins is also deposited here.

On the Second Floor is the *Collection of Natural History*, said to be one of the largest in France.

The quarter of the town behind the Musée is to a large extent occupied by the *Arsenal*, barracks, and schools.

From Douai a branch-line runs to (27½ M.) *Tournai* (p. 97), viâ (13 M.) *Orchies* (p. 87) and (20 M.) *Rumes*, the first station in Belgium. Beyond (1¾ M.) *Pont-de-la-Deûle* the railway traverses the coal-field of *L'Escarpelle*, and passes, on the right, the zinc-works of the Société des Asturies.

Another branch-line of local interest runs from Douai to (20½ M.) *Pont-à-Marcq* viâ (10½ M.) *Mons-en-Pevèle* or *Puelle* (Pevèle, see p. 87), where Philippe IV le Bel defeated the Flemish in 1305. A cavern on the W. side of the hill is known as the *Pas de Roland*, and according to tradition the slain of both armies were buried here.

From Douai to *Lille*, see R. 11; to *Cambrai* (Paris), see R. 8.

On quitting Douai, the train runs for a short distance in the direction of Arras, then turns to the left. To the right is the line to Cambrai. — 57 M. *Montigny*, with a modern Renaissance château, seen among the trees to the left. A branch-line to the right leads to the important coal-mines of *Aniche* and to *Aubigny-au-Bac* (see p. 73).

62 M. **Somain** *(Hôt. Moreau)*, an industrial town and centre of the local coal-trade, has a population of 6090. Railway to Cambrai and Busigny, see pp. 73, 71.

From Somain to Péruwelz viâ Anzin, 24 M., railway in 1¼ hr. fares 3 fr. 15, 2 fr. 70, 1 fr. 85 c.). This line runs through one of the

most important coal-districts in the N. of France. Nearly every station has its coal-mine and miners' colony, which form the characteristic features in the scenery. — 6 M. **Denain** *(Hôt. Lecomte; de l'Europe)*, a town with 23,200 inhab., at the junction of the *Scheldt* and the *Selle*, owes its present importance to the discovery of coal in the neighbourhood. It carries on considerable manufactures of steel, sugar-candy, spirits, etc. A steam-tramway connects Denain with Valenciennes. — 9½ M. *Hérin.* — 11¼ M. *St. Waast*, a large village with coke-furnaces, and the headquarters of the Compagnie d'Anzin, a large coal-mining society founded in 1716. — 12 M. **Anzin** *(Hôtel Ste. Barbe)*, with 14,444 inhab., on the Scheldt, is practically a suburb of Valenciennes (tramway to the Grande Place, 1¼ M.). Besides the works of the Compagnie d'Anzin (see above), there are numerous foundries, workshops, and glass-works in the town. In the public square is the *Monument of Fontaine*, inventor of the parachute now used in lowering the cages into the mines. — At (14 M.) *Bruai* (pop. 7095), the line joins the railway to (1½ M.) Valenciennes, and farther on it skirts the forests of Raismes (see below) and St. Amand (p. 87). 17½ M. *Fresnes* (pop. 7036), where the first vein of coal in this district was discovered, in 1720, is also a station on a line from (8½ M.) St. Amand (p. 87) to (5½ M.) Blanc-Misseron (p. 82). — 18½ M. **Condé-sur-l'Escaut** *(Grand Cerf)*, a fortified town with 4960 inhab., is situated at the confluence of the Scheldt and the *Hayne* and on the canal from Condé to Mons (14 M.). Condé, which gives name to the princes of Condé, claims a very high antiquity. Louis XI. was repulsed here in 1477, but the town was captured by Turenne in 1655, Prince Eugène in 1656, Louis XIV. in 1676, and the Austrians in 1793. Since the treaty of Nimwegen (1678) Condé has belonged to France. In the Place Verte are the ancestral castle of the princes of Condé, dating from 1440, and the *Church*, with a curious tower, dated 1608. Steam-tramways ply to Vieux-Condé and Valenciennes. The road leaving Condé by the Porte de Tournai and traversing the wood of the Hermitage leads to *Bon-Secours* (Hôtel du Grand Logis), a favourite summer-resort on a sandy eminence, belonging half to France, half to Belgium. It is connected with Valenciennes by tramway. — 20 M. *Vieux-Condé* (7550 inhab.) is the last French station. — 24 M. *Péruwelz*, the first Belgian station, on the line from Tournai (p. 97) to Mons, see p. 107.

Another branch-line runs from Somain to (5 M.) *Marchiennes*, a small industrial town, and to (10 M.) *Orchies* (p. 87).

The next stations are (67 M.) *Wallers* and (71 M.) *Raismes* (Clef d'Or), an industrial village, with 7870 inhabitants.

The *Forest of Raismes*, like the forest of St. Amand (p. 87), affords picturesque walks; *e. g.* to Notre Dame of Loques, La Fontaine, Suchemont, and the Chaussée Brunehaut. It may be conveniently reached from the stations of Bruai (see above), Beuvrages (p. 86), Raismes Vicoigne (p. 86), Wallers (see above), and St. Amand (p. 86), or by tramway.

The railway now curves to the right, joins the line to Lille (on the left), crosses the Péruwelz line near Bruai (see above), and coalesces with the railway from Mons.

74 M. **Valenciennes.** — **Hotels.** HÔT. DU COMMERCE, Place des Ilots, R. from 3, B. 1¼, déj. 3½, D. 4, omn. 1 fr.; DE FLANDRE, Rue de la Halle 2; DU NORD, Rue du Quesnay 66; HÔTEL-RESTAURANT COGNIN, Place d'Armes. — **Cafés** in the Place d'Armes.

Cabs. Per drive, 1-2 pers. 80 c., 3 pers. 1 fr. 20, 4 pers. 1 fr. 60 c.; per hr., 1½, 2, or 2½ fr.; double fare at night (11-6; 10-7 in winter).

Steam Tramways. From the Marché aux Légumes viâ the station, to *Anzin* (see above) and *St. Amand* (p. 86); to *Denain* and *Condé* (see above), and to *Bon-Secours* (se above), with branch from Condé to *Vieux-Condé*(see above) and *Hergnies*. — From the Rue de Mons to *Quiévrain* (p. 82) and *Roisin* (Belgium); fares 5 c. per kilomètre.

Post & Telegraph Office, Rue de la Viewarde, off the Rue St. Géry.

Valenciennes, a town with 30,946 inhab., and formerly strongly fortified, is situated at the junction of the Scheldt and the *Rhondelle*. The manufacture of 'Valenciennes lace' has died out, but the town contains important iron and other factories, and is the chief sugar-market in the N. of France.

The origin of Valenciennes is ancient, and its name may possibly be derived from that of Valentinian I., the Roman emperor. At first the capital of a small independent principality, the town afterwards passed to the counts of Hainault. It successfully resisted sieges by Margaret of Hainault in 1254, by Louis XI. in 1477, by Turenne in 1656, and by the Allies in 1815; but it was taken by the Spaniards in the 17th cent., by Louis XIV. in 1677, by the Allies in 1793, and by Schérer in 1794. Since the treaty of Nimwegen in 1678 it has belonged to France. Valenciennes is the birthplace of a large number of celebrated men, many of whom are represented in medallions round the statue of Froissart (p. 81). Besides the latter, Mme. d'Epinay, the authoress, Antoine, Louis, and François Watteau, and Pujol, the painters, Lemaire and Carpeaux, the sculptors, and Charles, Sire de Lannoy and viceroy of Naples, were natives of this town.

Immediately outside the railway-station is an attractive square, on the former glacis of the fortifications, which were demolished in 1892. We turn to the right and enter the town by the Rue Ferrand, passing the *Lycée*, formerly a Jesuit college, and the *Ecole des Beaux Arts*, in which is a *Museum of Natural History*, especially rich in minerals. Part of the old Jesuits' College is occupied by the *Municipal Library*, containing 25,000 vols. and 772 MSS. (open on weekdays, 10-1 & 5-8), and the small *Musée Bénézech* (books, etc.).

The Place Carpeaux, a little farther on, is embellished with a bronze statue, by Carpeaux, of *Antoine Watteau* (1684-1721), the painter. The four figures surrounding it represent Italian comedy. — In the same square rises the church of *St. Géry*, a Gothic edifice partly dating from the 13th cent., though the elegant tower is modern. The fine wood-carvings in the choir (partly 16-17th cent.) illustrate the life of St. Norbert, the founder of the Præmonstratensian order. In a straight line from this point is the handsome *Place d'Armes;* the timber dwellings here date from the period of the Spanish occupation (17th cent.). — The **Hôtel de Ville*, in this Place, is the most interesting building in Valenciennes. It dates from the 17th cent., with the exception of the imposing façade, which was rebuilt in 1867-68. The latter consists of a row of Doric columns supporting a similar row of the Ionic order, above which are Caryatides bearing an open gallery, a pediment with sculptures by Carpeaux representing the Defence of Valenciennes, and a campanile of two stories. The second floor is devoted to a *Musée of Painting and Sculpture*, with a very extensive collection of works of the Flemish School (open to the public on Thurs. & Sun., and on other days on application, 10-12 & 2-4; entrance by the first archway). Catalogue (1898), 1 fr. 25 c.

Room I. Drawings, engravings, Flemish tapestry (16th cent.), etc.

Room II. Sculpture. 558. *Hiolle* (of Valenciennes), Colossal group to the memory of French soldiers killed in battle (the model of the monument at Cambrai, p. 73); 690. *Truffot*, Shepherd overcoming a mad dog; 482. *Carlier*,

Gilliat (from Victor Hugo's 'Toilers of the Sea'), cast; 612. *Lemaire* (of Valenciennes), Girl and butterfly (marble); 531. *L. Fagel*, Beheading of St. Denis; 555. *Hiolle*, Temptation in the Wilderness (bas-relief). Paintings: 108. *Lor. di Credi*, Madonna; 289. *Dan. da Volterra*, Dead Christ; 442. *Flemish School of the 15th Cent.*, Adoration of the Child; 447. *German School of the 16th Cent.*, Ecce Homo; *Flemish School of the 16th Cent.*, 443. Death of the Virgin, 444. Adoration of the Magi; 99. *Coxie*, Christ bearing the Cross; 749. *Cassas*, The Golden Horn (water-colour).

Room III. Sculptures, paintings, etc. 27. *Carpeaux*, Model of the statue of Ugolino in the Tuileries garden. — Paintings: to the right, 177, 178. *Quentin de Latour*, Portraits (water-colour); 213, 214. *Momal*, Adam and Eve; 275. *Abel de Pujol*, Danaids; 139. *Glaize*, St. Elizabeth of Hungary; 338. *Steuben*, Peter the Great when a child rescued by his mother from the Strelitz insurgents. — 272. *Abel de Pujol*, Portrait of himself; 532. *Fagel*, Bust of Chevreul (plaster).

Room IV. Front wall, 128. *Jules Léonard*, Physician of the poor; 205. *Michel*, Forest; 59. *E. Breton*, Before the storm. — 175. *De la Hire*, Ruins; 451. *Zorg* (?), Kitchen; 75. *Charlet*, Ravine; 356. *J. Vernet*, Sea-piece; 100. *A. Coypel*, a Christian virgin.

Room V. 344. *De Troy*, J. de Julienne; *Louis Watteau*, 377, Morning, 378. Noon, 381. Dismissal; 73. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Dead nobleman; 97. *Le Bourguignon*, Cavalry fight; 271. *Poussin*, Juno and Isis (sketch); 393. *Watteau*, Minuet under an oak; drawings by *Ant. Watteau;* 2 1. *H. Rigaud*, Portrait; 332. *Neyts*, Abbey of St. Amand; 414. *Unknown artist*, Admiral Coligny; 68. *Callet*, Louis XVI.; 199, 198. *Mallet*, Cupids; 376. *Ant. Watteau*, Antoine Pater, sculptor of Valenciennes; 226. *Nattier*, Duc de Boufflers; *351. *Le Valentin*, Tavern-concert; 187. *Louis Lenain* or *J. Miel*, Card-players; *J. B. Pater* (of Valenciennes), *248. Open-air concert. 249. Recreation in the country, 245. Dove's nest, 247. Soirée; *375. *Ant. Watteau*, Scene in a park; 416. *Unknown Artist*, Potrait of Louis XIV. — In the centre: 557. *Hiolle*, Narcissus (marble).

Room VI. No. 182. *Layrand*, Portrait of Liszt; 162. *J. van Huchtenburg*, Attack on a convoy; 343. *Il Greco*, Christ on the Cross; 345. *Van Tilborgh*, Toper. — *370. *M. de Vos*, Adoration of the Magi; 223. *Murant* (1622-1700), Landscape; 61. '*Hell-fire*' *Brueghel*, Toil devoured by Usury, and the Usurer devoured by the Devil; 235. *Van Noort*, Dead Christ in the lap of the Virgin; 50, 49. *Van Bloemen*, Horses; 334. *Snayers*, Landscape; 450. *Flemish School of the 17th cent.*, Death; *169. *Jordaens*, Twelfth Night; 217 (above), *J. Momper*, Cattle-market; 130. *A. Franck*, Animals entering the ark; 96. *P. da Cortona*, Herodias; *326. *Seghers*, St. Eloi (Eligius) at the feet of the Virgin; 312, 313. *Rubens des Batailles*, Cavalry attacks; 361. *Vinckboons* (?), Large forest-scene; 5, 6. *Van Aelst*, Still-life; 251. *De Pereda* (pupil of Velazquez), Bohemians; 228, 229. *Neeffs the Younger*, Church-interiors; 302. *Rottenhammer* (or *P. Bril?*), Niobe.

Room VII. 206. *Van Mieris*, Pan and Syrinx; 62. '*Hell-fire*' *Brueghel*, Christ preaching; 2. *Al. Adriaenssens*, Fish-merchant; *141. *Van Goyen*, Landscape; 69. *Calvaert*, Pietà; 330. *Sibrechts* (?), Peasants at a farm; 40. *Van Baelen*, Abduction of Europa; 124. *Van Dyck*, Portrait; *220. *Moucheron*, Landscape; 87. *Cornelissen*, Charity; 70. *Alonso Cano*, Madonna; 448. *Unknown Artist*, Madonna and Child with St. John; 428. *T. de Keyser*, A family of ship-owners; 71. *Carreño de Miranda*, Don Carlos, afterwards Charles II. of Spain (d. 1700); 163. *Huysmans*, Landscape; *Van Uden*, 350. Abduction of Proserpine, 349. Ceres and the nymph Cyane; 426. *Italian School of the 16th Cent.*, Altar-piece; 140. *Goltzius* (?), Leda; 10. *Jacques d'Artois*, Landscape; 399. *Wynants*, Landscape; 164. *Janssens*, Party; 174. *Van Laar*, Landscape. — The glass cases contain antiquities, lace, small carvings, etc.

Room VIII. 63. '*Velvet*' *Brueghel*, Landscape; 306. *Rubens*, Ecstasy of St. Francis of Assisi; 353. *Van de Velde*, Sea-piece; 237. *Van Oost*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 270. *Pourbus the Younger*, Marie de Médicis; 60. *Brouwer*, Flemish tavern-scene; 303. *Rottenhammer*, Madonna and Child, with St. John and angels, on copper (reduced copy after Andrea del Sarto); 269. *Pourbus the Younger*, Portraits of children; 154. *De Heem*,

Still-life; 398. *Ph. Wouverman*, Hunters setting out; 336. *Van Son*, Still-life; *104. *De Crayer*, Our Lady of the Rosary; 268. *Pourbus the Younger*, Portrait; *314. *Saftleven*, Landscape; 39. *Van Baelen*, Mercury regarding Herse and Aglaura on their way to the temple of Minerva; 129. *Fr. Franck the Elder*, Charles V. assuming the monastic dress; 4. *Van Aelst*, Still-life; 342. *Teniers the Younger*, Interior of a grotto; *123. *Van Dyck*, Martyrdom of St. James and his converted accuser; *Rubens*, *307, 308, 309, 310 (on the back), St. Stephen's speech, Stoning of Stephen, Entombment of the saint, Annunciation, an admirable triptych, 13-14 ft. high, painted in 1623 for the abbey of St. Amand (p. 86); 1. *Van Achen*, Judgment of Paris; 171. *Jordaens*, Judgment of Midas; *172. *G. Cesari (Cavaliere d'Arpino)*, Diana and Actæon; 221. *Moreelse*, Portrait; 369. *M. de Vos*, Circumcision; 125, 126. *Van Dyck*, St. Paul, St. Matthew; *311. *Rubens*, Descent from the Cross; 110. *Cuyp*, Raising of Lazarus; *203. *Marinus de Romersvaele*, Banker and his wife; 335. *Snyders*, Poultry, game, fish, and fruit; 250. *Martin Pepyn* (an Antwerp artist whose works are exceedingly scarce; 1575-1646), St. Bernard triumphing over the schismatic William of Aquitaine, in presenting the Host to him; 332. *Snayers*, Woodland landscape; 402. *Zuccarelli*, Cascades at Tivoli; *51. *Bosch*, Temptation of St. Anthony; 333. *Snayers*, Landscape; 286. *Adr. van Utrecht*, Christ at Bethany; 242, 241. *Panini*, Ruins; 106. *De Crayer*, St. Peter's repentance; 337. *Soolemaker*, Cattle-market; 44. *Carpeaux*, Model of the statue of Ant. Watteau (p. 79). — 403. *Zurbaran*, Madonna; 368. *P. de Vos*, Boar-hunt; 105. *De Crayer*, Repentant Magdalen. — In the centre, 201. *Marmion* (of Valenciennes; d. 1489), Panel of an ex voto painting; 559. *Hiolle*, Arion (gilded plaster). Busts and Sèvres vases.

Room IX, on the other side of the sculpture-gallery. No. 224. *C. Nanteuil*, Sunbeam; 184. *Lehoux*, Bellerophon, conqueror of the Chimæra; 152. *Harpignies*, The valley of the Aumance; 114. *Eug. Delacroix*, Fall of the Titans; 155. *Henner*, St. Jerome; 296. *Roll*, Strike of miners; 151. *Harpignies*, The old nut-tree. — Sculptures by *Hiolle* and *Carpeaux*, etc.

Room X contains farther works by *Carpeaux*, chiefly models.

The Rue St. Géry leads from the N.E. corner of the Place d'Armes to the *Place Froissart*, with a fine marble *Statue of Jean Froissart*, the illustrious chronicler (d. about 1410). The statue is surrounded with 10 bronze medallions of eminent natives of the town.

The large *Hospital*, on the other bank of the Scheldt, was built in the 18th cent. from funds raised by a tax of two 'liards' (about ½d.) on every pot of beer drunk in Hainault.

From the other end of the Place Froissart, the Rue des Capucins leads to the Place Verte, whence the principal church of the town, *Notre-Dame-du-Saint-Cordon*, is visible. This interesting modern edifice, built in the style of the 13th cent., is richly decorated and has good stained-glass windows by Lévêque. — The street leading to the left from the church debouches in the Place d'Armes.

The ancient ramparts have been laid out as boulevards, one of which (Boul. Carpeaux) contains a public garden.

Pleasant Walks and Excursions may be made in the neighbourhood of Valenciennes, with the aid of the various tramways mentioned at p. 78. Good walkers may go as far as *Anzin*, *Raismes*, or *Denain;* while the *Forest of Raismes* (p. 78), *St. Amand* (p. 86), and *Sebourg* (p. 82) are more easily reached. Visitors to the (3 M.) *Baths of St. Amand* take the tramway to the Place de Raismes, descend the Rue du Marais, and cross the forest. They may go on thence to *Notre-Dame-d'Amour*, on the road from Valenciennes to St. Amand. — The *Colonne Dampierre*, on the road to Paris, to the S.W. of Valenciennes, commemorates the general of that name, killed in 1793.

From Valenciennes to Maubeuge, 23½ M., railway in 1¼ hr. (fares 4 fr. 25, 2 fr. 85, 1 fr. 85 c.). About 1¼ M. to the N.E. of (5½ M.) *Curgies* is *Sebourg*, the church of which, dating from the 13th cent., contains the tomb of St. Druon. The château of *Eth*, a little distance to the S.E., has a fine park. Fine view of the road, as far as Mont St. Aubert, near Tournai. From this point we may reach the station of St. Waast (see below) viâ *Bellignies*, which also has a park and marble-quarries. The district is picturesque. — 12 M. *St-Waast-la-Vallée*. — 16½ M. **Bavay** *(Buffet-Hôtel)*, though it now has only 1960 inhab., was a flourishing town under the Romans, who called it *Bagacum* or *Bavacum*. Destroyed during the invasions of the barbarians, it never recovered its prosperity, while it was pillaged, burned several times, and laid waste in the 15-17th centuries. A few Roman remains have been found. Bavacum stood at the intersection of eight Roman roads, afterwards called, like many other thoroughfares in the N., 'Brunhilda's Roads'. Seven of these still remain and are named on a small pyramid, which replaces the ancient milestone at their junction. Railway to Cambrai viâ Le Quesnoy, see p. 73. — 23½ M. *Maubeuge*, see p. 107.

From Valenciennes to Mons (Brussels), 20½ M., railway in 1-1¾ hr. (fares 3 fr. 5, 2 fr. 20, 1 fr. 25 c.). The train soon diverges to the E. from the Douai line. — 4½ M. *Onnaing*. 7½ M. *Blanc-Misseron* is the last French station. Branch to St. Amand, see p. 78. At (8½ M.) *Quiévrain* (Buffet) the Belgian customs-examination is made. Six unimportant stations are passed. — 15½ M. *Jemmapes*. — 20½ M. *Mons*, see p. 107.

From Valenciennes to *Laon*, see p. 111; to *Aulnoye*, etc., see p. 107; to *Lille* see p. 86; to *Cambrai*, see p. 73.

10. From Arras (Paris) to Dunkirk.

70 M. Railway in 1³/₄-3³/₄ hrs. (fares 12 fr. 85, 8 fr. 60, 5 fr. 60 c.).

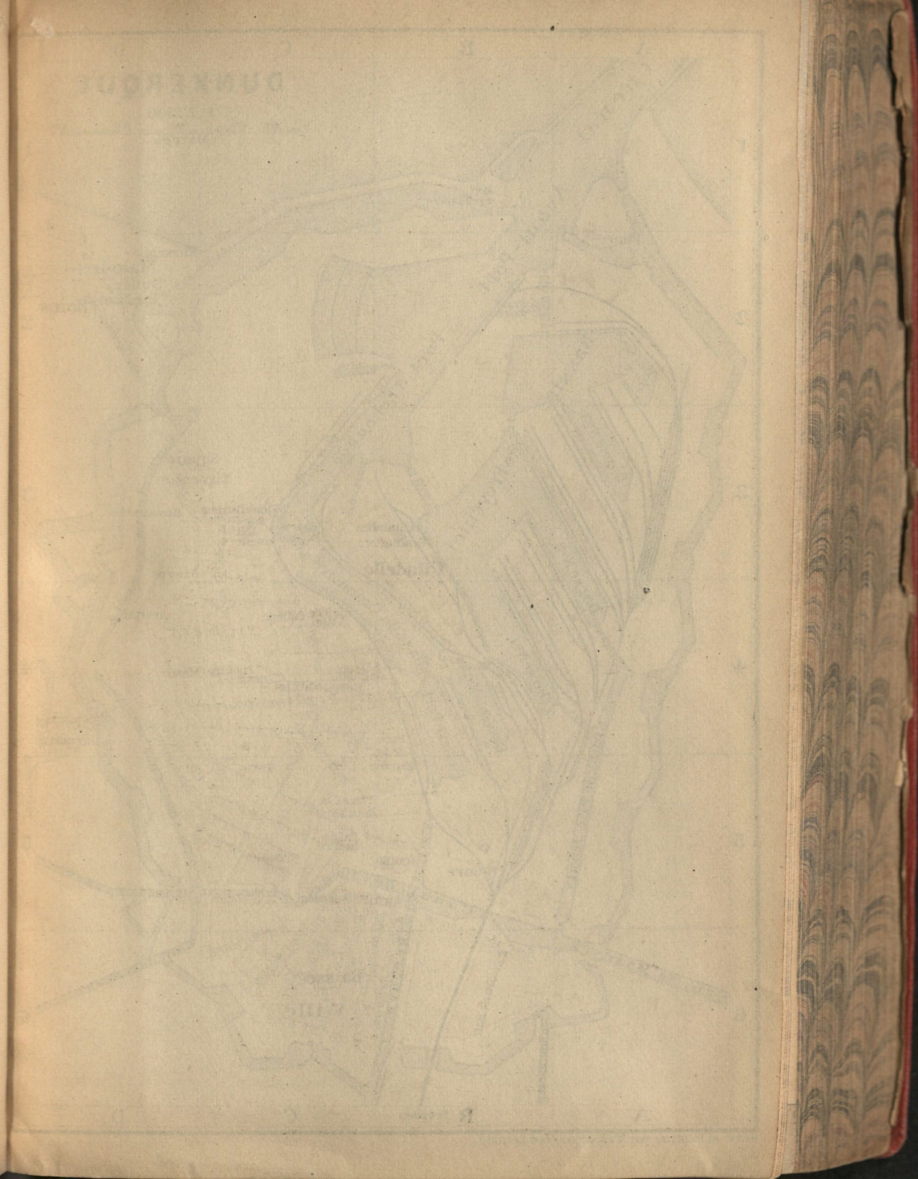
From Arras to (45½ M.) *Hazebrouck*, see pp. 19, 18. The railway to Dunkirk continues to run towards the N.W., leaving the Calais line on the left.

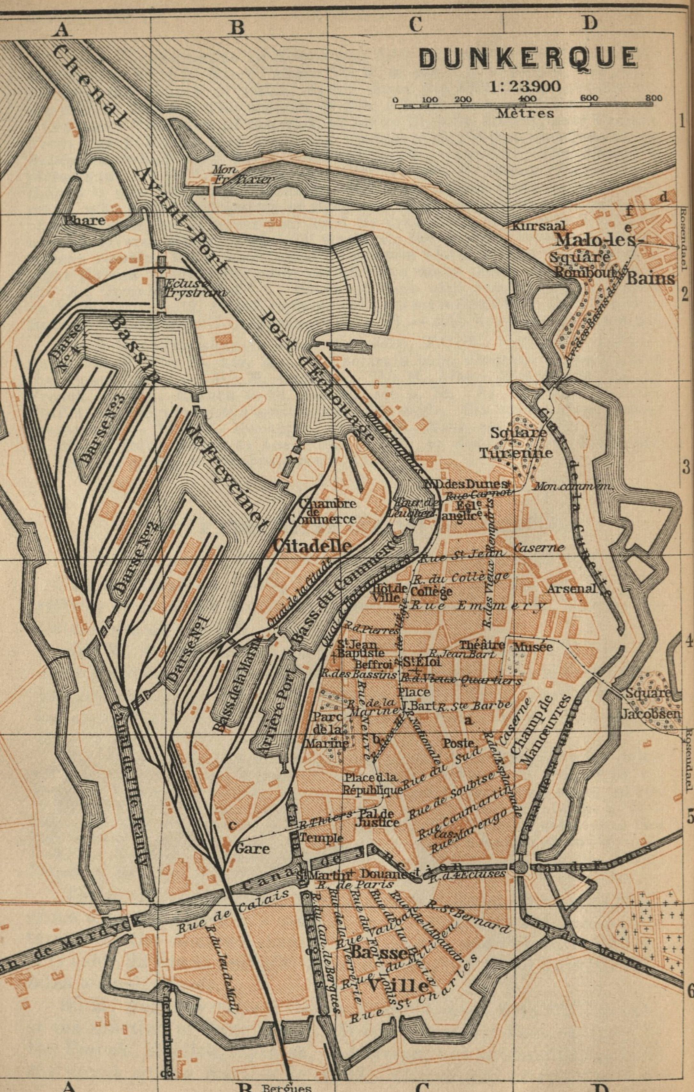
51 M. **Cassel** *(Hôtel du Sauvage)*, a town with 3222 inhab., deriving its name from the 'Castellum Morinorum', which occupied the site in Roman times, is situated on the *Mont Cassel* (515 ft.), an abrupt hill, 2 M. from the station by road (electric tramway in 10 min., 30 or 25 c., there and back 50 c.).

Its commanding and strong position made Cassel frequently the object of siege and capture, before it was finally annexed to France by the treaty of Nimwegen in 1678. It has given name to three important battles: in 1071 Philip I. of France was defeated here by Robert, Count of Holland; in 1328 Philip VI. of Valois crushed the Flemish communes that had revolted against Louis I. of Nevers, their count; and in 1677 the Duke of Orléans, brother of Louis XIV., defeated William of Nassau, Prince of Orange. General Vandamme (1771-1830) was born at Cassel.

The town presents almost no points of interest, though its numerous windmills give it a striking appearance from a distance. The terrace of the ancient château commands a wide view, including, it is said, 32 towns and 100 villages. The old Hôtel de Ville contains a small *Musée*.

65 M. **Bergues** *(Tête d'Or)*, a fortified town with 5227 inhab., at the junction of three canals. It has frequently been captured by the French, English, Spanish, and Dutch, but successfully resisted the attack of the English in 1793. The church of *St. Martin*, in





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the Gothic style, rebuilt in the 17th cent., with a lofty tower, contains several interesting paintings and a noteworthy high-altar. The *Belfry* is a Gothic brick erection of the 16th century. The *Hôtel de Ville*, in the Spanish style of the 17th cent., contains a small but interesting collection of paintings, chiefly collected from the convents of the town (comprising single examples of Van Dyck, Ribera, Terburg, Matsys, and Rubens); adm. on application to the custodian.

From Bergues a branch-railway runs to (8½ M.) **Hondschoote** (*Hôt. du Sauvage*), a small town with 3355 inhab. (formerly 20,000). 8 M. to the E. A monument erected in the public square in 1889 commemorates the victory gained by the French in 1793 over the British and their allies, which compelled the latter to raise the siege of Dunkirk.

Beyond Bergues our line joins those to Furnes and Calais.

70 M. **Dunkirk**, Fr. *Dunkerque*. — **Hotels.** Hôtel du Chapeau Rouge (Pl. a; C, 4), Rue St. Sébastien 5, R. & A. from 3 fr.; de Flandre (Pl. b; C, 5), Rue Alexandre Trois 18; de la Paix, Rue David d'Angers 4, second class, but scarcely less expensive; Hôtel du Dix-neuvième Siècle, (Pl. c; B, 5), near the station, unpretending.

Cafés and Restaurants, in the Place Jean-Bart; in the Rue Alexandre Trois and Rue de la Marine (Pl. C, 4); in the Rue du Quai, near the Bassin du Commerce; and at the station.

Cabs. Per drive in the town 1¼ fr.; to the sea-baths 1½ fr.; per hour 2 fr.

Tramway from the station to Malo-les-Bains (p. 86), viâ the Place Jean-Bart (10 c.), the harbour (15 c.), etc.; 25 c. all the way.

Steamers. To London, twice weekly, at hours varying according to the tide (comp. the *Indicateur Chaix*); also to Hull, Leith, and Goole.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 5), Rue Dupouy 12.

British Consul, *Edward Taylor, Esq.* — **American Consular Agent**, *Benjamin Morel, Esq.*

English Church (Pl. C, 3), Place de la Prison, services at 11 and 6.30; Chaplain, *Rev. W. J. Drought, M. A.*

Dunkirk, with 38,925 inhab., is the fourth commercial port in France and a fortress of the first class. Its strength is largely due to its position in the *Watteringues*, a district drained by means of canals and dykes, which in times of danger may be completely laid under water. The great majority of the inhabitants of this district are Flemings and speak little or no French. There is a small English colony at Dunkirk, which is annually re-inforced by summer-visitors.

The name *Dunkirk*, the 'church in the dunes', appears first about the 9th or 10th cent., when it is applied to the community formed of the two hamlets of *St. Gilles* and *St. Eloi*. The town belonged at first to the counts of Flanders, but from the close of the 13th cent. its possession was frequently disputed by the French kings. In 1646 the Great Condé besieged and took Dunkirk on behalf of Louis XIV., who was then a minor, but in 1652 the Spaniards again made themselves masters of the town. Six years later Marshal Turenne defeated the Spaniards, on whose side Condé now fought, in the great Battle of the Dunes, and Dunkirk was placed in the hands of Cromwell, in return for the services of 8000 of his Ironsides, who had largely contributed to the victory. A small body of English Royalists fought on the other side. The English fortified the port and built a citadel, but in 1662 Charles II. sold this important position to Louis XIV. for the sum of 5,000,000 livres. In the subsequent wars against England the privateers of Dunkirk wrought great havoc among the enemy's shipping, and at the peace of Utrecht in 1713 the English insisted on the destruction of the harbour; a similar stipulation was also made at

the peace of Paris in 1763. In 1793 Dunkirk offered a gallant resistance to the English, and was finally relieved by the victory at Hondschoote (p. 83).

Though clean and well-built, Dunkirk, apart from its *Harbour*, is comparatively uninteresting. From the *Bassin du Commerce* (Pl. B, C, 4, 3) the Quai des Hollandais leads to the S. to the *Arrière-Port*, on the N.W. side of which lies the *Bassin de la Marine*. On the S.E. side is the *Parc de la Marine* (Pl. B, 4, 5), the chief promenade of the inner town. Thence the street runs to the S., towards the railway-station, turning to the W. a little farther on and crossing a canal. To the N.E. of the Bassin du Commerce extends the outer harbour (comp. Plan). The chief trade of Dunkirk is in wood, grain, and wool.

Near the S.E. angle of the Bassin du Commerce in the Rue de la Panne rises the church of *St. John the Baptist* (Pl. B, C, 4; 18th cent.), in which are a Christ by Van Dyck and a Holy Family by Guido Reni. — The church of *St. Eloi* (Pl. C, 4), a little to the E., a Gothic edifice of the 16th cent., has double aisles, but the whole nave has been unduly shortened by the removal of the first bays. The *Belfry*, a massive square tower of brick, 295 ft. high, is now separated from the church.

The Place Jean-Bart (Pl. C, 4), to the S., occupies the centre of the town. It is embellished with a bronze statue, by David d'Angers, of *Jean Bart* (1651-1702), the famous sailor and privateer of Dunkirk. The Rues des Vieux-Quartiers and then the Rue Roger, the third turning on the right, lead hence to the *Theatre* and the Musée.

The *Musée* (Pl. D, 4), on the site of a former convent, the garden of which is now a promenade, is open to the public daily, except Mon., 12-4 (Sun. 10-5), from June 15th to Sept. 30th, and on Sun. and Thurs., 12-4, during the rest of the year. Strangers may obtain access at other times.

Room I. Models of ships, etc. — Room II, to the right. Medals, weapons, ethnographic and other collections. At the 4th window, to the right, Head of James II. of England, in wax, with the cap he wore on his death-bed. — Room III. Natural history collection.

The next three rooms contain **Paintings.** — Room IV. To the right, 123. *Glaize*, Festival in honour of Theseus; 318. *Mme. Demont-Breton*, Jean Bart landing at Dunkirk after the battle of Texel in 1694; Landscapes by *Pelouze* (245) and others; 357. *Weerts*, The swoon; 78. *A. Demont*, Heaths of Finisterre; 262. *Ranvier*, Echo; 317. *Tattegrain*, Louis XIV. visiting the battlefield of the Dunes; 178. *Le Roux*, The mysterious stone of Pompeii; 7. *Baader*, Washington bidding farewell to his mother after his election as President of the United States; 207, 208. *Milbourne*, Landscapes; 149. *Jadin*, Boar-hunt. — In the centre, *Carrier-Belleuse*, Dancer fastening her shoe, and 42. *Tony Noël*, Romeo and Juliet (marble).

Room V. Above the door, 314. *J. Steen*, Flight into Egypt; to the right, 310. *Van de Velde*, Sea-piece; 241. *Patel*, Italian landscape; 307. *Snayers*, Cavaliers proceeding to battle. — 230. *Van der Neer*, Moonlight; 162. *G. de Lairesse*, Resurrection; 186. *Luini* (?), Madonna of the rocks; 256. *Pynacker*, Study of trees; 9. *Van Balen*, Holy Family; *133. *Guardi*, View in Venice; 218. *Minderhout*, Harbour of the Orient; 333. *Van Thulden*

(after *Rubens*), Annunciation; 115. *Franck the Elder*, Herod and Herodias receiving the head of John the Baptist; 291. *Rubens*, Assumption, sketch for the painting at Vienna; 99. *Donvé* (?), Head of a girl; 237. *Palamedes*, Happy meeting; 22. *Bloemaert*, View in Italy; 296. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape; 225. *Murillo*, Madonna and Child. — 2. *Albano*, Venus causing the anemone to spring from the blood of Adonis; 187. *Maratta*, Infant Christ distributing rosaries; 309. *Snayers*, Attack on a convoy; 359. *Wildens*, Landscape; 224. *Moucheron the Elder*, Return from the hunt; 3. *Albano*, Death of Adonis; 282. *H. Robert*, View of the Adriatic; 8. *Bakhuysen* (?), Sea-piece. — 35. *Brueghel the Elder* (?), Village wedding; 284. *Zorg*, Farm interior; 23. *Boucher* (?), Venus and Vulcan; 145. *Van Hoeck*, Snow; 275. *J. de Reyn*, Comte d'Estrades; 102. *Van Dyck* (?), Jupiter and Antiope; 16. *Berchem*, Landscape; 286. *Salv. Rosa*, Departure of Ulysses; 59. *Conca*, Madonna appearing to St. Joseph Calasans; 253. *Bassano* and *Van Kessel*, Lazarus and Dives; 342. *Verkolie*, Portrait of the artist's daughter; 324. *Teniers the Younger* (?), St. Anthony of Padua making fish speak. — 346. *J. Vernet*, Sea-piece; 220. *Molenaer*, Rustic scene; 311. *Solimena*, Assumption; 240. *Patel the Elder*, View in Italy; 219. *Mierevelt*, Portrait; 345. *J. Vernet*, Shipwreck; 255. *P. Potter* (?), Cattle; 228. *P. Neeffs* and *Van Thulden*, Church-interior; 308. *Snayers*, Cavalry skirmish. — Sculptures: 15. *Coclès*, Shipwreck (plaster); 44. *Houdon* (?), Bust of Voltaire; 13. *Canova* (?), Bust of Napoleon I., etc.

Room VI. To the right, 147. *Holbein the Younger* (?), Portrait of Luther or Melanchthon; 338. *Velazquez* (?), Head of a youth; 101. *Dürer* (?), St. Jerome; 454. *Pietro da Cortona*, Massacre of the Innocents; 190. *Mazzuoli*, Scourging of Christ. — 238. *Patel*, Landscape; 192. *Van der Meulen*, Cavalry-engagement; 334. *Le Valentin*, Guitar-player; 239. *Patel*, Landscape; 196. *Mignard*, Duke of Burgundy, grandson of Louis XIV.; *J. de Reyn*, 264, 265. Portraits, 267-269. St. Alexander delivered by angels, triptych with portraits of the donors; 172. *Mme. Vigée-Lebrun*, Female portrait; 77. *Dehondt*, Cavalry attack; 173. *Leclerc*, Abduction of Europa; 278. *Rigaud*, Portrait of a steward; 107. *Elias*, Crucifixion. — 396. *Flemish School of the 16th Cent.*, Portrait; 325. *Teniers the Younger*, Village feast; 6. *Van Artois*, Landscape; 117. *J. Fyt* (?), Still-life; 254. *Fr. Pourbus*, Martyrdom of St. George, a triptych, pronounced by Michiels the artist's masterpiece; 118. *Fyt*, Still-life; 412. *Flemish School*, St. Julian. — 150. *Abr. Janssens*, Woman refusing to sacrifice to idols; 358. *Wildens*, Return from the hunt; 401. *French School*, The members of the fraternity of St. Barbe at Dunkirk in 1633; *J. Jordaens* (?), Adoration of the Magi; 146. *Van Hoeck*, Camp; 289. *Rubens* (?), Marriage of the Virgin; 260. *Er. Quellin*, St. Helena discovering the true Cross; 355. *P. de Vos* (?), Dogs attacking a heron; 180. *Letellier* (1668-94), Still-life; 327. *Tilburg*, Topers; 138. *Van Helmont*, Toper; 134. *J. D. de Heem*, Fruit; 283. *Zorg*, Rustic interior; 356. *M. de Vos*, Portrait; 331. *Van Thulden*, Caritas Romana; 126. *Van Goyen*, Landscape; 306. *Snayers*, Large landscape; 69. *Van Craesbeke*, Topers. — 285. *Salvator Rosa*, Cavalry skirmish; 41. *Cagnacci*, Judith; 451. *Guido Reni*, Girl with a dove; 43. *Cigoli*, Judith and Holofernes. — Sculptures: 1. *Allouard*, Remember (cast); 14. *Chartrousse*, Repentant Magdalen; 34. *Houssin*, Phaeton (plaster).

On the first floor is the *Municipal Library*, with upwards of 30,000 vols. and 70 MSS. (adm. daily, except Sat., 10-1 and 6-9, on Sun. 10-1.30).

The Rue des Vieux-Remparts leads from the Place du Théâtre towards Malo-les-Bains (p. 86), and near the small chapel of *Notre Dame des Dunes* (Pl. C, 3) a pilgrim-resort, is crossed by the tramway (see p. 86).

A *Column of Victory* was erected in 1893 on the site of the old ramparts to commemorate the raising of the siege of Dunkirk in 1793. — The Rue Carnot (tramway) leads back to the harbour, near the *Tour de Leughenaër* (Pl. C, 3), used as a lighthouse. Fol-

lowing the tramway to the Place d'Armes, we reach the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, 4), the finest building in the town, which was rebuilt in 1901 in the neo-Flemish style. It is of red and white brick, and is surmounted y a belfry 245 ft. in height. The two heralds over the main entrance are of bronze-gilt; above them, in high-relief, is an equestrian statue of Jean Bart. The statues around the building represent eminent natives.

To the N.E. of Dunkirk (tramway see p. 83) lies —

Malo-les-Bains. — HOTELS. **Casino Hôtel* (Pl. d; D, 1), on the beach, R. from 3, déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. 7, omn. 1 fr.; *de l'Océan* (Pl. e; D, 2); *Hôt. Pyl* (Pl. f; D, 2), D. 3 fr.; *de la Renaissance*, in the village; *du Kursaal*, on the beach, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr. — RESTAURANTS. *Casino* (see above), déj. 4 fr.; *St. Jean*, *Dedant*, both on the beach (déj. 3½, D. 4 fr.). — SEA-BATHS. *Bains du Kursaal*, *Bains du Cap-Nord;* bath 75 c., 1 fr. incl. costume. — Malo-les-Bains (4260 inhab.) is a favourite and somewhat expensive sea-bathing resort, with a spacious sandy beach, an esplanade ¾ M. long, numerous chalets to let, a Kursaal (Pl. D, 2), etc.

FROM DUNKIRK TO FURNES (Ghent, etc.), 16 M., railway in 1 hr. (fares 2 fr. 80, 1 fr. 95, 1 fr. 20 c.). This line diverges to the left from that to Hazebrouck (p. 18). — 8½ M. *Ghyvelde* is the last French station; and at (13 M.) *Adinkerke* the Belgian customs-examination is made. — 16 M. *Furnes* (Hôt. de la Noble-Rose), see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*.

Railway from Dunkirk to *Gravelines* and *Calais*, see p. 6.

11. From Douai (Paris) and Valenciennes to Lille and Courtrai.

I. From Douai to Lille.

20 M. RAILWAY in ½-1¼ hr. (fares 3 fr. 35, 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 50 c.).

Douai, see p. 74. — The line, running to the N., crosses the *Canal de la Scarpe*. — Beyond (1¾ M.) *Pont-de-la-Deûle*, whence branch-lines run to Orchies (p. 87) and to Pont-à-Marcq (p. 77), important coal-mines are passed and the *Canal de la Deûle* is crossed. 4½ M. *Leforest*. Farther on, to the left, a branch diverges to Lens (p. 19). From (6 M.) *Libercourt* a branch-line runs to Lens (p. 19), either direct or viâ (3 M.) *Carvin* (p. 19). Passengers for Lille sometimes change carriages here. — From (13 M.) **Seclin** *(Hôt. des Voyageurs)*, an industrial town with 6823 inhab., branch-lines run to (9½ M.) *Templeuve* (p. 87) and to (8 M.) *Don-Sainghin* (p. 97). — 15½ M. *Wattignies*, not to be confounded with Wattignies-la-Victoire (p. 107). — 20 M. *Lille*, see p. 88.

II. From Valenciennes to Lille.

29½ M. RAILWAY in 1-2¼ hrs. (fares 5 fr. 40, 3 fr. 65, 2 fr. 35 c.).

Valenciennes, see p. 78. The line runs at first in the direction of the Douai and Paris railway, but soon diverges to the right, traversing the forests of Raismes (p. 78) and St. Amand, and the coal-field of Vicoigne. 2½ M. *Beuvrages;* 3½ M. *Raismes-Vicoigne;* 5 M. *La Forêt*.

7½ M. **St. Amand** *(Mouton Blanc)*, a town with 13,705 inhab., situated ½ M. to the N. of the station, at the confluence of the

Scarpe and the *Elnon*, originally grew up around an abbey founded in the 7th cent. by St. Amand. Nothing now remains of the abbey, except its *Portal* with two octagonal pavilions (1632-33) partly incorporated with the Hôtel de Ville, and the *Façade of the Church*. The latter, a bold construction, consisting of a tower and two turrets, was designed by Nic. du Bois, who was abbot in 1621-73. The *Dwelling of the Receveur de l'Abbaye*, Rue de Tournai 31, should also be visited. — Steam-tramway to Valenciennes (p. 78).

About 2 M. to the S.E. (3/4 M. from Fontaine-Bouillon; see below) are the **Baths of St. Amand** (*Hôtel de l'Etablissement*, pens. 6-12 fr.), with sulphurous water and mud baths, efficacious in cases of rheumatism and diseases of the joints (mud-bath 3, sulphur bath 2 fr.; subscription for drinking the waters 5 fr.). Though known to the Romans, these mineral springs were entirely neglected in the middle ages and until the latter half of the 17th century.

A branch-railway runs from St. Amand to (14 M.) *Blanc-Misseron* (p. 82), viâ *Fontaine-Bouillon*, and (8 1/2 M.) *Fresnes*, on the line to Péruwelz (p. 78).

Another branch-railway runs to (20 1/2 M.) *Hellemmes* (p. 97) viâ *Cysoing* (see below), *Bouvines*, and *Sainghin-en-Mélantois* (see below).

From St. Amand to Tournai, 16 M., railway in 50 min. (fares 2 fr. 45, 1 fr. 70, 1 fr. 15 c.). — 5 M. *Maulde-Mortagne* is the frontier-station. To the right is the fort of Maulde. — 7 1/2 M. *Bléharies* is the first Belgian station. 12 M. *Antoing*, with an old Gothic château. — 16 M. *Tournai*, see p. 97.

We now traverse the fertile district of *La Pevèle* ('Pabula'). — 11 M. *Rosult*, to the left of which is the *Château du Loir*, dating from the 15th century. 13 1/2 M. *Landas*. At (15 1/2 M.) *Orchies* (Hôt. de la Gare), we join the railway from Douai to Tournai (p. 77). Branch to Somain, see p. 78.

Another branch, 18 1/2 M. long, leads to *Tourcoing* (p. 88), passing *Cysoing*, (7 1/2 M.) *Bouvines*, celebrated for the victory gained there by Philip Augustus over the Emperor Otho IV. in 1214, (12 M.) *Ascq*, also a station on the line from Lille to Tournai (p. 97), *Lannoy*, and *Roubaix-Wattrelos* (p. 88).

18 1/2 M. *Nomain*. About 3 1/2 M. to the left lies *Mons-en-Pevèle* (p. 77). — 20 1/2 M. *Templeuve*. 23 M. *Frétin*, to the right of which is the fort of *Sainghin-en-Mélantois* (see above). — We soon join the line from Douai (p. 86). — 29 1/2 M. *Lille* (see p. 88).

III. From Lille to Courtrai.

19 1/2 M. Railway in 1-2 hrs. (fares 2 fr. 90, 2 fr. 10, 1 fr. 35 c.). — To *Ostend*, 54 1/2 M., in 2 1/3-3 3/4 hrs. (about 8, 6, and 4 fr.). — From Paris to *Ostend* by this route, 208 M., in 7-12 hrs. (35 fr. 70, 24 fr. 70, 16 fr. 20 c.); viâ Maubeuge and Brussels (R. 15), 245 M., in 9-14 3/4 hrs. (41 fr. 65, 29 fr. 35, 19 fr. 40 c.). — Besides the ordinary trains on this line there are '*Trains-Tramways*', with a limited number of seats and carrying no luggage, which ply to a number of places between Lille and Tourcoing. — *Tramway* from Lille to *Roubaix*, see p. 89.

Beyond the fortifications of Lille the line to Courtrai runs on towards the N.E. and crosses the *Canal de Roubaix*. — 3 1/2 M. *Croix-Wasquehal*. In the distance to the right rises the tallest factory-chimney in France (345 ft.).

5 M. **Roubaix.** — **Hotels.** Ferraille, Rue Nain, near the Place de la Mairie, R. 3-5½, D. 3½ incl. wine; de France, Place de la Mairie. — **Cabs,** 1¼ fr. per drive, 1¾ or 1¼ fr. per hour. — **Tramways,** from the Place de la Mairie to *Lille* (see below), *Tourcoing* (½ hr.; 25-30 c.), and *Wattrelos* (see below). — **American Consul,** *Wm. P. Atwell.*

Roubaix is an important manufacturing town, the population of which rose during the 19th century from 8000 to 124,360. It is connected with the Scheldt and the lower Deûle by means of a canal. The *Ecole Nationale des Arts Industriels* is a kind of industrial university, with classes for a great variety of industrial, artistic, and technical subjects.

7 M. **Tourcoing** *(Hôtel du Cygne; Grand Hôtel)*, another busy manufacturing town with 79,243 inhab., practically forms part of Roubaix. A monument commemorates the defeat of the English and Austrians here by Jourdan and Moreau in 1794.

Roubaix and Tourcoing form the centre of one of the busiest industrial districts in France, the population of which has increased fourfold during the past half-century. They are adjoined by numerous populous communes, *Croix*, *Wattrelos*, etc. The staple industry of the district is wool-manufacturing, in which it bears comparison with any other district in the world, representing four-fifths of the entire production in N. France. The district lies in the heart of French Flanders, and its industrious and enterprising inhabitants have many points in common both with the French and the Flemish type — a combination largely accountable for their exceptional prosperity.

There is an *English Church*, outside Croix, on the Lille road (chaplain, *Rev. Charles Faulkner;* services at 10 and 6), and also a *French Protestant Church* at Roubaix (Rue des Arts; service at 11).

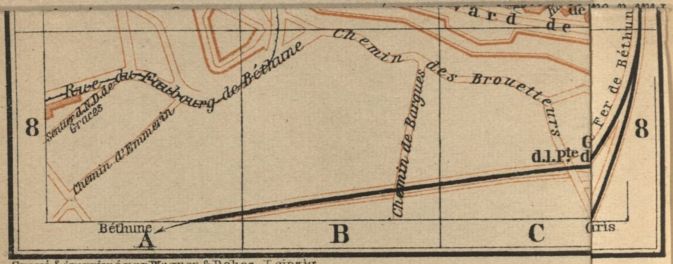
From Tourcoing a branch-railway runs to (9 M.) *Menin*, continuing the line from Orchies. — 2 M. *Tourcoing-les-Francs;* 7½ M. *Halluin* (Pomme d'Or), with 16,600 inhab., the last French station. — 9 M. *Menin*, a Belgian fortified town with about 11,700 inhab., is also situated on the line from Ypres and Comines to Courtrai.

Beyond Tourcoing the frontier is crossed. 13 M. *Mouscron* (Buffet), with the Belgian custom-house. — 19½ M. *Courtrai* (Lion d'Or; Damier; Royal; Midi), and thence to *Bruges* and *Ostend*, see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland.*

12. Lille.

Hotels. *Hôtel de l'Europe (Pl. a; E, 3), Rue Basse 30-32, R. 5-7½, B. 1½, déj. 3¾, D., incl. wine, 4½, omn. ½-1 fr.; de France (Pl. b; E, 3), Rue Esquermoise 77; de Flandre et d'Angleterre (Pl. c; F, 3), Place de la Gare; Grand Hôtel de Lille (Pl. e; F, 3), Rue Faidherbe 28; Continental (Pl. k; F, 4), Parvis St. Maurice; Hôt. de la Paix (Pl. g; F, 4), Rue de Paris 46; Singe d'Or (Pl. i; F, 3), Place du Théâtre 36-38; Hôt. du Commerce (Pl. j; F, 4), Rue de Béthune 13; Moderne (Pl. l; F, 4), Parvis St. Maurice; Hôt. de Paris, Place de la Gare; Hôt. de Bruxelles et de Tournai, Rue des Buisses and Rue du Vieux-Faubourg (Pl. F, G, 3), near the station, R. from 2, déj. 2¾, D., incl. ½ bot. of wine, 2¾, pens. 7½ fr.; Gr.-Hôt. de Lyon (Pl. d; F, 4), hôtel-garni, Rue du Priez and Rue Faidherbe. — Hôtel-Buffet at the station (R. from 4½ fr.).

Restaurants. *Divoir*, Rue du Vieux-Marché-aux-Poulets 15; also in many of the hotels and cafés. A modest repast, with beer, may be obtained in many of the *Estaminets; e. g. De la Fontaine-Vallon*, 1¼ fr., at the corner of the Rue Nicolas-Leblanc; *Pagant Deloose*, 1½ fr., Rue de Bé-



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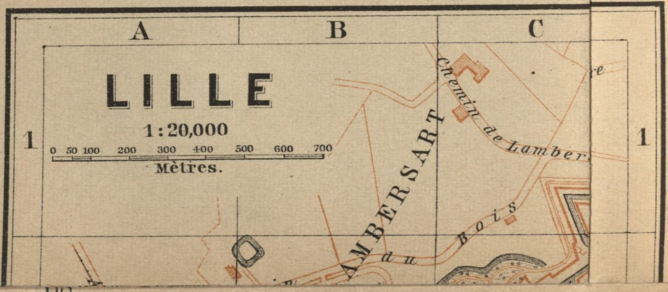
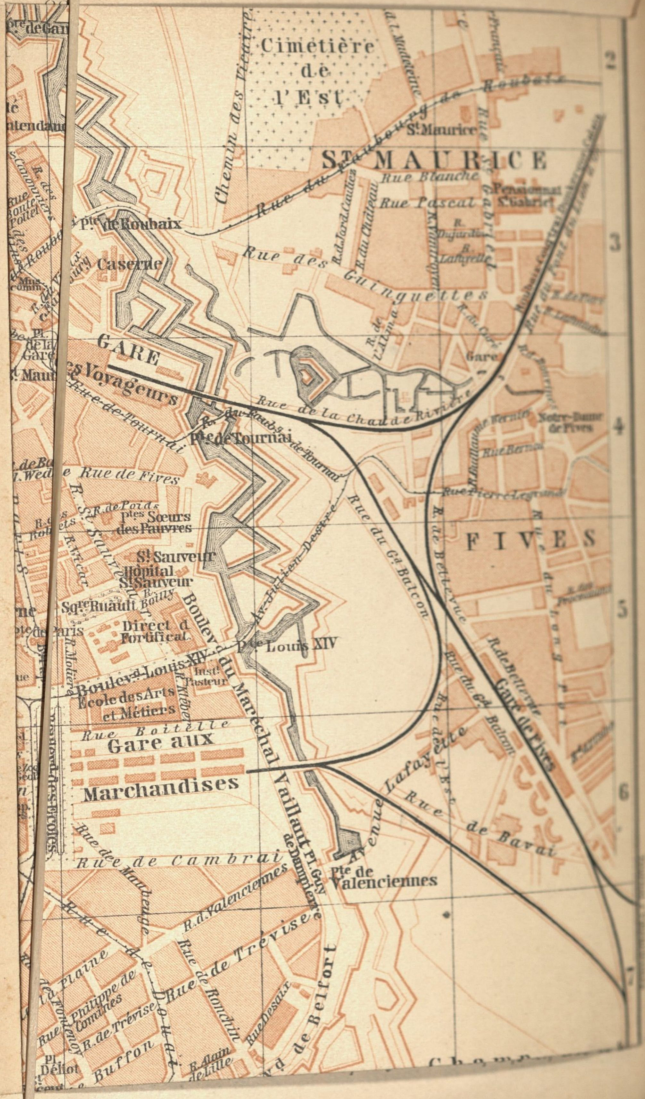



LILLE
1:20,000
Mètres.
CITADELLE
Champ de Courses ou Hippodrome
Champ de Manœuvres
Jardin Botanique
Cimetière de l'Est
ST MAURICE
FIVES
GARE des Voyageurs
Gare aux Marchandises
Gare des Postes
Gare de la Pte d'Arras
Cimetie du Sud
Boulevard de Strasbourg
Boulevard d'Alsace
Boulevard de Metz
Boulevard de Belfort
Boulevard de Lorraine
Boulevard de Trèves
Boulevard de Turenne
Boulevard de Roubaix
Boulevard de Tourcoing
Boulevard de Valmy
Boulevard de Louis XIV
Boulevard de Cambrai
Boulevard de Valenciennes
Boulevard de Douai
Boulevard de Fives
Boulevard de Béthune


Cimetière de l'Est
ST MAURICE
St Maurice
Rue Blanche
Rue Pascal
Pont de Roubaix
Caserne
Rue des Guinguettes
GARE
des Voyageurs
Rue de la Chaude Rivière
Rue de Tournai
Pont de Tournai
Rue de Fives
Rue du Ct Bricon
FIVES
Sœurs des Pauvres
St Sauveur Hôpital
St Sauveur
Direct. d'Artillerie
Boulevard Louis XIV
Pont Louis XIV
Ecole des Arts et Métiers
Rue Baltelle
Gare aux Marchandises
Rue du Maréchal Vaillant
Avenue Lafayette
Rue de Cambrai
Rue de Barai
Pont de Valenciennes
R. de Valenciennes
Rue de Trévise
Rue de Roubaix
Rue de Belfort
Rue Buffon
Rue Philippe de Comines
Rue de Rondibilis
Rue Basse
Rue de la Plaine
Rue de la Voie
Rue de la Gare
Rue Bernos
Rue Pierre Legrand
Rue Bellevue
Rue du Ct Bricon
Rue de Barai
Rue de Lafayette
Rue de Fives
Rue de Tournai
Rue de la Chaude Rivière
Rue des Guinguettes
Rue du Maréchal Vaillant
Rue de Cambrai

Rue St, both near the Palais des Beaux-Arts, which is some distance from the other restaurants mentioned.

Cafés. *Café Jean*, *Café du Grand Hôtel*, *Bulens*, all in the Rue Faidherbe; *Bellevue*, *de la Paix*, in the Grande Place; *Octave*, *du Boulevard*, corner of the Rue Nationale and the Boulevard de la Liberté; *du Globe* at the S.W. end of the Boul. de la Liberté; *du Palais des Beaux-Arts*, Place de la République. — *Taverne de Strasbourg*, Grande Place; *Brasserie Universelle*, Marché-aux-Fromages 21, near the Grande Place.

Cabs: per drive 1¼ fr., per hr. 1¾ fr., each succeeding hr. 1½ fr.; at night (12-6), 2¼, 3, or 2¾ fr.

Tramways. Eighteen lines diverge from the Place de la Gare or the Grande Place. Comp. the annexed plan. There are two classes on the cars, and the routes are divided into 'sections', for each of which the fare is 10 and 15 c. for the first, 5, 10, or 15 c. for each additional section. — A steam-tramway (carrying luggage also) runs from the Grande Place to Fives (p. 88) in 1 hr. (fares 75 or 50 c., return-ticket 1 fr. or 80 c.).

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 5), Place de la République. Telegraph also at the station.

Theatres. *Grand Théâtre* (Pl. F, 3), Place du Théâtre. — *Hippodrome* (Pl. E, F, 5), Rue Nicolas-Leblanc. — *Casino des Familles* (café-concert), at the Brasserie Universelle (see above).

Baths. *Bains Lillois*, Boul. de la Liberté 219, near the Porte de Paris; *Bains de l'Arsenal*, Place de l'Arsenal; *Bains de l'Europe*, at the Hôtel de l'Europe (1 fr.); *Swimming Bath*, Quai Vauban 1 (Pl. C, 4).

English Church (*Christ Church*; Pl. F, 5), at the corner of the Rue Watteau and the Boul. de la Liberté; services at 11 and 6.30. Chaplain, *Rev. J. S. Phillips, M. A.*, Rue Jeanne-d'Arc 16.

American Consular Agent, *Christopher J. King*.

Lille, originally *L'Isle*, Flem. *Ryssel*, the chief town of the *Département du Nord*, and the seat of a university, with 210,696 inhab., was formerly capital of French Flanders. It is a fortress of the first class, with a citadel said to be Vauban's masterpiece, and is situated in a well irrigated and fertile plain on the *Deûle*, a navigable river with which numerous canals are connected. In 1851 the population numbered 75,000 souls, but since the extension of the fortifications in 1858 numerous handsome streets and squares have sprung up, particularly on the S. side of the town. The Musée (p. 90) in itself repays a visit to Lille. Lille is a very important manufacturing place. Its staple commodities are linen and woollen goods, cotton, cloth, 'Lisle thread', machinery, oil, sugar, and chemicals.

Lille is said to have been founded before the middle of the 11th cent., by Count Baldwin IV. It was ceded by Charles V. to Louis de Male in 1369, and passed by inheritance to the dukes of Burgundy, of whom one, Philip the Good, made it his residence. In the course of the many wars that distracted this part of Europe, Lille was held successively by the Austrians and Spanish, and it was taken from the latter by Louis XIV. in 1667. During the War of Succession Lille was besieged by the Duke of Marlborough, and though the French army was stronger than that of the Allies, the town was compelled to surrender in 1708 after a gallant resistance. The treaty of Utrecht, however, in 1713, finally incorporated Lille with France. Lille sustained a severe bombardment from the Austrians at the outbreak of the Revolutionary wars in 1792, but "in vain; Lille, often burning, is quenched again; Lille will not yield. The very boys daily wrench the matches out of fallen bombs... Memorable also be that nimble Barber, who when the bomb burst beside him, snatched up a sherd of it, introduced Soap and lather into it, crying, '*Voilà mon plat à barbe*, My new shaving-dish' and shaved 'fourteen people' on the spot... The *Plat à barbe* became fashionable; 'no Patriot of an elegant turn', says

Mercier several years afterwards, 'but shaves himself out of the splinter of a Lille bomb" (Carlyle). — *General Faidherbe* (1818-89) was a native of Lille.

From the station the handsome *Rue Faidherbe* leads straight to the *Grand Théâtre* (Pl. F, 3), whence the *Rue des Manneliers* runs to the left to the *Grande Place*, the centre of the old town.

The **Bourse** (Pl. F, 3), a brick and stone edifice, with shops on the groundfloor, was begun under the Spanish dominion in 1652. The court (apply to the concierge if closed) is surrounded by arcaded galleries and contains a bronze statue of *Napoleon I.* by Lemaire (1854). The *Column* in the centre of the Place commemorates the gallant defence of the town against the Austrians in 1792. On the side of the Place next the Rue des Manneliers rises the *Grand' Garde*, built in 1717, and now occupied by the military staff.

The **Hôtel de Ville** (Pl. F, 4) was erected in 1847-59 in the Renaissance style, though the S. wing dates from Louis XV's reign. It occupies the site of a palace of the dukes of Burgundy and contains the *Bibliothèque Communale* (nearly 100,000 vols.; open on week-days 9 a.m.-10 p.m., Sun. 9-1) and a *Musée of Engravings and Copies* (open Sun., Wed., & Frid., 10-4).

Returning to the Grande Place, we follow the *Rue Nationale* (Pl. E, C, 4, 5), to the left, to visit the new town. To the right of the church of *St. Stephen* (18th cent.) and the *Military Hospital* (1605), once respectively a chapel and a college of the Jesuits, is the *Square Jussieu*, with a monument to *Desrousseaux* (d. 1892), a Lille poet. The Rue Nationale now intersects the Boulevard de la Liberté (see below) and leads to the *Place de Strasbourg* (Pl. D, E, 4), in which is a *Monument to A. Testelin*, organizer of the national defence in the N. of France in 1870-71. Farther on is the church of the *Sacré-Cœur*, a new and elegant structure in the Gothic style, of which the tower is not yet completed.

The handsome *Boulevard de la Liberté* (Pl. D, E, F, 3-5), which forms the boundary between the old town and the new quarters built in the Parisian style, begins at the Esplanade (p. 96) on the N.W., and leads to the S.E. to the extensive *Place de la République* (Pl. E, 5), in which rises an **Equestrian Statue of General Faidherbe*, by Mercié. To the N.W. of the Place rises the spacious *Préfecture* (Pl. E, 4, 5), dating from 1865-70, to the W., the *Hôtel des Postes*, and to the S.E., the *Palais des Beaux-Arts*, near which is the *Fontaine Vallon*.

The **Palais des Beaux-Arts** (Pl. F, 5), a striking edifice, designed by Bérard and Delmas, was opened in 1892, but represents only about one-half of the original plan. The collections which it contains are among the most important in France, the ***Picture Gallery** being especially rich in examples of the Flemish and Dutch schools. The other collections include drawings, sculpture, antiquities, and museums of ethnography and industrial and decorative art. The

collections are open to the public daily from 10 to 4 or 5 (closed on Sat.). Entrance on the left.

Ground-Floor.

Principal Gallery, next the façade: **Sculptures.** At the entrance, Model of the Defence of St. Quentin, by *Barrias*. To the right, in the centre: *Clésinger*, Bull; *Leroux*, Flower-girl; *Sanson*, Susanna at the bath; *Bosio*, Henri IV when a youth (silvered bronze); *Peynot*, The prey; *Idrac*, Cupid stung (bronze); *Allar*, Temptation of Eve; *Huguenin*, Hebe; *Frémiet*, Knight errant (cast). — Opposite the windows, as we return: *Foyatier*, Spartacus; *Ph. Roland*, Death of Cato of Utica; *Feugères des Forts*, Goatherd; *Godebsky*, Persuasion (bronze); *Deplechin*, Amphitrite. Beside the windows are casts and busts. Glass-case with bronze medallions.

The Small Gallery, parallel with the principal gallery, contains small *Antiquities:* vases, sculptures, glass, bronzes, flint objects, etc.

Left Gallery, facing the entrance: ***Antiquities** *(J. de Vicq Collection). — 1st Bay:* Mediæval sculptures, fonts, well-heads, tapestry. — *2nd Bay:* Religious sculptures and small bronzes of the 14-15th cent., church plate from the 12th cent. on, miniatures, locks, etc., tapestry. — *3rd Bay:* Wood-carvings; enamels, carvings in ivory, books with miniatures; fine tapestry (Esther and Ahasuerus). — *4th Bay:* Locksmith's work, reliquaries, enamels, spoons; furniture, carvings, tapestry, German altar of the 15th cent.; wooden balustrade. — *5th Bay:* Furniture, tapestry; German corporation fountain, in pewter; small sculptures, watches, miniatures, ivory-carvings; wax medallions; bag-pipes; microscope with morocco case, book-bindings; tombstones.

Rotunda to the left. Tapestry and standards. In glass-cases: keys of the town, headman's sword, lace made at Lille, weights and measures, textiles; hat, epaulets, and sash of Gen. Faidherbe. — Transverse Gallery. Important *Ceramic Collection.* — Rotunda to the right: Sèvres porcelain.

Right Gallery: *Ethnographical Collection (Musée Moillet).*

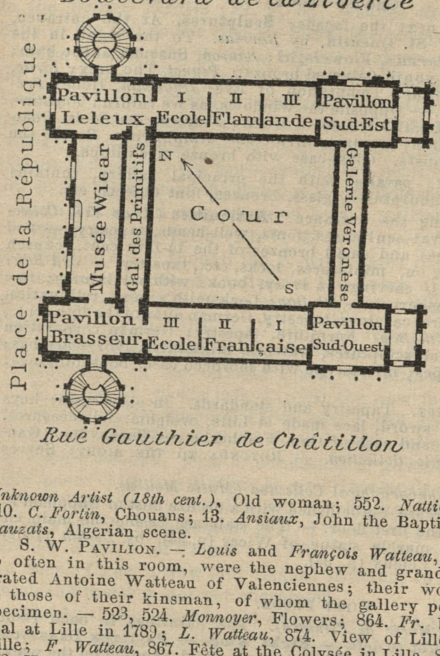
At the end is a staircase, embellished with a bronze bust of Napoleon I., by *Corbet*, leading to the first floor. — The staircase beside the main entrance, on which is a marble statue of Wicar (p. 94), by *Dechin* (1901), ascends to the Pavillon Leleux (p. 94).

First Floor.

***Picture Gallery** *(Musée de Peinture).* The paintings in each room are mentioned from right to left. — **Right Wing.** — Pavillon Brasseur. 378. *Harpignies*, Landscape; 188. *P. de Coninck*, Child exposed on the water to test the faithfulness of its mother; 499. *Merson*, Vision. — 365. *Guillaumet*, Arab market; 656. *Rochegrosse*, Nebuchadnezzar; 184. *Commerre*, Samson and Delilah. — Between a door leading to the Galerie des Primitifs (p. 94) and one leading to the Galerie Wicar (p. 94): *453. *Laugée*, Servant of the poor. Then, *546. *C. L. Müller*, 'Not this man, but Barabbas!'; 255. *Deyrolle*, Lesson on the bagpipe; 490. *A. Maignan*, The blind admiral Carlo Zeno; 471. *B. Lepage*, Priam and Achilles; 379. *Harpignies*, Landscape; 109. *E. Breton*, id.; 448. *Lansyer*, Sea-piece.

Room III. 160. *Cazin*, Tobias. — 240. *Demont-Breton*, The betrothal: 1. *Agache*, Fortune; *772. *Troyon*, Forest of Fontainebleau; *Carolus-Duran* (b. at Lille), *148. Assassinated, 151. Sleeping man, 154, 153. Ed. Reynart 152. Lady and dog; 888. *Weerts*, St. Francis of Assisi; 1104. *Breton*, Landscape; 81. *Bonnat*, Adam and Eve finding the body of Abel; 1135. *Carolus Duran*, Em. de Girardin. — *500. *Merson*, 'Le Loup d'Agubbio', the wolf converted by St. Francis of Assisi in the streets of Gubbio.

Room II. 313. *Français*, Sacred grove; *280. *Amaury-Duval*, Birth of Venus; 645. *Ribot*, St. Vincent; 111. *Em. Breton*, Christmas; 545. *C. L. Müller*, Gaming; 495. *Mazerolle*, Nero and Locusta testing poisons; 445. *Lami*,



Battle of Hondschoote (1793); 223. *Daubigny*, The Oise; *514. *J. F. Millet*, Mother feeding her children ('La Becquée'); 544. *Müller*, Haidée (from Byron's Don Juan); 349. *Goya y Lucientes*, Young women; 743. *Steuben*, Joanna the Mad. — *232. *E. Delacroix*, Medea. — 194. *Corot*, Antique festival; 562. *A. de Neuville*, Scouts (Crimea); *135. *Cabanel*, Nymph carried off by a faun; *113. *J. Breton*, Erecting a Mont de Calvaire; 168. *Chintreuil*, Evening mists; 750. *Tattegrain*, The 'Cessions à Merci' before Philip the Good (1430); 491. *Maillart*, Slayer of monsters; 200. *Courbet*, After dinner at Ornans. — 394. *Henner*, Entombment; *27. *Baudry*, Punishment of an erring Vestal.

Room I. 1066. *French School (18th cent.)*, Dogs and hare; 226. *L. David*, Belisarius; 358. *Greuze*, Psyche crowning Cupid; 972. *Unknown Artist (18th cent.)*, Old woman; 552. *Nattier*, Scène Galante. — 310. *C. Fortin*, Chouans; 13. *Ansiaux*, John the Baptist before Herod; 224. *Dauzats*, Algerian scene.

S. W. Pavilion. — *Louis* and *François Watteau*, whose works occur so often in this room, were the nephew and grand-nephew of the celebrated Antoine Watteau of Valenciennes; their works are far inferior to those of their kinsman, of whom the gallery possesses no authentic specimen. — 523, 524. *Monnoyer*, Flowers; 864. *Fr. Watteau*, Popular festival at Lille in 1783; *L. Watteau*, 874. View of Lille, 875. Federation at Lille; *F. Watteau*, 867. Fête at the Colysée in Lille, 866. Cavalry skirmish, 872. Happy family, 873. Feast of St. Nicolas, 879. Fête in 1792 in memory of the raising of the siege of Lille, 869, 870. Battles of Alexander, 865. 'Braderie', or old clothes fair at Lille, 868. Fête du Broquelet; 779, 778. *Vaillant* (1623-77; of Lille), Portraits; 67. *Boilly*, Triumph of Marat. — Above is a series of large religious paintings by *Am. de Vuez* (1642-1719 or 1720), brought from churches in Lille. — 860. *Wamps* (of Lille), Judgment of Solomon.

Galerie Véronèse. 665. *Salvator Rosa*, Landscape; *G. Poussin (Dughet)*, 264 (?), 273. Landscapes; 492. *C. Maratta*, Dedication of a temple of peace; 447. *Lanfranchi*, St. Gregory; 958. *Correggio*, Rest on the Flight into Egypt (spoiled; signature doubtful); 780. *A. del Sarto*, Madonna; 1139. *B. Strozzi*, Moses; 9. *Caravaggio*, St. John; 34. *Canaletto*, Piazza di S. Marco; 654. *Tintoretto*, Paradise (sketch); 170. *Cignaroli*, Death of Rachel; *P. Veronese*, 139. Entombment, *140. Eloquence, *138. Martyrdom of St. George, *141. Science (spoiled); 609. *Leandro Bassano*, Christ expelling the moneychangers; *Tintoretto*, 652. Venetian senator, 653. Martyrdom of St. Stephen; *J. Bassano*, 607. Interior, 603 (farther on), Wedding; 646. *Ricci*, Last Supper; 717. *Andrea Schiavone*, Esther and Ahasuerus; *Dominichino*, 913. SS. Stephen and Niccolo da Tolentino, 911. Victorious Cupid, 912. Diogenes;

636. *Guido Reni*, Sibyl; 768. *Tiarini*, Rinaldo and Armida. — 738. *Spada*, Chastity of Joseph; 258. *Donado*, Scourging of Christ. — 591. *Pantoja de la Cruz*, Archduke Mathias; 644. *Ribera*, St. Jerome; *Dom. Theotocopuli (il Greco)*, 765. Christ at Gethsemane, 764. St. Francis; 1021. *Spanish School of the 17th Cent.*, Assumption; 917. *French School of the 16th Cent.*, Portrait of an architect; *Franc. Goya*, *349. The young, 350. The old, 351. The garrote; *Le Nain*, 470 and another, Interiors; 804. *Vignon the Elder*, Adoration of the Magi; 616. *Poussin*, Time freeing Truth from Envy and Discord (sketch); 617. *School of Poussin*, Moses saved from the Nile; *Jean de Boullongne (Le Valentin)*, 92. Mocking of Christ, 93. Soldiers casting lots for the vesture of Christ; 976. *Unknown Artist (17th Cent.)*, Last Supper; 458. *Lebrun*, Hercules and Cacus; *Mignard*, 512. Madonna, 511. Fortune; 342. *Fragonard*, Adoration of the Shepherds (sketch); 451. *Largillière*, Jean Forest, the landscape-painter; 459. *Lebrun* (?), Vauban; 206. *A. Coypel*, Athalide and Roxane (from Racine's 'Bajazet').

Left Wing. — S. E. Pavilion. 916. *Zustris*, Christ and the Magdalen; 1016. *Unknown Artist (17th cent.)*, Portrait of a scholar. — 515. *Minerdorff*, Martyrdom of St. Peter of Verona; on a stand, 899. *Wilkie*, Lord Kellie; 392. *Van der Helst*, Venus; 519. *Molenaer*, Carnival scene. — 18. *J. d'Arthois*, Landscape; *Van Bloemen*, 59, 58 (farther on), Views of Rome, 57. Flight into Egypt; 309. *B. Flemalle*, Episode in the life of St. Lambert; 520. *Molenaer*, Bleachfield; 915. *Zustris*, Judith; 353. *Van Goyen*, Landscapes; *5?7. *Piazzetta*, Assumption; 728. *Snayers*, Camp; 16, 17. *D'Artois*, Landscapes; 731. *Snyders*, Danish dog; 108. *Brekelenkamp*. The inventory. — 539. *Ant. More*, Portrait; 567. *Ochtervelt*, Family meal; 884. *Wauters*, Prometheus; 105, 106. *Van Bredael*, Fêtes at Antwerp; 354. *Van Goyen*, Skaters; 583. *Is. van Ostade*, Skaters. — 187. *De Coninck*, Fruit and insects; 107. *P. van Bredael*, Fair in Italy.

Room III. 902. *De Witte*, Church of Delft; 216. *B. Cuyp*, Portrait; *753. *Teniers the Younger*, Strollers; 982. *Unknown Artist (17th Cent.)*, Portrait; 572. *Van Oost*, Foundation of the Carmelite order. — *761. *Teniers the Elder*, Dives in hell; 173. *De Codde*, Conversation; 295. *Van den Eeckhout*, Tribute-money; 758. *School of Teniers the Younger*. Players at bowls; 811. *C. de Vos* (?), Portrait; 162. *De Champaigne*, Annunciation; *751. *Teniers the Younger*, Temptation of St. Anthony; 237. *Van Delen*, Portico of a palace; 433. *Lievens the Elder*, Salome; 760. *Teniers the Elder*, Sabbath; — *752. *Teniers the Younger*, Rustic interior; *De Champaigne*, *163. Holy Night, 164. Good Shepherd; 687. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape; 692, 691. *S. van Ruysdael*, Landscapes; 433. *Van Kessel*, Smell. — 741. *Steen*, Fiddler; 603. *E. van der Poel*, Kitchen; 436. *S. Koninck*, Portrait; 725. *Siberechts*, Landscape; 796. *Versteegh*, Interior; 579. *Ossenbeck*, Strolling musician; 316. *Franchoys*, A prior; *142. *Fieter Codde*, The first pipe; 742. *Steen*, Dutch musician; *Brakenburgh*, 96. Merry meal, 97 (farther on), After the wedding; 724. *Siberechts*, Ford; 484. *Lievens the Elder*, Head of an old man. — 239. *Delft*, Portrait; *686. *Jac. van Ruisdael*, Landscape; 739. *Verspronk*, Portrait; 209. *De Crayer*, Miraculous draught of fishes (freely retouched).

Room II. 1101. *Rubens*, Descent from the Cross (sketch). *627. *Er. Quellin* and *Adr. van Utrecht*, Christ at Bethany; *672. *Rubens*, Death of Mary Magdalen; 288. *Van Dyck* (?), Portrait; 576. *Van Oost the Elder*, Portrait; 292. *Van Dyck* (?), Madonna; *672. *Rubens*, Death of Mary Magdalen; 425. *Jordaens*, Huntsman with dog; 693. *Ryckaert*, Clam-seller; *De Crayer*, 208. The 'Quattro Coronati' (four early martyrs), 210. The son of Tobias and the angel; *289. *Van Dyck*, Marie de Medicis; 424. *Jordaens*, Susanna and the elders; *286. *Van Dyck*, Crucifixion.—*753. *Teniers the Younger*, Bohemians; 291. *Van Dyck* (?), Coronation of the Virgin; 729 (above), *Snyders*, Boarhunt; *427. *Jordaens*, The Temptation; *Rubens*, 674. St. Bonaventura, 675 (farther on), St. Francis in ecstasy, *673. St. Francis and the Virgin; 419. *Jordaens*, Christ and the Pharisees; 60. *Van Bockhorst*, Martyrdom of St. Maurice; *211. *De Crayer*, Salvator Mundi; 287. *Van Dyck*, Miracle of St. Anthony of Padua (a hungry mule kneels before the Host, neglecting the oats placed near him); 423. *Jordaens*, Twelfth Night. — *Rubens*, 677. Providence, *671. Descent from the Cross, 676. Abundance.

broad and 110 ft. high, has walls 35 ft. thick. Here Louis Napoleon was confined, after the failure of his attempt at Boulogne, from 1840 till his escape in 1846. The church of *Notre-Dame*, partly Romanesque, restored in the 18th cent., the *Library*, and the *Belfry*, formerly a church-tower, may also be noted. A statue of *General Foy* (1775-1825), who was born at Ham, stands in the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, where also is a small *Musée*.

Beyond (42 M.) *Flavy-le-Martel* (1946 inhab.) we join the line from St. Quentin and follow it in the direction of Paris.

49 M. *Tergnier*, see p. 105. Here our line turns to the E. and crosses the *Crozat* and *Oise Canals* and the river *Oise*.

52½ M. **La Fère** *(Hôtel de l'Europe)*, a fortified town with 5000 inhab. on the Oise, was bombarded and taken by the Germans in 1870. It has a school of artillery founded in 1719. The *Eglise St. Montain* (15th cent.) contains the tomb of Marie of Luxembourg (d. 1546). The *Musée*, on the Esplanade, contains about 500 paintings bequeathed to the town by the Countess d'Héricourt (d. 1875), few of them of great value and several injured by the bombardment. It is open to the public on Sun., 2-4; on other days on application. Catalogue, 1 fr.

Room A. 43. *Salvator Rosa*, Deliverance of Andromeda; 332. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape; 36. *Giulio Romano*, Triumph of Neptune; 335. *S. van Ruysdael*, Skaters; 285. *Hobbema*, Landscape; 3. *Guerchino*, Rape of Chloris; 366. *A. Willaerts*, Flute-player; 273. *Goltzius*, Adam and Eve; 194. *Van Schuppen*, Portraits. — 361. *Weenix*, Dinner at the farm. — 28. *Lippi*, Holy Family; 131, 132. *P. Brueghel*, Landscapes (on copper); 214. *De Vriendt*, The Ten Virgins; 144. *De Crayer*, Meeting. — Rooms B. and C. unimportant.

Room D. 210. *J. Vinck* (1541-1603), Landscape; 137. *P. Bril*, Miracle of the loaves; 364. *C. Visscher*, Maker of 'koucks'; 314. *Netscher*, Interior; 476. *Watteau*, Duet; 354. *Verkolie*, Interior; 212. *M. de Vos*, Mythological scene or Pan and Syrinx; 336. *S. Ruysdael*, Landscape (1664); 17. *An. Carracci*, Charity; 288. *Hobbema*, Landscape. — *Italian School*, 61. Nativity, 60. Annunciation; 250. *Van Brekelenkamp*, Dutch interior; 272. *Goltzius*, Annunciation, Nativity, Adoration of the Magi (triptych). — 115. *Van Balen*, Prodigal Son; 434. *Mme. Lebrun*, Mme. Adelaide, aunt of Louis XVI.; 315. *Ommeganck*, Landscape with animals; 351. *Terburg*, Dutch interior; 134. 'Velvet' *Brueghel*, Crossing the ford; 201. *D. Teniers*, Interior; 444. *G. Michel*, Landscape; 323. *Van Ravesteyn*, Portrait; 341. *Van Schorel*, Magdalen praying; 6. *Bellini*, Marriage of St. Catharine; 21. *Dossi*, Adoration of the Magi; 67. *Italian School*, Holy Family. — 199. *Bouts*, Scourging of Christ; 103. *Wohlgemut*, Descent from the Cross; 80. *Moralès*, Ecce Homo; 41. *Parmigianino*, Marriage of St. Catharine; 37. *Fr. Francia*, Holy Family; 35. *Penni*, Charity. — Room E. 283. *Van Heemskerk*, Reading; 300. *Lucas van Leyden*, Crucifixion. Also, various antiquities.

From (56 M.) *Versigny* a branch-line runs to (13½ M.) *Dercy-Mortiers* (p. 111), through the valley of the *Serre*.

67 M. *Laon*, see p. 108. — Beyond Laon several small stations are passed, and the *Aisne* and the *Suippe* are crossed.

99 M. **Rheims**, see p. 117. The through-trains to Switzerland do not enter the terminus at Rheims; passengers for that town change carriages at the station of *Bétheny*.

Beyond Rheims the line ascends the valley of the *Vesle* to St. Hilaire, traversing the monotonous plains of the Haute Champagne.

— 107½ M. *Sillery*, noted for its wine. — To the left of the station of (117½ M.) *Mourmelon* stretches the immense *Camp de Châlons* (29,650 acres), established in 1857 by Napoleon III., and before 1870 a very important military centre. It is still used for manœuvres. — At (124 M.) *St. Hilaire-au-Temple* the line to Metz viâ Verdun diverges to the left (p. 123). We cross the Rhine and Marne Canal and the Marne.

134 M. **Châlons-sur-Marne**, see p. 138.

From Châlons the Swiss expresses go on to (162 M.) *Blesme*, see p. 141; thence to (218 M.) *Chaumont*, see pp. 305, 303; thence to (330 M.) *Belfort*, see pp. 299-303; and thence to (380 M.) *Bâle* viâ *Mülhausen*, p. 319.

14. From Calais (London) to Nancy (Strassburg) viâ Lille, Valenciennes, Hirson, and Longuyon.

301 M. Railway, direct in summer in 14½ hrs. — From Calais to *Lille*, 66½ M., in 3¾-3½ hrs. (fares 12 fr. 10, 8 fr. 10, 5 fr. 25 c.). — From Lille to *Valenciennes*, 29½ M., in 1½-2¼ hrs. (5 fr. 40, 3 fr. 65, 2 fr. 35 c.). — From Valenciennes to *Nancy*, 205 M., through-train in summer in 9 hrs. (fares about 37, 25, 16 fr. 30 c.). — From *London* to *Nancy* by this route, leaving London at 8.15 p. m. and reaching Nancy at 3.55 p. m.; viâ Amiens, Laon, Rheims, and Châlons (R. 13), starting at the same hour but arriving about 10.50 a. m. (fares 93 fr. 10 and 65 fr. 90 c.).

Calais, see p. 3. — From Calais to (38 M.) *Hazebrouck*, see pp. 15-18. We leave the line from Paris to Arras on the right.

46½ M. **Bailleul** *(Faucon)*, a curious and picturesque Flemish town with 13,530 inhab., largely engaged in the production of hand-made lace. The belfry of the *Hôtel de Ville* dates from the 15-17th cent., the church of *St. Vaast* from the 14th and 17th. The *Musée* contains a small collection of paintings and antiquities.

53½ M. **Armentières** *(Hôtel de Paris)*, a prosperous manufacturing town with 29,400 inhab., is situated on the *Lys*, near the frontier. Its principal products are cloth and table-linen. Railway to Lens (Arras), see p. 19.

A branch-railway runs from Armentières to (21 M.) *Berguette* (p. 18), passing the small towns of (6 M.) *Laventie*, (8½ M.) *La Gorgue-Estaires*, and (16½ M.) *St. Venant*. — Another branch runs to (9½ M.) *Comines* (p. 97), viâ (1¼ M.) *Houplines* and (3 M.) *Le Touquet*, the frontier-stations.

From (61½ M.) *St. André-lès-Lille* a branch runs to Haubourdin (p. 97). — 63 M. *La Madeleine*, an industrial place (12,360 inhab.), whence a branch runs to Ypres (p. 18). — We cross the Deûle and join the lines from Tournai, Valenciennes, Paris, and Béthune.

66½ M. **Lille**, see p. 88. — From Lille to (96 M.) **Valenciennes** in the reverse direction, see pp. 87, 86.

Beyond Valenciennes we leave the line to Maubeuge (p. 107) and to the left, the line to Le Cateau viâ Solesmes (p. 107) and the Canal of the Scheldt to the right. — 99 M. *Le Poirier*, with iron-works. — 100½ M. *Maing-Famars*. *Famars (Fanum Martis)* occupies the site of a Roman colony, excavations on which in 1824 yielded no fewer than 30,000 objects (jewels, coins, trinkets, etc.).

108 M. **Le Quesnoy** *(Hôtel du Grand-Paris)*, a fortress with 3880 inhab., belonged successively to Hainault, Burgundy, and Austria, before the Treaty of the Pyrenees united it finally with France in 1659. Of its numerous sieges the chief is that of 1793, when the Austrians captured it after a bombardment of ten days, which laid two-thirds of the town in ruins. It was, however, recovered by the Republican troops in 1794. After the battle of Waterloo the Dutch garrisoned Le Quesnoy until 1818. About 1¼ M. to the N.E. is the small *Château de Potelle*, a well-preserved relic of the 14th century. — Railway to Cambrai and to Bavay, see p. 73.

We next traverse the *Forest of Mormal*, and beyond (116 M.) *Berlaimont* (p. 107) cross the *Sambre*.

118 M. *Aulnoye* (p. 107). The railway continues in an E. direction. The canalized Sambre is crossed, and the country traversed is picturesquely diversified. — Several small stations.

125 M. **Avesnes** *(Hôtel du Nord; Cholet*, at the station), on the *Helpe*, a town with 6200 inhab., and at one time fortified, suffered severely in the wars of the 15-16th centuries. The *Church of St. Nicholas* (13-16th cent.) has a tower 200 ft. high. The *Fondation Villien* contains a small museum of antiquities, etc. Wool-spinning is an active industry in the neighbourhood, centering at *Avesnelles*, the next station. — Railway to Sars-Poteries (Maubeuge), see p. 108.

135 M. **Fourmies** *(Hôt. de la Providence; des Messageries; Grand Hôtel)*, a town with 14,083 inhab. and an active woollen industry, is the junction for Valenciennes viâ Maubeuge (see p. 107). — 137½ M. *Anor* (p. 111).

143 M. **Hirson** *(Buffet-Hôtel; Hôtel de la Poste*, good), a town with 7461 inhab., on the Oise, is noted for its basket-making.

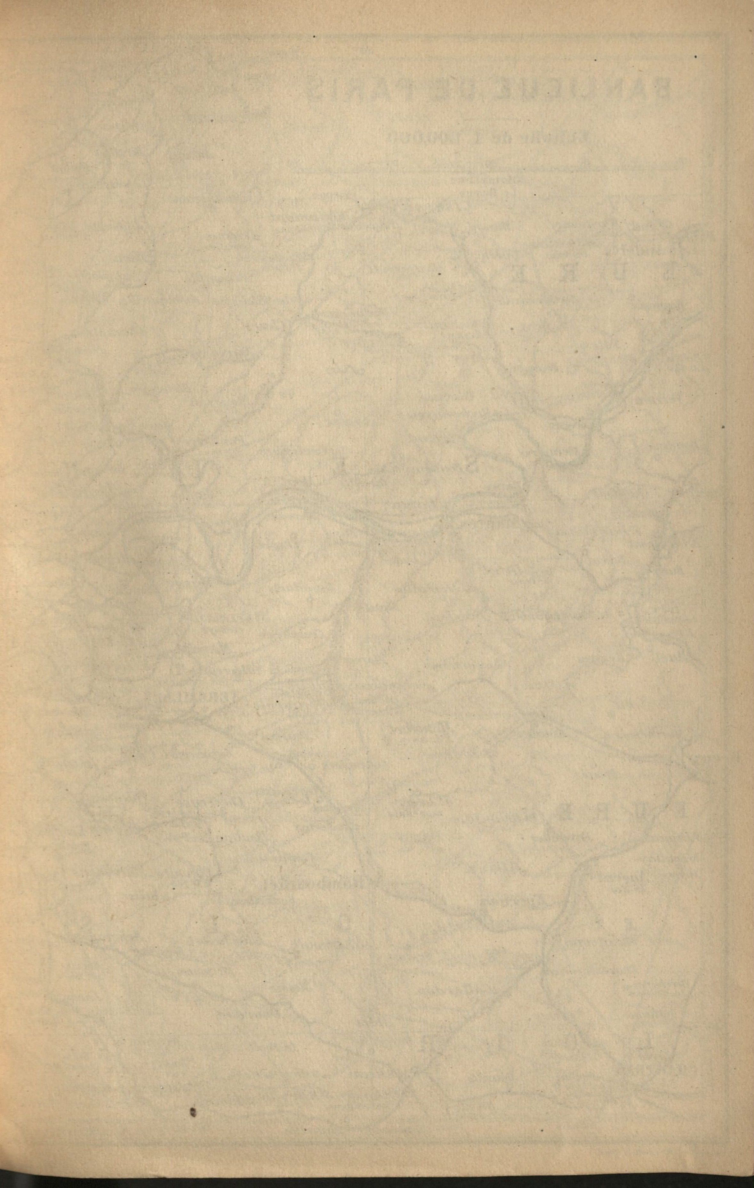
From Hirson to Amagne-Lucquy, 38½ M., railway in 1½-1¾ hr. (fares 6 fr. 95, 4 fr. 70, 3 fr. 5 c.). — 8½ M. *Aubenton*, at the confluence of the *Aube* and the *Thon*, is engaged in wool-spinning. 12½ M. *Rumigny* has a château of the 16th century. — 16 M. *Liart* is the junction of the line from Laon to Mézières (p. 111). — 38½ M. *Amagne-Lucquy*, see p. 126.

The railway beyond Hirson traverses an undulating country, dotted with iron-mines, slate-quarries, and factories. — 144½ M. *St. Michel-Sougland.* The rich abbey of St. Michel is now represented by its church, dating from the 12th and 16th cent., and some buildings of the 18th century. — 164 M. *Le Tremblois.*

A narrow gauge railway runs hence to (7½ M.) Rocroi *(Hôtel du Commerce)*, a fortified town with 2190 inhab., situated on a plateau about 1300 ft. above the sea-level, 8 M. to the W. It is noted for a brilliant victory won by Condé over the Spaniards in 1643, but contains nothing of interest. Diligence to *Revin*, see p. 112.

The slate-quarries of (166½ M.) *Rimogne* are the most important in the N. of France. — 173 M. *Tournes* (p. 111). — The train passes between Mézières and Charleville.

178 M. **Mézières-Charleville**, see p. 127. — Continuation of the journey to (231 M.) *Longuyon*, and thence to (301 M.) *Nancy*, see pp. 127-132.




BANLIEUE DE PARIS
Echelle de 1: 800,000
Kilomètres
Le Havre
Dieppe
Tréport
Amiens
BEAUVAIS
Gisors
Chaumont-en-Vexin
Les Andelys
EURE
Vernon
La Roche-Guyon
Mantes
Meulan
Pontoise
Magny
Montfort-l'Amaury
Houdan
Rambouillet
Epernon
Maintenon
Dreux
Gallardon
Ablis
Dourdan
Etampes
Chartres
Versailles
Sceaux
Meudon
Arpajon
Longjumeau
Palaiseau
Chevreuse
Limours
Marcoussis
Montlhéry
Orsay
Les Ulis
Les Essarts-le-Roi
Les Troux
Les Alluets
Maule
Epône
Mareil-Marly
Marly-le-Roi
Saint-Cloud
Bougival
Sannois
Argenteuil
Colombes
Asnières
Courbevoie
Chatou
Le Vésinet
Le Pecq
Saint-Germain-en-Laye
Poissy
Triel
Conflans-Ste-Honorine
Herblay
Andrésy
Maisons-Laffitte
Sartrouville
Houilles
Carrières-sur-Seine
Le Mesnil-Simon
Ivry-la-Bataille
Anet
Rouvres
Jaconvières
Garancières
Villiers-St-Frédéric
Neauphle-le-Château
Bu
Marchezais
Broué
Bourdonne
Coignières
Trappes
Saint-Cyr
Guyancourt
Toussus-le-Noble
Buc
Jouy-en-Josas
Antony
Wissous
Fontenay-le-Fleury
Villepreux
Les Clayes
Bois-d'Arcy
Plaisir
Thiverval
Grignon
Feucherolles
Villemeux
Le Boullay-Mivoye
Vieille-Eglise
Poigny
Cernay-la-Ville
Dampierre
Milon-la-Chapelle
Saint-Lambert
Saint-Rémy-lès-Chevreuse
Vaugrigneuse
Bonnelles
Briis
Forges-les-Eaux
Gournay-en-Bray
Neufchâtel-en-Bray
Aumale
Blangy
Abancourt
Formerie
Songeons
Crèvecœur-le-Grand
Froissy
Clermont
Liancourt
Saint-Pierre
Mouy
Nointel
Méru
Chambly
Persan
Beaumont-sur-Oise
Isle-Adam
Parmain
Auvers-sur-Oise
Pontoise
Cergy
Jouy-le-Moutier
Vauréal
Saint-Ouen-l'Aumône
Eragny
Neuville-sur-Oise
Osny
Cormeilles-en-Vexin
Marines
Ennery
Vigny
Théméricourt
Boissy-l'Aillerie
Hérouville
Nesles-la-Vallée
Chars
Arthies
Frémainville
Haravilliers
Wy-dit-Joli-Village
Berthenonville
Hacquemont
Ecos
Tilly
Fourges
Bray
Clery
Chaussy
Ecouis
Vexin
Gisors
Dangu
Guerny
Montjavoult
Les Thilliers-en-Vexin
Harqueney
Gd Ind.
Pacy-sur-Eure
Normandie
Doudins
Bonnières
Jeufosse
Rosny
Chaufour
Hecourt
Saint-Illiers-le-Bois
Breuil-Bois-Robert
Buchelay
Le Tertre-St-Denis
Arnouville
Septeuil
Oinville
Jumeauville
Mureaux
Flins
Chapet
Aubergenville
Epône
Les Alluets
Maule
Crespières
Villepreux
Jouy-le-Moutier
Vauréal
Cergy
Pontoise
Auvers-sur-Oise
Méry
Persan
Beaumont-sur-Oise
Nointel
Méru
Chambly
Liancourt
Saint-Pierre
Clermont
Froissy
Crèvecœur-le-Grand
Songeons
Formerie
Abancourt
Blangy
Aumale
Neufchâtel-en-Bray
Gournay-en-Bray
Forges-les-Eaux
Vigny
Théméricourt
Haravilliers
Arthies
Frémainville
Wy-dit-Joli-Village
Hacquemont
Berthenonville
Hamenix


Estrées-St-Denis
St Quentin 30
1°
Laon
Compiègne
Tirchy
Vic-s-Aisne
Pommiers
Crouy
Soissons
Mainneville
Grandfresnoy
Lamotteil-Ste Marie
Cherrières
Pierrefonds
Amblenay
Chelles
Ceuegres
Berzy le Sec
Venizel
Ciry
Liancourt
Verberie
Gilocourt
Taillefontaine
Montgobert
Vierzy
Chacrise
Pont Ste Maxence
Fleurines
Villers-Cotterets
Longpont
Hartennes
Creil
Rully
Crépy en Valois
Vaumoise
St Remy
Dampleux
Oulchy le Château
Senlis
Barbery
Auger St Vincent
Levignen
Boursonne
Silly la Poterie
Neuilly St Front
Borest
Baron
Nanteuil le Haudouin
Retz
Mareuil s/Ourcq
Domiard
Rocourt
Montagny Ste Félicité
Rouillancy
Crouy
Candelu
Bonneil
Chemenontelle
Mortefontaine
Le Plessis Belleville
Bregy
Mary en Multien
Coulombs
Bourseches
Château Thierry
Dammartin
Etrepilly
Silly s/Ourcq
Montreuil aux Lions
Penchard
Varreddes
Nanteuil
Charly
Chezy
Mitry
Meaux
Changis
La Ferté sous Jouarre
Vogent
Claye
Tritport
Bussieres
Annet
Jouarre
Esbly
St Fiacre
Vieil Maison
Verdelot
Lagny
Conilly
Maisoncelles en Brie
Doue
Rebais
Bellot
Serris
Crecy
Gueraud
Mouroux
Chauffry
Villeneuve
Coulommiers
Jouy s/M.
Meilleray
Emerainville
Faremoutiers
Montceri
La Ferté Gaucher
Bois Breton
Maupertuis
Choisy en Brie
Ozouer la Ferrière
La Houssaye
Amillis
Boissy s/s Léger
Torcy
Gretz
Marles
Bouquin
Vaux Maisons
Villeneuve St Georges
Servon
Pontcarré
Villeparisis
Fontenay Trésigny
Vanday
Courtacon
Noisy le Grand
Brie Comte Robert
Coubert
Chozy en Brie
Villegagnon
Sancy
Combs la Ville
Chaumes
Jouy le Châtel
Courchamp
Villiers St Georges
Verneuil
Lieusaint
Castins
Cheroise
Mortery
Corbeil
Lissy
Mormant
Echelle
Réau
Champeaux
Châtenbleau
Provins
Cesson
Grand Puits
Maison Rouge
Melun
la Chapelle Gauthier
Nangis
Chalautle
Voisenon
Dammarie les Lys
Longueville
Melz
Le Chatelet
Villeneuve les Bordes
Donnemarie
Hermé
Chailly en Bière
Bois le Roi
Vimpelles
Les Ormes
Barbizon
Valence
Châtenay s/S.
Montereau 30'
Fontainebleau
1°
Wagner & Debes, L

15. From Paris to Namur (Liège, Cologne).

a. Viâ St. Quentin, Maubeuge, and Erquelines.

(Paris-Mons-Brussels.)

191 M. Railway in 5½-10¼ hrs. (fares 33 fr. 25, 22 fr. 95, 15 fr. 5 c.). The trains start from the Gare du Nord (Pl. of Paris, B, C, 23, 24). Travellers bound for Brussels follow this route as far as (142 M.) Maubeuge (p. 107), or they may select the route viâ Amiens, Valenciennes, and Mons (RR. 1, II. & 9), which, though longer and dearer, has the advantage of a morning through-express, with second-class carriages. — For farther details of St. Denis, Chantilly, and other places near Paris, see *Baedeker's Paris*.

Shortly after the fortifications are passed, the line to Soissons, Laon, etc. (p. 115) diverges to the right. 4½ M. *St. Denis*, with the tower of its new church conspicuous on the right, and the tower of the cathedral farther off. The lines to Amiens and to Le Tréport viâ Beauvais (pp. 25, 32) diverge here to the left. — 6 M. *Pierrefitte-Stains*. On the right rises the Fort de Garches. Beyond (22½ M.) *Orry-Coye* the train crosses a viaduct, 130 ft. high. Below, to the right, on the banks of a lake, is the small *Château de la Reine Blanche*, on the site of a château once occupied by St. Louis and Queen Blanche. We now enter the *Forest of Chantilly*.

25½ M. **Chantilly** (*Hôtel du Grand Condé; d'Angleterre*, etc.), the first stopping-place of the through-trains, a town with 4791 inhab., famous, especially in the 17th and 18th cent., as the residence of the Condés. The well-known *Race Course* is situated near the station. Farther off are the extensive *Stables* of the Condés (18th cent.), and the two *Châteaux*, with their fine *Park*. The main *Château, with its magnificent art-collections, was presented to the Institut de France by the Duc d'Aumale (1822-97) and is open to visitors on Sun. and Thurs. in summer, from 1 to 5 (except race-days). For details, see *Baedeker's Paris*.

From Chantilly to Crépy-en-Valois, 22½ M., railway in 1 hr. (fares 4 fr., 2 fr. 70, 1 fr. 80 c.). This branch diverges to the right beyond the viaduct mentioned below. — 8 M. **Senlis** (*Hôtel des Arènes*), the Roman *Civitas Sylvanectensium*, situated on the *Nonette*, is a pleasant little town with 7115 inhab., which is frequently mentioned in mediæval history. Sixteen towers of the *Gallo-Roman Fortifications* are still preserved. The Gothic **Cathedral*, a handsome building of the 12-16th cent., possesses a portal (1154) adorned with bas-reliefs and statues, and two square towers, one of which is 250 ft. in height. The rich façade of the S. transept is in a late-Pointed style. The churches of *St. Pierre* (16th cent.), *St. Frambourg* (12th cent.), and the former abbey-church of *St. Vincent* (12th cent.) are also worthy of inspection. — 22½ M. *Crépy-en-Valois*, see p. 115.

Beyond Chantilly the train crosses the valley of the *Nonette* by a *Viaduct*, 484 yds. in length and 72 ft. in height, commanding a fine view. To the left is a modern château of the Rothschilds. The train passes through a cutting, traversing the quarries of *St. Maximin*, which yield excellent building-stone, and soon crosses the *Oise*. To the right is another handsome modern château of the Rothschilds. To the left are the church of St. Leu-d'Esserent (p. 33), the line to Pontoise (p. 48), and the village and manufactories of

Montataire (6752 inhab.), commanded by a handsome church of the 12-13th cent., and a château of the 15th century.

32 M. **Creil** *(Buffet; Hôtel du Chemin-de-Fer; du Commerce)*, a town with 9125 inhab., prettily situated on the Oise, is an important junction on the Chemin de Fer du Nord. The *Parish Church* is a building of the 12-15th centuries. On an island in the river are the ruins of the small *Church of St. Evremont*, in the Transition style (12th cent.), and some remains of an ancient royal château.

Branch-line to *Pontoise* and *Beaumont*, see p. 33; to *Amiens*, etc., see R. 1; to *Beauvais* and *Le Tréport*, see R. 3.

Beyond Creil the train skirts the Oise; the Amiens line diverges to the left. — 39 M. *Pont-Ste-Maxence* (Hôt. du Chemin de Fer), with a handsome bridge, built in 1774-85, and an interesting church.

To the S.E. (3/4 M.) are the important remains of the *Abbaye de Moncel* (partly 14th cent.; visitors admitted). — Near the station is the *Forêt d'Hallate*, traversed by a road to (3 1/2 M.) *Fleurines* and (7 1/2 M.) *Senlis* (p. 101).

45 M. *Longueil-Ste-Marie* (to Verberie and Estrées-St-Denis, see p. 103). — 48 1/2 M. *Le Meux* (to Crépy-en-Valois, see p 104).

52 1/2 M. **Compiègne.** — **Hotels.** DE LA CLOCHE, R. from 4, B. 1 1/4, déj. 3-4, D. 3 1/2-5, pens. from 10 fr., omn. 50 c.; DE FRANCE, R. 3, déj. 3, D. 3 1/2 fr. incl. wine, pens. 8 1/2, omn. 1/2 fr.; CORNE-DE-CERF, déj. 2 1/2, D. 3 fr.; DE FLANDRE, near the station, well spoken of; DE LA GARE, with café, pens. 7 1/2 fr.

Cafés. *De la Cloche*, Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville; others near the station. *Railway Buffet*, good.

Cabs. Per drive, 2 pers. 3/4 fr., 3 pers. 1 fr. 10 c., 4 pers. 1 1/2 fr.; per hr. 1 1/2, 2, or 2 1/2 fr. To *Pierrefonds* or *Champlieu*, 12-20 fr. for 4 pers. (bargain desirable).

Post & Telegraph Office, Rue Napoléon 5, near the Hôtel de Ville.

English Church. *St. Andrew's*, Avenue Thiers; Chaplain, *Rev. A.J. Showell.*

Compiègne, on the *Oise*, a town with 16,503 inhab., was always a favourite country-residence of the monarchs of France, and is, therefore, a place of some historical importance. It was here that Joan of Arc was taken prisoner by the Burgundians in 1430. A monument to her memory, by *Leroux*, was erected in the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville in 1880. The tower in which she was confined is shown near the river.

Turning to the right on leaving the station and crossing the Oise, we soon reach the *Hôtel de Ville*, erected at the beginning of the 16th cent., with a fine façade, now adorned with modern statues, above which rises a belfry, 152 ft. in height. It contains a small but interesting *Museum* of paintings and other works of art (open free Sun. & Thurs., 2-5; an other days for a gratuity).

The early-Gothic church of *St. Jacques*, to the right, a little farther on, was much disfigured in the 15th century. Above the façade (15th cent.) rises a tower with a Renaissance dome, 130 ft. high. The coloured marbles in the choir and the wood-carvings are noticeable. — The church of *St. Antoine* (12-16th cent.), on the other side of the town, has a fine portal and some stained glass of the Renaissance period.

The CHATEAU or *Palace*, the most important, though not the most attractive edifice at Compiègne, situated a little beyond the church of St. Jacques, was built by *Gabriel* in the reign of Louis XV. In front of the façade next the town is a double colonnade, 50 yds. in length. The façade overlooking the park is 212 yds. in length and has a terrace commanding a fine vista through an avenue in the forest, nearly 4 M. in length. An iron trellised walk, 3/4 M. in length, leading from this terrace to the forest was constructed by Napoleon I. to remind the Empress Marie Louise of her favourite trellis at Schönbrunn; only a portion of it now exists. Louis Philippe and Napoleon III. also frequently resided at Compiègne. The château is open free every day from 10 to 5 (11 to 4 in winter); the 'appartements réservés' are shown on application to the custodian.

The Interior is maintained in almost the same state as under the Empire, and contains much to interest visitors. The contents include furniture in the style of Louis XIV., Louis XV., and Louis XVI., Sevres porcelain, tapestries, ceiling-paintings and panels by *Girodet*, *Dubois*, *Coypel*, and others, sculptures, etc. The palace also possesses a large number of paintings belonging to the Louvre collection, including examples of *Rembrandt*, *Rubens*, *Coypel*, *Natoire*, *Lancret*, *J. Vernet*, etc. In the Galerie des Fêtes are statues of Napoleon I. and his mother, by *Canova*. The chapel contains some small works by Italian masters.

The **Park*, entered by a gate on the left as we quit the palace, is embellished with statues. The *Forest of Compiègne*, which is intersected by 354 roads and paths and affords many beautiful walks, is 36,270 acres in area and 59 M. in circumference.

Branch-railways lead from Compiègne to (22 1/2 M.) *Roye* (Péronne and Cambrai; p. 72) and to (25 M.) *Soissons* (p. 115), by the valley of the *Aisne*, diverging from the line to Villers-Cotterets at (4 M.) *Rethondes*. — Branch-line from Compiègne to *Clermont* and *Beauvais*, see p. 25.

FROM COMPIÈGNE TO VILLERS-COTTERETS VIÂ PIERREFONDS, 23 M., railway in 1 hr. (fares 4 fr. 15, 2 fr. 80, 1 fr. 80 c.). To Pierrefonds, 10 1/2 M., railway in 25-35 min. (fares 1 fr. 90, 1 fr. 30, 85 c.). — The line crosses the Oise and skirts the forest to the E. and S.E. — 10 1/2 M. **Pierrefonds** (*Hôtel des Bains*, with baths, R. from 5, B. 1 1/4, déj. 3 1/2, D. 4 1/2, pens. from 12, omn. 1/2 fr.; *Hôtel des Etrangers*, opposite the château and near the station, déj. 3, D. 3 1/2 fr.; *des Ruines*, Rue Carnot; *de l'Enfer*, Rue Viollet-le-Duc; *Café-Restaurant du Lac*, facing the lake, déj. 2 1/2, D. 3 fr.), prettily situated on a small lake and possessing a mineral spring, is chiefly interesting on account of its magnificent *FEUDAL CASTLE (open 10-4 or 5). This building, which stands on a rocky height above the village, was erected in 1390 by Louis of Orléans, brother of Charles VI., and was one of the strongest and handsomest of the castles of that period. It was besieged four times by the royal troops, and was at length dismantled in 1617. During the Revolution it was sold, and it was afterwards purchased by Napoleon I. It was restored by *Viollet-le-Duc* (d. 1879), and now belongs to the nation. At the corners and in the centre of each side rise massive loopholed towers (eight in all), 112 ft. in height, with walls 15-20 ft. thick. The entrance is on the S. side. The donjon, with its rich decorations, conveys an excellent idea of the splendour of a mediæval feudal lord. Above the fire-place in the hall of state are statues of 9 heroines: Semiramis, Lampedo, Deiphila, Tomyris, Tanqua, Penthesilea, Menelippe, Hippolyta, and Deifemme. — 23 M. *Villers-Cotterets*, see p. 115.

FROM COMPIÈGNE TO CRÉPY-EN-VALOIS, 21 1/2 M., railway in 1 hr. (fares 3 fr. 90, 2 fr. 65, 1 fr. 70 c.). The railway diverges from the line to Paris at *Le Meux* (p. 102). — 10 M. *Verberie*, a small town, once a favourite residence of the Merovingian and Carolingian kings of the 8-9th

cent., retains, however, no relics of its early greatness. Here, in 856, Ethelwolf of England married Judith, the daughter of Charles the Bald. The church dates in part from the 12-13th centuries. A branch runs hence to Longueil (p. 102) and (10½ M.) Estrées-St-Denis (Boves-Amiens; see below). — 15 M. *Orrouy*, about 1½ M. to the N.W. of which is **Champlieu**, with a ruined church of the 12th cent., and some Roman remains (baths, theatre, temple, etc.). The custodian of the ruins lives at Orrouy. — 21½ M. *Crépy-en-Valois*, see p. 115.

From Compiègne to Amiens, 45½ M., railway in 2 hrs. (fares 8 fr. 20, 5 fr. 50, 3 fr. 60 c.). — 9 M. *Estrées-St-Denis*, formerly chief town of the barony which gave name to the beautiful Gabrielle d'Estrées, mistress of Henri IV. (Railway to Verberie, see above.) — 23 M. *Montdidier*, see p. 71. — 33½ M. *Moreuil*, with a large ruined castle and the church and other remains of a Benedictine priory of the 14-15th centuries. — At (40½ M.) *Boves* we join the railway from Paris to Amiens (p. 25).

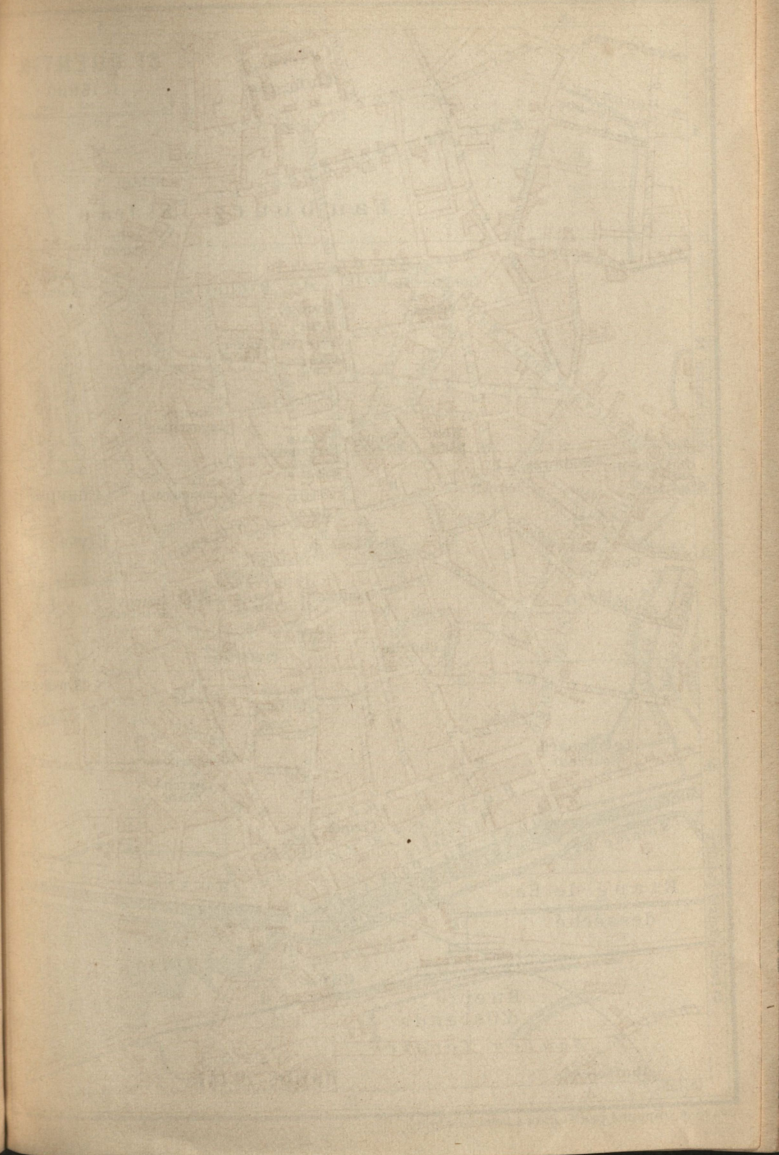
67 M. **Noyon** *(Hôtel du Nord)*, an ancient town with 7443 inhab., was known to the Romans as *Noviodunum Veromanduorum*. St. Médard and St. Eloi (Eligius) were bishops of Noyon. Here Chilperic was buried in 721, Charlemagne crowned king of the Franks i .68, and Hugh Capet elected king in 987. Noyon was the birthplace of Calvin (1509-64), the reformer, and of Jacques Sarrazin (1592-1660), painter and sculptor, to whom a bronze statue, by Mohlknecht, was erected on the promenade in 1851. — The *Cathedral*, presenting an exceedingly harmonious though not an imposing exterior, is one of the most beautiful examples in France of the Transition style of the 11-12th centuries.

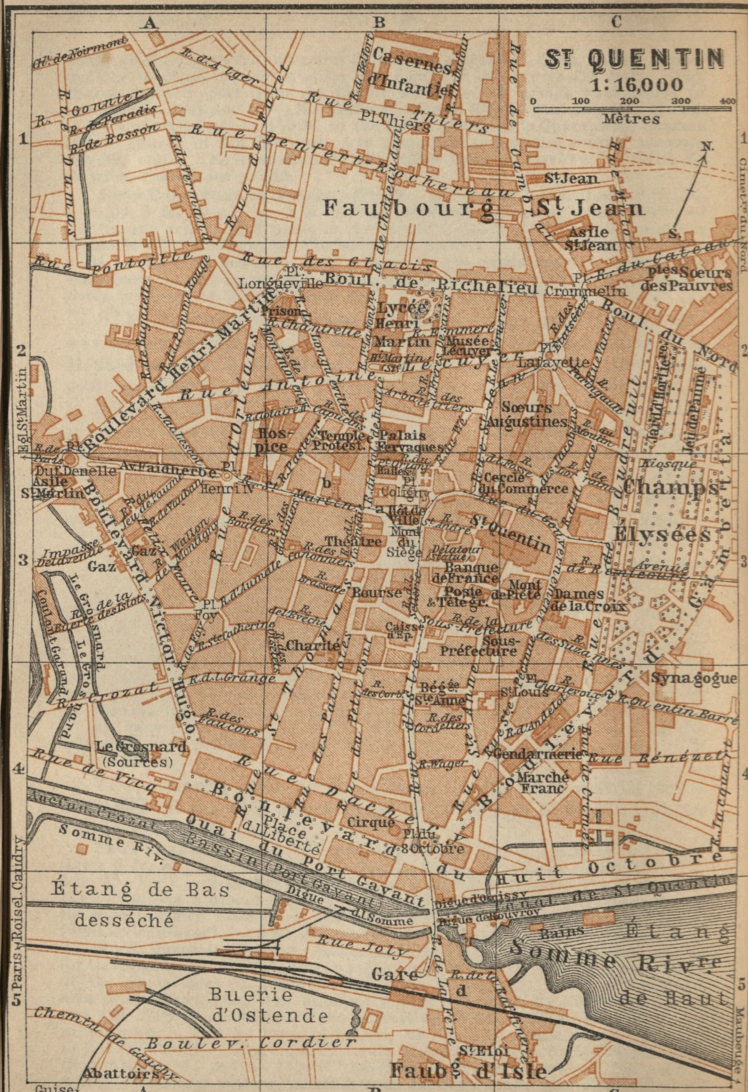
Round and pointed arches are used promiscuously, but the latter are the more numerous. The two W. towers, 200 ft. high, are unfinished; the portico (14th cent.) has three portals, unfortunately much injured in the course of time. In the interior of the nave square pillars with engaged columns alternate with single columns. The aisles have galleries with pointed arches, above which is a triforium with round arches. The transepts have a triforium and two rows of coupled windows, one row Gothic, the other Romanesque. The choir-apse is surrounded by small circular chapels, recalling, as do also the apsidal terminations of the transepts, the cathedral of Tournai, whose bishop was subject to Noyon until 1135. The chapels of the nave were added in the 14-16th centuries. On the N. side of the cathedral, and behind the choir, are a *Chapter House* and the remains of a Gothic *Cloister*.

77 M. **Chauny** (*Hôt. du Pot-d'Etain*, good), an industrial town of 10,547 inhab., with bleach-fields and a branch of the St. Gobain mirror-works (see below).

From Chauny to Laon viâ *Coucy-le-Château*, 26½ M., railway in 1¼ hr. (fares 3 fr. 90, 2 fr. 65, 1 fr. 70 c.). To *Coucy*, 8½ M. in ½ hr. (1 fr. 70, 1 fr. 15, 75 c.). — 3 M. *Sinceny*, with an old porcelain-factory. From (4½ M.) *Rond-d'Orléans* a branch-railway runs to (5 M.) *St. Gobain*, celebrated for its *Mirror Works*, founded in 1693, and probably the largest in the world (visitors admitted) — 6 M. *Folembray*, where there is a large glass-work.

8½ M. **Coucy-le-Château** *(Hôt. des Ruines; Pomme d'Or)*, a village famous for its formidable *Castle, now in ruins, one of the most striking monuments of the feudal ages in Europe. This huge stronghold, which covered an area of 10,000 sq. yds., was built early in the 13th cent. by Enguerrand III., and till 1396 it remained in the possession of his family, who bore the proud motto: 'Roi ne suys, ne prince, ne duc, ne comte aussi; je suys le sire de Coucy'. The wealthy Louis of Orléans, who built Pierrefonds, then bought it, and in 1498 it passed to the French crown. The castle, which underwent interior alteration in the 15th cent., was dismantled in

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Rue Denfert-Rochereau
Rue Pontoile
Rue des Glacis
Pl. Longueville
Boul. de Richelieu
Lycée Henri Martin
Prison
Musée Lécuyer
Pl. Lafayette
Pl. Cromwellin
Les Sœurs des Pauvres
Boul. du Nord
Rue Antoinette
Rue d'Orléans
Boulevard Henri Martin
Rue St Martin
Sœurs Augustines
Rue de Paris
Rue de la Pomme
Hospice
Temple Protest.
Palais Fervaques
Cercle du Commerce
Champs Elysées
Asile St Martin
Rue Denelle
Av. Faidherbe
Rue Henri IV
Rue Wallon
Rue de Gibercourt
Rue de Remicourt
Rue de Jeancourt
Rue de Baudemont
Rue de Maroeuil
Rue de Rocourt
Rue de Proyart
Rue de Cologne
Hôtel de Ville
Mairie
Théâtre
Musée
Siège
St Quentin
Rue de Paris
Rue de Dallon
Rue de Lorraine
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Rue de Rocourt
Rue de Cologne
Rue de Bruxelles
Rue de Lorraine
Rue de Paris
Rue de Dallon

1652 by Mazarin's orders, but had for its last lord Philippe 'Egalité' of Orléans. It is now public property and open to visitors (fee). The donjon, according to Viollet-le-Duc, is the finest specimen in Europe of mediæval military architecture; 'compared with this giant', he says, 'the largest towers known appear mere spindles'. It is 210 ft. high and 100 ft. in diameter, and the walls are in some places 34 ft. thick. Four smaller towers, a moat, and high walls also protected the fortress, which stands on an eminence, approached by long steep slopes on all sides but one.

At (16 M.) *Anizy-Pinon* we join the line from Paris to Laon (p. 108) viâ Soissons.

At (81½ M.) **Tergnier** *(Buffet; Hôt. du Chemin-de-Fer)* are large railway-workshops. Railway from Amiens to Rheims, see pp. 97, 98.

The main line now quits the Oise, and for some time skirts the *Canal Crozat*, which joins the Oise and the Somme.

95½ M. **St. Quentin.** — **Hotels.** DU CYGNE (Pl. a; B, 3), Rue St. Martin, R. 2½-6, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr., incl. wine; DE FRANCE ET D'ANGLETERRE (Pl. b; B, 3), Rue St. Martin 28; DU COMMERCE (Pl. c; B, 2), Rue du Palais-de-Justice 27, R. & A. 3, déj. 3½ fr.; DE LA GARE (Pl. d; B, 5), at the station. — **Cafés.** *Grand Café*, *Café de Paris*, Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville.

Cabs. Per drive, 2 pers. 80 c., 3 pers. 1 fr. 20, 4 pers. 1 fr. 60 c. per hr., 1½, 2, or 2½ fr.; at night (11 p.m.-6 a.m.), per drive, 2 pers. 1½, 3-4 pers. 2 fr., per hr., 1½ or 3 fr. — **Tramway** from the station to the Hôtel de Ville, 10 or 15 c.; beyond, 20 or 30 c.

St. Quentin, an ancient town with 50,278 inhab., is situated on rising ground on the right bank of the Somme, at the point where it is joined by the *Canal de St. Quentin* and the Canal Crozat. It carries on extensive cotton and woollen manufactures.

St. Quentin was known to the Romans as *Augusta Veromanduorum*, and derives its modern name from the youthful martyr who introduced Christianity here in the 3rd century. It afterwards became the capital of the Counts of Vermandois. In 1560 it formed part of the dowry of Mary, Queen of Scots, who derived a revenue from it until her death. In 1557 the Spaniards, with their English, German, and Flemish auxiliaries, under the Duke of Savoy, signally defeated the French under Coligny and the Constable Montmorency near St. Quentin. The battle was fought on St. Lawrence's day, and it was in gratitude for this victory that Philip II. vowed the erection of the Escurial. On the 19th Jan., 1871, the French 'Armée du Nord' under Faidherbe was defeated near St. Quentin by the Prussians under General Goeben.

Quitting the *Station* (Pl. B, 5), we cross the Somme and the Canal de St. Quentin and enter the town. In front of us is the *Place du Huit-Octobre* (Pl. B, 4), embellished with a handsome *Monument*, by Barrias, symbolizing the successful defence of the town against the first attack of the Germans on Oct. 8th, 1870.

The Rue d'Isle leads thence to the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, in which rises the **Monument of the Siege of 1557*, with sculptures by *C. Theunissen* (1897). On the N. side of the Place is the **Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. B, 3), a fine Gothic building of the 14th and 15th centuries. The façade consists of an arcade of seven pointed arches, above which are nine fine windows in the Flamboyant style, separated by niches originally intended for statues and surmounted by a tasteful balustrade and three gables ornamented with rosettes. The *Salle du Conseil*, the roof of which rests upon two circular wooden vaults,

contains a large and elaborate chimney-piece, a curious mixture of the Gothic and the Renaissance styles.

The **Church of St. Quentin* (Pl. B, C, 3), a little to the E. of the Hôtel de Ville, is a fine example of French Gothic of the 12-15th cent., but is unfortunately much masked by other buildings. The nave is 370 ft. long and 130 ft. high. The W. portal, which was formerly adorned with statues, is one of the oldest parts of the church.

Interior. The nave, completed in 1456, the W. transept, and the choir are embellished with splendid stained glass and a graceful triforium. Many of the chapels date from the 14-15th cent., and, like the choir, are adorned with polychrome painting. Beside the 1st chapel on the right is a Tree of Jesse in stone (15th cent.) and in the chapel is a small 16th cent. altar-piece. In the 2nd chapel is a fresco of the 15th cent. (restored), and some of the others contain interesting sculptures. The **Choir Screen* is embellished with bas-reliefs (restored in the 19th cent.) referring to the history of St. Quentin and his fellow-martyrs, SS. Victoricus and Gentianus, all of whom are buried in the crypt.

In front of the church rises the statue, by Langlet, of *Quentin Delatour* (1704-88), the famous pastelist, who was born at St. Quentin. — *Henri Martin*, the historian (1810-83), another native, is commemorated by a statue in front of the *Lycée* (Pl. B. 2).

The huge new building (unfinished) to the N. of the Hôtel de Ville is the *Palais Fervaques* (Pl. B, 2), so called after the former convent whose site it occupies. It will accommodate the Palais de Justice, the library, and the municipal offices.

At No. 22, Rue Antoine-Lécuyer, is the *Musée Lécuyer* (Pl. B, 2), containing a rich collection of antiquities and works of art, including a series of **Pastels* by Delatour (see above). The Musée is open free on Thurs. & Sun., 2-5 (1-4 in winter); on other days on application. The public park of St. Quentin, known as the *Champs-Elysées* (Pl. C, 3), lies to the E. of the older quarters of the town.

From St. Quentin to Guise, 25 M., railway in 1¼ hr. (fares 4 fr. 10, 2 fr. 10, 2 fr. 25 c.). — 10½ M. *Ribemont* (Etoile), an industrial town with 2770 inhabitants. — 25 M. **Guise** *(Buffet-Hôtel; Couronne)*, an industrial town with 7310 inhab., is commanded by an ancient castle, part of which dates from the 16th century. In 1339 the English, under John of Hainault, burned the town, but the castle was successfully defended by the wife of its lord, no other than the daughter of John of Hainault himself. Guise was the birth-place of Camille Desmoulins (1762-94), the revolutionary. In the Rue de Cambrai is the exceedingly interesting *Familistère*, or communistic workmen's colony, including a *Phalanstère*, or large common dwelling-house for the members, founded about 1850 by J. B. Godin (d. 1888) on the plan advocated by Fourier. — Railway to *Laon* and *Valenciennes* (see p. 111 and below); another to *Hirson* (p. 100) is under construction.

Another line runs to (20 M.) *Roisel* (Vélu, Bapaume, and Achiet; p. 72), viâ (7½ M.) *Vermand*, which some authorities identify with the *Augusta Veromanduorum* of the Romans (p. 105).

108½ M. **Bohain** *(Hôtel du Nord)*, an ancient town with 6839 inhab., many times besieged and captured between 1183 and 1815. — 112 M. **Busigny** *(Buffet; Hôt. du Nord)*.

A branch-line runs from Busigny to (35 M.) *Hirson* (p. 100), passing various places of industrial importance, including (8½ M.) *Wassigny*, also a station on the line from Valenciennes to Laon viâ Guise (see p. 111).

From Busigny to *Cambrai* and *Valenciennes*, see pp. 71, 73.

Beyond Busigny our line diverges to the right from the line to Cambrai and crosses the valley of the *Selle* by a viaduct 85 ft. high.

118 M. **Le Cateau** (*Mouton Blanc*, good), a town with 10,594 inhab., on the Selle, with important woollen and merino spinning-mills, derives its name from an ancient château, originally built about the 11th cent. by the Bishops of Cambrai. A peace between England, France, and Spain, was signed here in 1559.

A railway runs from Le Cateau to (16 M.) *Cambrai*, passing (7½ M.) *Caudry-Cambrésis* (8000 inhab.), whence there is a branch-line to (13½ M.) *Le Catelet*. viâ (2 M.) *Caudry-Nord* and (8 M.) *Walincourt* (2217 inhab.). — The railway proceeds to the E. of Caudry to (6 M.) *Catillon* (1605 inhab.).

Le Cateau is also a station on the line from *Laon* to *Valenciennes* viâ *Guise* and *Solesmes* (see p. 111).

122 M. *Ors*. The valley of the *Sambre* is now entered. — 125 M. **Landrecies** (*Hôtel de l'Europe*), a fortress on the Sambre, with 3866 inhab., was the birthplace of *Dupleix* (1697-1764), founder of the French power in India, who is commemorated by a bronze statue, by Fagel. — We enter the *Forest* of *Mormal* (22,300 acres). — 129 M. *Hachette* (Maroilles). — Beyond (132 M.) *Sassegnies* we cross the Sambre and pass under the line to Valenciennes. To the right is the line from Anor to Hirson; to the left is *Berlaimont*.

134 M. **Aulnoye** (*Buffet-Hôtel*), 1¼ M. from the village. Railway from Valenciennes to Hirson (Calais-Nancy), see R. 14.

The main line continues to follow the valley of the Sambre, crossing the river several times. — 139 M. **Hautmont** (*Hôt. du Commerce*), an industrial town with 12,858 inhabitants. At (141 M.) *Sous-le-Bois* the line to Mons (see below) diverges to the left.

142 M. **Maubeuge** (*Buffet-Hôtel; Grand Cerf; du Nord*), a fortress of the first class, situated on both banks of the Sambre, with 20,826 inhab., owes its origin to a nunnery and monastery, founded in the 7th cent. by St. Aldegonda. The veil and a sandal of the saint are preserved in the church. Maubeuge became the capital of Hainault, and passed to France by the peace of Nimwegen in 1678. In 1793 the town was invested by the prince of Saxe-Coburg, but it was relieved by the battle of *Wattignies* (a hamlet 7½ M. to the S.), commemorated since 1893 by a *Monument* in the town. It carries on very extensive manufactures of tools, implements, horse-shoes, and other metal goods. The painter Jan Gossaert (1470-1532), better known as Mabuse, was born here.

From Maubeuge to Mons (*Brussels*), 13 M., railway in 1-2 hrs. — 1 M. *Sous-le-Bois* (see above). — 1¾ M. *Feignies* (Buffet) is the last French station. About 1¾ M. to the W. is *Malplaquet*, where Marshal Villars was defeated in 1709 by the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugène, and where General Pichegru defeated the Duke of York in 1794. — The Belgian custom-house examination takes place at (6½ M.) *Quévy* (Buffet). Belgian time (Greenwich time) is 4 min. behind Parisian time. — Beyond (12 M.) *Cuesmes* we traverse the coal-fields of Mons, the richest in Belgium. — 13 M. **Mons** (*Hôtel de la Couronne; de l'Espérance; Schmitz*), Flem. *Bergen*, the capital of Hainault, with 25,300 inhab., has a fine *Cathedral* (1460-1589), a *Belfry* of 1662, a *Hôtel de Ville* of the 15th cent., etc. For farther details, and for the railway from Mons to Brussels, see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*.

FROM MAUBEUGE TO HIRSON *(Cousolre)*, 33½ M., railway in 1½ hr. (fares 6 fr. 5, 4 fr. 10, 2 fr. 65 c.). — From (3½ M.) *Ferrière-la-Grande* a branch runs to *Cousolre*, a town 6½ M. to the E., with marble-quarries. — 10½ M. *Sars-Poteries*, with important glass-works. A branch-line (9½ M. in ½ hr.) runs hence to *Avesnes* (p. 100). — 13 M. *Solre-le-Château*. The château no longer exists. The *Church* (15th cent.) has good old stained glass; the *Mairie* and some other houses date from the 16th century. — At (17½ M.) *Liessies* is an ancient abbey-church of the 16th century. The *Forest of Trélon*, which we next traverse, is 7400 acres in extent. 25½ M. *Fourmies* (p. 100); 28½ M. *Anor* (p. 111). — 33½ M. *Hirson*, see p. 100.

From Maubeuge to *Valenciennes*, see p. 82.

146 M. *Recquignies*, with mirror-works. — 148 M. *Jeumont* (buffet) is the last French station. Passengers' luggage coming from Belgium is examined here, unless booked through to Paris.

150 M. **Erquelines** *(Buffet-Hôtel)*. Luggage, not registered to pass through Belgium, is here examined by the Belgian custom-house officers. The railway continues to follow the valley of the Sambre. — 158 M. *Thuin*. — Five more unimportant stations.

168 M. **Charleroi** *(Buffet; Hôtel Beukelers)*, a manufacturing town and fortress, with about 23,000 inhab., was founded by Charles II. of Spain in 1666.

The train now passes several stations still in the valley of the Sambre. — 177 M. *Tamines* is the junction for Dinant (29 M.), Fleurus (5½ M.), etc.

191 M. *Namur*, see p. 114.

b. Viâ Soissons, Laon, and Anor.

195 M. RAILWAY in 7¾-13 hrs. (fares about 31 fr. 85, 22 fr. 15, 14 fr. 60 c. no through-tickets). Trains start from the Gare du Nord (see p. 115).

From Paris to (65 M.) *Soissons*, see p. 115. The line to Laon diverges to the left from that to Rheims, and crosses the *Aisne*. Fine view of Soissons. — 67½ M. *Crouy*; 71 M. *Margival*. Then, beyond a tunnel 700 yds. long, (74 M.) *Vauxaillon*. — 76 M. *Anizy-Pinon*.

Railway to *Chauny*, see p. 104. — A diligence plies from Anizy to (5 M.) *Prémontré*, formerly celebrated for its *Abbey*, founded by St. Noribert in 1120, and the mother-house of the Præmonstratensian order of canons regular, who followed the rule of St. Augustine. The present buildings dating from the 18th cent., are occupied as a lunatic asylum. — St. Gobain (p. 104) is 4½ M. farther on.

80 M. *Chailvet-Urcel*. Urcel, 1½ M. to the S., has a curious church of the 11-13th centuries. The town of Laon comes in sight on the right. At (84 M.) *Clacy-Mons* we join the line from Tergnier.

87 M. **Laon.** — The **Railway Station** is in the lower part of the town, about ¾ M. from the centre (steep ascent; electric railway in 7 min. 40 or 25 c., down in 4 min., 25 or 15 c.; omnibus 50 c.).

Hotels. DE LA HURE (Pl. a; C, 1), Rue du Bourg, R. 4½, B. 1½, D. 4 fr.; ECU-DE-FRANCE (Pl. b; C, 1), DE LA BANNIÈRE (Pl. c; C, 1), Rue David, pens. 8 fr.; DU NORD (Pl. d; D, 1), opposite the station, pens. 7½ fr. — **Cafés.** *De la Comédie*, Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, etc.

Cabs. From the station to the town 1 fr.; per drive 75 c.; per hr. 1½ fr. (2 fr. beyond the octroi-limits). Double fare after 11 p.m.

Laon, with 15,434 inhab., is the capital of the department of the *Aisne* and a fortress commanding the 'Trouée de l'Oise'. The


A
B
C
D
E
1
2
3
La Fère
Gare
Redoute de Classon
Caserne d'Artillerie
Place du Champ St Martin
Faubg de St Marcel
Cimetière
Prison
Hôpital
Hôtel Dieu
St Martin
Porte St Martin
Lycée
Tour Penautier
Légende:
1. Bibliothèque C.1.
2. Hôtel de Ville C.1.
3. Poste & Télégraphe D.2.
4. Statue de Serurier C.1.
5. Théâtre C.D.1.
6. Monum.ts d. Instit.s B.1.2.
7. Maison Romane D.2.
Ecole Normale
Caserne
Cuve de St Vincent
Anc Abbaye St Vincent
Arsenal
Route de Paris
Faubg de Semilly
Remparts
Rue des Fossés
Rue Serurier
Rue Thibesard
Rue St Jean
Rue Basse St Jean
Rue Haute St Jean
Rue Chantereine
Rue Cardinale
Rue Neuve
Rue Basse du Rempart
Rue Haute du Rempart
Rue du Cloître
Rue Chantereine
Rue Cardinale
Rue Neuve
Rue Basse du Rempart
Rue Haute du Rempart
Rue du Cloître
Rue Serurier
Rue Thibesard
Rue St Jean
Rue Basse St Jean
Rue Haute St Jean

town is built in the midst of an extensive plain, on a long, isolated hill running E. and W., with an elongated spur stretching to the S. and bounding the curious valley mentioned at p. 110.

Laon is the ancient *Lugundunum Remorum*, subsequently named *Laudunum*. It was a favourite residence of the later Carolingian kings. From before 500 until 1789 it was the seat of a bishop, second in rank to the rchbishop of Rheims alone; and in the middle ages its history is mainly a record of the struggles of the townsmen to found their liberties and maintain them against the encroachments of the bishops. The English occupied Laon from 1410 till 1429; and it suffered severely in the later religious wars, being captured by Henri IV in 1594. In 1814, Napoleon was defeated under the walls of Laon and compelled to fall back upon Soissons; and in 1815 the Allies occupied the town after a fortnight's siege. In 1870 Laon capitulated to the Germans without a blow, but as the latter were entering the citadel, a French private of engineers, named Henriot, blew up the powder-magazine, killing 79 Germans and 229 Frenchmen (including himself), and working considerable damage in the town. — Laon was the birthplace of the *Abbé Marquette*, who discovered the Mississippi in 1673, and of *Marshal Sérurier* (see below).

The carriage-road ascends in curves to the left from the end of the avenue opposite the *Station* (Pl. D, 1); but pedestrians may mount directly to the (1/4 hr.) town, by means of a stairway with 263 steps, interrupted by inclined planes. A little farther on we turn to the left into the Rue du Bourg, which leads to the cathedral. On the right side of the street is the public *Library* (open daily 1 to 4 or 5, except Sun. & holidays); a fine *Mosaic* of Orpheus and the animals (2nd cent. A.D.) is shown here. A short distance beyond is the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville (Pl. C, 1), embellished with a bronze *Statue of Marshal Sérurier* (1742-1819), by Doublemard.

The Rue du Bourg, continued by the Rue Châtelaine, leads to the church of *Notre-Dame (Pl. D, 2), still called the *Cathedral*. A church existed on this fine site at the beginning of the 12th cent., but it was burned down in 1112, and the present building, one of the most interesting churches in the N. of France, dates from the 12-14th centuries. It is at present under restoration. The length of the church (outside measurement) is 397 ft., the breadth across the nave is 67 ft., across the transepts 178 ft.; the vaulting is 78 ft. high. The characteristic feature of this church is its fine group of lofty towers and spires. The **Façade*, a masterpiece of pure Gothic, is flanked by two bold and graceful towers, 180 ft. high, which were originally surmounted by spires. The lower part of these towers is square, the upper octagonal, while above the buttresses at the angles rise belfries of two stories, adorned on the second story with figures of oxen, in memory of the animals who dragged the stones from the plain to the site of the building. It was originally intended to erect two similar towers at each end of the transepts, but only two of these have been completed (190 ft. high). The square lantern-tower above the crossing, 130 ft. high, is now crowned by a low pyramidal roof instead of the original tall spire.

The Interior vies in interest with the exterior. The transepts are also divided into nave and aisles, which, like those of the nave itself, are

separated by substantial cylindrical columns, from the capitals of which (all sculptured differently) slender columns rise to the vaulting. The aisles are furnished with lofty galleries beneath the triforium; the chapels at the sides were added in the 13-14th cent., but the screens at the entrances, filled into the arcades of the former windows, date from the 16-17th centuries. At the end of each transept is an ancient chapel of two stories. The E. end of the choir, pierced by a rose-window and three other windows, is square, as in English cathedrals, a form which frequently recurs in the churches of this diocese and is said to be due to the influence of an Englishman who held the see in the early part of the 12th century. There are rose-windows also above the W. and N. portals, but not above the S. portal. The stained glass in the rose-windows and in the windows on the S. side is good. The carved wooden pulpit dates from the Renaissance.

The *Palais de Justice* (Pl. D, 2), to the left of the choir, was formerly the bishop's palace (13th cent.). It retains a few remnants of a Gothic cloister and a subterranean chapel.

The Ruelle des Templiers, the second street to the right of the Rue du Cloître beyond Notre-Dame, leads into a street running from the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville to the *Citadel* (Pl. E, 2; uninteresting).

Opposite the 'Ruelle' is the Musée (Pl. D, 2), in a building at the side of a garden surrounding a *Chapel of the Templars*, of the 12th century. The Musée is open to the public on Thurs. & Sun., 1-6 (1-4 in winter); on other days on application. It contains antiquities discovered in the neighbourhood, small bronzes, antique vases, and some ancient and modern paintings. The marble statue of Gabrielle d'Estrées (d. 1599), mistress of Henri IV, is noteworthy.

From the *Promenades* (Pl. C, D, 2) to the S. of the Musée a charming *View is obtained of the opposite side of the hill of Laon. The hill here, with its steep sides, encloses a V-shaped valley or ravine, partly wooded and partly covered with gardens and vineyards, which is known as the *Cuve de St. Vincent* (Pl. B, C, 2). The 13th cent. Gothic gateway seen here (*Porte d'Ardon;* Pl. D, 2) is a relic of the early fortifications. Farther to the W. is the *Préfecture* (Pl. C, D, 2), in the former Abbaye St. Jean. A street leads hence to the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, near which is the *Porte des Chenizelles* (Pl. C, 2), another 13th cent. gateway (restored in 1895). Other interesting old buildings are to be seen in different parts of the town (*e. g.* Rue Sérurier, Nos. 7, 33, 53).

The Rue St. Jean and Rue St. Martin lead from the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville to the Church of St. Martin (Pl. B, 1, 2), at the other end of the town, an ancient collegiate church in the Transition style, with two transeptal towers, built in the 13th century. In the interior, to the right of the entrance, is a tomb in black marble, with a recumbent statue, erroneously described as that of a Sire de Coucy (p. 104). The white marble tomb opposite has a fine statue representing the widow of one of the Sires de Coucy, who died as an abbess in 1333. A chapel on the S. side of the nave, with a stone screen of the Renaissance period, contains an Ecce Homo of the 16th century. The modern pulpit and the ancient choir-stalls deserve notice.

Behind the church are the *Lycée* (Pl. B, 2) and the *Hôtel-Dieu.*

A little farther on, near the ruined *Porte St. Martin*, is the *Monument des Instituteurs* (Pl. 6; B, 1, 2), raised in 1899 to the memory of three schoolmasters shot by the Germans in 1870. — On the S. end of the heights forming the 'cuve', is the former *Abbaye St. Vincent* (Pl. B, C, 3), now occupied by military engineers.

From Laon to Liart (*Mézières-Charleville*), 37 M., in 1½ hr. — This line runs viâ (8 M.) **Liesse** (*Trois Rois; Cheval Blanc*), a village famous for the miraculous image of *Notre-Dame-de-Liesse*, dating from the 12th cent., which has long been a favourite object of pilgrimages. The church was built in the 14-15th centuries. — Several small stations are passed, including (21 M.) *Montcornet*, a small town with a ruined mediæval château and remains of fortifications of the 16th century. — 37 M. *Liart* (p. 100) is the present terminus; but the line is to be carried on to *Tournes* (13½ M.; p. 100), where it will join the railway from Hirson to *Mézières*.

From Laon to Valenciennes, 70 M., railway in 2-4¾ hrs. (fares 12 fr. 75, 8 fr. 55, 5 fr. 55 c.). This line affords an alternative route between Valenciennes and Paris, with an express service (1st & 2nd cl.) either way. — After quitting Laon a number of unimportant stations are passed. At (12 M.) *Mesbrecourt* we cross the *Serre*, an affluent of the Oise, and at (28 M.) *Flavigny-le-Grand* we enter the valley of the *Oise*. — 31 M. **Guise**, see p. 106. — The Oise is crossed, and several small stations are passed. — From (41½ M.) *Wassigny*, on the line from Busigny to Hirson, express-trains run direct viâ (46 M.) *St. Souplet* to Le Cateau, while other trains make a detour viâ Busigny. — 48½ M. **Le Cateau**, see p. 107. — To the right is the line to Maubeuge (p. 107). — 54 M. *Solesmes* (Soleil d'Or), a linen-manufacturing place with 6081 inhabitants. To Cambrai and Bavay, see p. 82. — We continue to traverse an industrial district, passing numerous stations. — 65 M. *Prouvy-Thiant* is the junction for Somain viâ Lourches. — 70 M. *Valenciennes*, see p. 78.

From Laon to *Amiens* and to *Rheims*, etc., see R. 13.

Beyond Laon the line to Hirson soon diverges to the left from that to Rheims. From (96 M.) *Dercy-Mortiers* a branch-line runs to La Fère (p. 98). We ascend the valley of the *Serre*. Beyond (102 M.) *Marle* the train passes from the valley of the Serre to that of the *Vilpion*. — 111 M. **Vervins** (*Lion d'Or*), a town with 3300 inhab., is noted for the treaty concluded here in 1598 between Henri IV and Philip II. of Spain. — 119 M. *Origny-en-Thiérache*. *La Thiérache* was the name given to this district because from 596 to 613 it formed part of the domains of Thierry, King of Burgundy. Its capital was Guise (p. 106). — The valley of the *Thon* is now crossed by means of a viaduct, 60 ft. high.

123 M. **Hirson** (*Buffet*), see p. 100. — 126½ M. **Anor** (*Cloche d'Or; de la Gare*), with 4610 inhab. Railway to Aulnoye and Valenciennes, see pp. 100-99. Our line leaves the latter to the left, and turns towards the E. — 132 M. *Momignies* is the first Belgian station (custom-house examination). — 140 M. *Chimay* (Hôt. de l'Univers), a town with 3000 inhab., has a château belonging to the Prince of Chimay and a statue of *Froissart*, the chronicler (d. 1410). — 150 M. *Mariembourg*. Railway to (29½ M.) Charleroi, see p. 108; to (10½ M.) Vireux, see p. 113. — 158 M. *Romerée*, the junction for Châtelineau-Morialmé. — 164 M. *Doische*. Branch to Givet (p. 113). — 165 M. *Agimont-Village*. At (169 M.) *Hastière* we join the line from Givet to Namur (p. 113).

c. Viâ Soissons, Rheims, and Mézières.

228 M. Railway in 8¼-13¼ hrs. No through-tickets. Fares from Paris to *Givet* about 35 fr. 25, 23 fr. 85, 15 fr. 50 c.; from Givet to *Namur* 4 fr. 5, 3 fr. 5, 2 fr. 5 c. Trains start from the Gare du Nord, though between Soissons and Givet the Chemin de Fer de l'Est is traversed.

From Paris to (154 M.) *Mézières-Charleville*, see RR. 16, 18d.

The railway soon begins to descend the picturesque *Valley of the Meuse, at the W. extremity of the *Ardennes*, a region formerly famous for its forests, and containing on this side hills nearly 1500 ft. high. The river pursues its capricious course between lofty slate-cliffs, raising their steep wood-clad slopes to the height of several hundred feet, and often approaching so close as to leave no room even for a footpath beside the river. The railway-journey through this beautiful region is very interesting and commands constantly varying, though often only too momentary, views as the train crosses and recrosses the meandering stream. Some of the finest points, moreover, are passed in the train by means of tunnels, so that it is advisable to visit them on foot, *e.g.* the country between Monthermé and Fumay, and the neighbourhood of Dinant. The valley is enlivened by numerous iron-works, nail-works, and other industrial establishments.

The railway now follows the right bank of the Meuse to near Monthermé, traversing the peninsula of Mont Olympe (see below). 158 M. *Nouzon*, picturesquely situated, with 7795 inhab., is an important centre of the metallic industry of the valley. 161 M. *Joigny-sur-Meuse*. — Beyond (164 M.) *Braux-Levrezy* the line enters one of the most picturesque parts of the valley. The *Rochers des Quatre-Fils-Aymon* are pierced by a tunnel 560 yds. long.

The 'Four Sons of Aymon', Renaud, Guiscard, Adélard, and Richard, 'preux chevaliers' of the court of Charlem gne, are the heroes of various remarkable adventures related in numerous chansons and legends of the middle ages. They were in the habit of riding one behind the other on the wonderful horse Bayard, presented to them by the fairy Orlande.

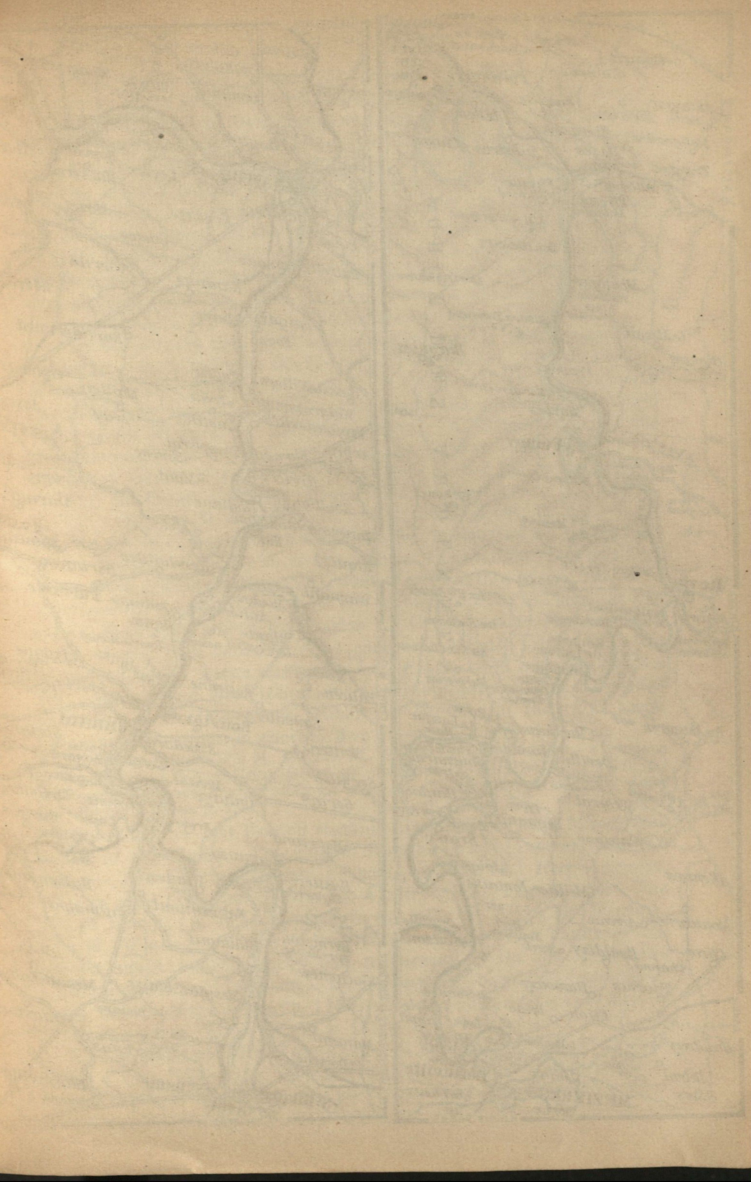
164½ M. *Monthermé-Château-Regnault-Bogny*, industrial villages on the right and left bank.

Monthermé (*Hôtel de la Paix*, by the bridge), with 4272 inhab. and extensive slate-quarries, lies about 2 M. to the N., but a tramway (20 c.) runs from the station to *Lavaldieu*, 1¼ M. on the way. The village occupies a peculiar site, at the head of a loop formed here by the Meuse, not far from its junction with the *Semoy*, which enters it at Lavaldieu (see below).

The heights of the neighbouring peninsula command fine views. We may descend thence, on the S.W., to the station of (3 M.) *Deville* (see below). A preferable route leads to the N.W. to (3½ M.) *Laifour* (see below). Pedestrians will find the valley interesting as far as Revin, 6 M. farther on. The route follows the Meuse, and beyond Laifour comes in sight of the *Dames de Meuse* (see below). 3 M. *Anchamps;* 3 M. *Revin* (p. 113).

The Valley of the Semoy, still more sinuous than that of the Meuse, offers many picturesque points, especially in its lower part. A carriage road traverses the French part of the valley, passing *Lavaldieu*, *Thilay* (3½ M.), and *Les Hautes-Rivières* (8 M.; hotel). — The excursion should certainly be extended to *Bohan* (inn), the first Belgian village, or even to Bouillon (p. 130).

Beyond Monthermé station we cross to the left bank of the Meuse by means of a bridge and a tunnel ½ M. long, penetrating the peninsula of Monthermé. — 167 M. *Deville*, with large slate quarries. On the right rise the fine *Cliffs of Laifour*. Beyond (169½ M.) *Laifour* are a bridge and a tunnel, 540 yds. long. On the left are the *Cliffs of the Dames de Meuse*. Another bridge and tunnel.




Givet & Namur
Tirlemont
5e Est de Greenw
Mariembourg
Rocroi
Jamy
Charleroi
Bruxelles
Namur
Meuse
Lesse
Lomme
Molignée
Flavion
Givet
Fort de Charlemont
Romerée
Ginnée
Doische
Foisches
Matagne la Petite
Nivelée
Matignolles
Mazée
Treignes
Vaucelles
Hierges
Aubrives
Vireux
Vireux Wallerand
Vireux Molhain
Mont Higny
Le Mesnil
Dieu
Pépin
Harbes
Fumay
Revin
Malgré Tout
Anchamps
Rochers de Laifour
Les Mazures
Monthermé
Laifour
Deville
Fondrie
Les Hautes Rivages
Les Basses Rivages
Regnault
Braux
Joigny
Renwez
Meillier
Fontaine
Arreux
Houldizy
Sorel
Tournes
Damouzy
Etion
Belair
Mouzon
Audrecy
Belval
Sury
Mézières
Charleville
Le Theux
Reims
Sedan
Forêt des Ardennes
Fesches
Chooz
Revin
Tranet
Les Hautes Buttes
Les Basses Buttes
Les Six Chevons
Les Voleries
Commune Prairie
Petite Commune
Laifour
Haute Rive
Longue Haute
Tournaruit
Haubin
Chou
Bogny
Fraipont
Gouttelle
Houzon
Neuve
Le Wandon
Aigle mont
Rampe
Le Bois Chenu
Le Bois au Bois Chenu
Vedrin
Champion
Gelbressée
Vezin
Bonnine
Marche les Dames
Bois de Lives
Loyers
Maizeret
Thon
Samson
Andoy
Wierde
Namur
Vepion
Dave
Sart Bernard
Fooz
Bois de Villers
Walgrappe
Profondeville
Lustin
Arbre
Burnot
Crupet
Rivière
Rouillon
Godinne
Annevoie
Rouillon
Yvoir
Evrehailles
Dorinne
Purnode
Biaul
Warnant
Anhée
Houx
Haut le Wastia
Bouvignes
Dinant
Montaigle
Falaën
Rosterne
Sommière
Wettren
Serville
Gerin
Onhaye
Moniat
Les Rivages
Dréhance
Furfooz
Lesse
Walzin
Maurenne
Anseremme
Hastière
Hastière Lavaux
Waulsort
Hulsonniaux
Hermeton sur Meuse
Agimont
Gochenée
Mesnil St Blaise
Mesnil Eglise
Douane
Feschaux
Baronville
Ste Dame
St Hilaire
Givet
Charleville
Beaurain

174 M. **Revin** (*Hôt. Latour, de la Gare*, both at the station), an industrial town with 5038 inhab., occupies two peninsulas formed by the river. It has two suspension-bridges. The *Mont Malgré-Tout* (1310 ft.), to the E., commands a splendid view. — A diligence ($1^1/_2$ fr.) plies from Revin to *Rocroi* (p. 100).

The railway crosses the Meuse once more and traverses the isthmus of Revin. A subterranean canal about 600 yds. long also crosses the isthmus, cutting off the circuit of 3 M. made by the river.

180 M. **Fumay** *(Hôtel de la Gare)*, a town with 5670 inhab., is situated about $^3/_4$ M. to the N.E. of the station (omn. 25 c.), on an oval-shaped peninsula. Besides iron-works, it possesses the largest slate-quarries in the valley. The handsome *Church* is modern.

Beyond Fumay the train enters a long tunnel and emerges on the bank of the river near the town. 183 M. *Haybes*. 187 M. *Vireux-Molhain* is the junction of a line to Charleroi viâ Mariembourg (p. 111). In the distance (left) appears the picturesque ruined *Château des Hierges*. — 189 M. *Aubrives*. A little farther on the river makes another bend, cut off by the railway and a partly subterranean canal. We approach Givet by a tunnel below the citadel.

194 M. **Givet** (*Buffet; *Grand Hôtel d'Angleterre*, R. from 3, B. $1^1/_4$, déj. or D. $3^1/_2$ fr. incl. wine; *Mont-d'Or*, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. $3^1/_2$ fr., incl. wine), with 6950 inhab., is situated on both banks of the Meuse, about $^1/_2$ M. to the right of the station. The fortifications were demolished in 1892, with the exception of the citadel of *Charlemont*, perched on a rock 700 ft. high, on the W. side, and so called because founded by Charles V. Givet became French at the close of the 17th century. The composer *Méhul* (1763-1817) was born here, and a statue was erected to him in 1892 near the station. The best view of the picturesque town is obtained from the bridge uniting it with *Givet-Notre-Dame*, the suburb on the right bank. The citadel commands another fine view.

At *Fromelennes*, $2^1/_2$ M. to the E., is the *Trou de Nichet*, a curious cavern (adm. 2 fr.). — From Givet an omnibus (1 fr.) plies daily to (6 M.) *Beauraing*, whence a visit may be paid to the grottoes of *Han-sur-Lesse* and *Rochefort* (see p. 114).

Givet is the last French station. The railway still follows the valley of the Meuse. The line to Doische (p. 111) diverges to the left. — The Belgian custom-house is at (199 M.) *Heer-Agimont*. Belgian time (Greenwich time) is 4 min. behind French time. The line to Hirson (p. 111) diverges to the left. — $201^1/_2$ M. *Hastière;* 205 M. *Waulsort*, a much-frequented resort. The banks of the Meuse again become rocky and picturesque. On the left is the *Château de Freyr* (17th cent.). On the opposite bank lies *Anseremme*, at the mouth of the Lesse (p. 114); with the curious *Roche à Bayard* (from the horse 'Bayard', see p. 112).

211 M. **Dinant** *(*Hôtel des Postes*, R. from 3, déj. $2^1/_2$, D. $3^1/_2$ fr.; **Tête d'Or; *Kursaal; Hôt. des Familles; *Hôt. des Ardennes)*, a town with 7400 inhab., is very picturesquely situated at the base of

barren limestone cliffs, crowned by a *Citadel*. The church of *Notre-Dame* is a handsome edifice of the 13th cent., in the Gothic style. The cliff-scenery of the neighbourhood is interesting. See *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*.

From Dinant to Jemelle, 23 M. in 1¼ h (fares 2 fr. 40, 1 fr. 40 c.). From (18 M.) *Eprave* an omnibus (return-fare 1½ fr.) plies to (2½ M.) **Han-sur-Lesse** *(Bellevue; Grand Hôtel)*, famous for the **Grotte de Han* (adm. 8 fr., two or more 5 fr. each), one of the largest limestone caverns known, through which the *Lesse* forces its way. — 20½ M. **Rochefort** (**Hôtel Biron; Etoile*) is a small town also notable chiefly for its **Grotto* (adm. 5 fr., reduction for parties). An omnibus plies regularly in summer from Rochefort to Han-sur-Lesse. — 23 M. *Jemelle* (Hôt. Ledoux). Omnibuses ply hence to Rochefort (return-fare 2 fr.). — For farther details and for the railway from Jemelle to (35½ M.) *Namur*, etc., see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*.

Beyond Dinant, to the left, lies its ancient rival *Bouvignes*, with the ruined castle of *Crèvecoeur*. Farther on, near the ruined château of *Poilvache*, the line crosses the Meuse. — 216 M. *Yvoir*, about 1½ M. to the W. of which is the castle of *Montaigle*, the finest ruin of the kind in Belgium. — Then, on the left the *Roche aux Corneilles* or *aux Chauwes* ('Jackdaws' Rock'). — Beyond a tunnel is the station of *Taillefer*. — On the left the old citadel of Namur is seen; on the right diverges the line to Luxembourg. The Meuse is crossed for the last time; to the right is the railway to Liège.

228 M. **Namur** *(*Hôtel d'Harscamp)*, the strongly fortified capital of the province, with 32,000 inhab., lies at the confluence of the *Sambre* and the *Meuse*. The chief building is the *Cathedral*, erected in the 18th century. See *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*.

16. From Paris to Rheims.

a. Viâ Meaux and La Ferté-Milon.

97 M. Railway (Gare de l'Est; Pl. C, 24) in 2-5 hrs. (fares 17 fr. 55, 11 fr. 90, 7 fr. 70 c.).

From Paris to (31½ M.) *Trilport*, see R. 19. The Rheims line diverges to the N. from that to Châlons, and beyond (35½ M.) *Isles-Armentières* crosses the *Marne* and then ascends the valley of the *Ourcq*. Three small stations.

50 M. **La Ferté-Milon** *(Hôt. du Sauvage)*, a small town on the Ourcq, was the birthplace of *Racine* (1639-99), the dramatist, to whom a statue, by David d'Angers, has been erected here. The ruins of the *Castle*, including one entire side and four large towers, date mainly from the 14th century. The churches of *St. Nicolas* (Gothic and Renaissance) and *Notre-Dame* (12th and 16th cent.) contain good stained glass of the 16th cent., etc.

Branch-lines run hence to (8½ M.) *Villers-Cotterets* (p. 115) and to (17½ M.) *Château-Thierry* (p. 136) viâ Oulchy-Breny (see below).

57 M. *Neuilly-St-Front*. — 61½ M. *Oulchy-Breny*. — 68 M. **Fère-en-Tardenois** *(Hôt. du Pot-d'Etain)* has an interesting church. On a hill, 1¾ M. to the N., rises a picturesque ruined *Castle*, built

in the 13th cent., but altered in the 16th by the Constable Anne de Montmorency. — Beyond Fère the train quits the valley of the Ourcq by means of a long and deep cutting. — 75½ M. *Mont-Notre-Dame*, with a church of the 12-13th cent. and an 18th cent. château. We cross the *Vesle*, and join the line from Soissons (see below). — 77½ M. *Bazoches*, with a ruined castle (12-13th cent.). — 71 M. *Fismes*, a small town, the *Fines Suessionum* of the Romans, — 97 M. *Rheims* (Buffet), see p. 117.

b. Viâ Soissons.

99½ M. Railway (Gare du Nord; Pl. B, C, 23, 24) in 2½-4¾ hrs. (fares 17 fr. 55, 11 fr. 90, 7 fr. 70 c.). — For farther details as far as Crépy-en-Valois, see *Baedeker's Handbook to Paris*.

The train traverses the district of La Chapelle, quits Paris near St. Ouen, and at (2½ M.) *La Plaine-St-Denis* diverges to the right from the main Ligne du Nord. 4½ M. *Aubervilliers-la-Courneuve*. — 6 M. *Le Bourget-Drancy*. Le Bourget, to the left, was the scene of sanguinary struggles between the French and Germans on Oct. 28-30th and Dec. 24th, 1870, in which the former were repulsed. — We now cross the Ligne de Grande Ceinture and reach (9½ M.) *Aulnay-lès-Bondy* (p. 135). On the right is the forest of Bondy. The train skirts the *Canal de l'Ourcq*. — 21½ M. *Dammartin*, near which is the *Collège de Juilly*, founded by the Oratorians in the 17th century. — 26½ M. *Le Plessis-Belleville*. In the park of the château of *Ermenonville*, 3 M. to the left (omnibus, 1 fr.), is the original tomb of Jean Jacques Rousseau, whose remains were removed to the Panthéon at Paris in 1794.

40 M. **Crépy-en-Valois** (*Trois Pigeons*, unpretending), with 5213 inhab., was the ancient capital of a district which belonged from the 14th cent. to a younger branch of the royal family of France. Branch-railways to Chantilly and Compiègne, see pp. 101, 104.

42½ M. *Vaumoise*. — 48½ M. **Villers-Cotterets** (*Hôtel du Dauphin*), with 4981 inhab., was the birthplace of *Alexandre Dumas* the Elder (1802-70), to whom a statue, by A. Carrier-Belleuse, was erected here in 1885. The ancient *Château*, rebuilt under Francis I. but disfigured in the 18th cent., is now a poor-house.

A branch-line runs hence through the *Forest of Villers-Cotterets* (pleasant excursions) to (8½ M.) *La Ferté-Milon* (p. 114). — Railway to Pierrefonds and Compiègne, see p. 103.

56 M. *Longpont* (hotels) has a ruined abbey, dating from the 12th century. — Beyond (58½ M.) *Vierzy* the train traverses a tunnel, upwards of ¾ M. in length, and reaches (62 M.) *Berzy*. On the left runs the line from Compiègne to Soissons.

65 M. **Soissons.** — **Hotels.** Lion Rouge, Rue St. Martin 57, R. 3-6 B. 1¼-1½, déj. 3, D. 3½, omn. ½ fr.; Croix d'Or, Rue St. Christophe; Soleil d'Or. — *Café du Commerce*, Rue de la Buerie; *Buffet*, with bed rooms, at the station, déj. 2¼-3, D. 2¼-3½ fr.

Cabs. Per drive 1-2 pers. 75 c., 3 pers. 1 fr. 10, 4 pers. 1 fr. 50 c., outside the octroi-limits and also per hr., 1½, 2, or 2½ fr.

Soissons, an ancient town formerly fortified, with 13,240 inhab., is situated on the *Aisne*, $^1/_2$ M. from the station. It carries on a considerable grain-trade, and is noted for its haricot-beans.

Soissons is generally identified with *Noviodunum*, the chief town of the Suessiones, mentioned by Cæsar, called under the early empire *Augusta Suessionum*, and afterwards *Suessiona*. It is celebrated for the defeat of the Romans under Syagrius in 486 by Clovis. Under the Franks Soissons was an important town and became the capital of Neustria. It enjoys an unenviable notoriety for the great number of sieges it has undergone, the record only closing in October, 1870, when the Germans entered it after a bombardment of three days. SS. Crispin and Crispinian are said to have suffered martyrdom here in 297, and their successor St. Sinice is regarded as the first bishop of Soissons. In 829, and again in 833, Louis the Debonair was imprisoned in the town by his undutiful sons.

An avenue leads from the station to the Place de la République, where a *Monument* was erected in 1901 to the citizens shot by the Germans in 1870. A turning to the left of the Place leads us to the ancient **Portal of St. Jean-des-Vignes*, the chief part now remaining of the *Abbey* in which Thomas à Becket spent nine years. It is in the style of the 13th cent., flanked by handsome towers of a later date (15-16th cent.), rising with their spires to the height of 230 and 245 ft.

The **Cathedral (Notre-Dame)*, which rises on the right a little farther on, is a fine example of mixed Romanesque and Gothic of the 12-13th centuries. The W. façade, with three doors and a beautiful Gothic rose-window, is flanked on the S. side by a tower 215 ft. high. There is a curious antique portal on the S. side, terminating in an apse, and adjoined by a circular sacristy of two stories. The admirably proportioned interior of the church contains some tapestry of the 15th cent., an Adoration of the Shepherds, attributed to Rubens, and a few tombs of historical interest. The stained glass is good.

The house Rue de la Buerie 10, now occupied by the Recette de Finance, in the Renaissance style (16th cent.), and the *Porte du Collège* (17th cent.), in the Rue du Collège, may be noticed.

From the Grande Place, where the *Theatre* is situated, we next enter (to the right) a long street traversing the entire town, and containing several edifices of interest. The *Abbaye St. Léger*, now occupied by a seminary, was erected in the 13th cent., and still possesses two crypts of the 9th and 10th cent. and remains of cloisters of the 13th and 14th centuries. The façade of the church dates from the 17th century. — The *Hôtel de Ville* (18th cent.), near the N.E. extremity of the town, contains the *Library* on the groundfloor, and a small *Musée* (antiquities, paintings, etc.) on the first floor. — The *Abbaye Notre-Dame*, at the end of the Rue du Commerce (to the left of the Hôtel de Ville), is now used as a barrack. Founded originally in 660, this convent contained in 858 no fewer than 216 nuns, who possessed a valuable collection of MSS. and various sacred relics, including a shoe and a girdle of the Madonna. The fame of

St. Drausin, who was buried in the abbey, and whose tomb was said to render invincible all who spent a night upon it, rendered the church a favourite resort of pilgrims. — In the neighbouring Place are the scanty remains of the Romanesque *Church of St. Pierre* (12th cent.).

On the right bank of the Aisne is situated the suburb of *St. Vaast*, and a little farther down is the hamlet of *St. Médard*, famous for its once powerful and wealthy abbey. This abbey played a leading part even under the Merovingian and Carolingian kings, and in 1530 it was visited by 300,000 pilgrims. Its decline dates from the religious wars of the close of the 16th cent. (1568), and its site is now occupied by a *Deaf and Dumb Asylum*. Among the scanty remains of the old buildings are pointed out a cell in which Louis the Debonair is said to have pined (833), and a tower reputed to have been the prison of Abélard. The inscription on the wall of the former is not older than the 14th century.

Railway to *Compiègne*, see p. 103; to *Laon*, see p. 108.

Beyond Soissons the line to Rheims diverges to the right from the Laon railway, and ascends the valley of the Aisne to (72 M.) *Ciry-Sermoise*, where it enters that of its tributary the *Veles*. — 76 M. *Braisne*, a large village 1/2 M. to the N.W., contains, in the **Church of St. Yved*, a most interesting example of early French Gothic (12th cent.), strongly resembling in style the cathedrals of Laon and Trèves; unfortunately the porch and part of the nave have been destroyed. Braisnes was formerly a seat of the Merovingian kings. — 80 M. *Bazoches*, and thence to (99 1/2 M.) *Rheims* (Buffet), see p. 115.

c. Viâ Epernay.

107 M. Railway in 3 1/4-4 3/4 hrs. (fares as above). The trains start from the Gare de l'Est (Pl. C, 24).

From Paris to (88 M.) *Epernay*, see R. 19. — The railway to Rheims trends to the left and crosses the *Marne* and the parallel canal. At (90 M.) *Ay*, or *Aï* (Hôt. des Voyageurs), champagne of excellent quality is produced, and we are now in the centre of the champagne vineyards. 92 M. *Avenay*. The country becomes hilly and wooded. Beyond (97 M.) *Germaine* we thread a tunnel 2 M. long beneath the *Mont Joli* (900 ft.), the highest point of the so-called *Montagne de Rheims*. 100 M. *Rilly-la-Montagne* is noted for its wines. Distant view of Rheims to the right. The train crosses the Vesle and the Aisne and Marne Canal. — 107 M. *Rheims* (Buffet), see below.

17. Rheims.

Hotels. *Lion d'Or (Pl. b; C, 4), with first-rate cuisine and cellar, R. from 5 1/2, B. 1 1/2, D. 5, pens. from 12 fr.; *Grand Hôtel (Pl. a; C, 4), R. 3-6, B. 1 1/2, déj. 3 1/2, D. 4 fr.; du Commerce (Pl. d; C, 3, 4), R. 3. B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3 1/2 fr., good; these three near the cathedral. *Hôtel du Nord (Pl. f; B, 3), Place Drouet-d'Erlon 75, near the station; de l'Europe, (Pl. e; B, 3), Rue Buirette 29, commercial, R. from 2, B. 1, déj. 2 1/2, D. 2 1/2 fr. incl. wine, pens. from 6 1/2, omn. 1/2 fr.; Berger, Place Drouet-d'Erlon 81; de Champagne, Boul. de la République 43. — *Pension Maison Jehanne d'Arc*, Rue de Talleyrand 49, well spoken of (8 fr. daily).

Cafés. *De la Douane*, Place Royale; *de la Banque*, Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville; *du Palais*, Rue de Vesle, opposite the theatre; *Courtois*, Rue Talleyrand 24. — *Café-Concert du Casino*, Rue de l'Etape 20. — *Brasserie de Strasbourg*, Rue de l'Etape 18. — **Restaurants.** *Restaurant-Hôtel de la Place Royale*, Rue du Cloître 9, behind the cathedral; *Taverne Flamande*, Rue de l'Etape 37, déj. 2¼, D. 2½ fr.; **Buffet*, at the station.

Cabs. *Per drive*, 1-2 pers. 1 fr., 3-4 pers. 1¼ fr.; with two horses, 1-4 pers. 1 fr. 40 c.; at night (10 p.m. to 6 a.m., in winter 7 a.m.) 1 fr. 40, 1 fr. 75, 1 fr. 90 c. *Per hour*, 2 fr., 2 fr. 25, 2 fr. 80 c.; at night 2 fr. 80 c., 3 fr., 3 fr. 25 c. Each box 20 c.

Electric Tramways (comp. Plan). 1. From the *Faubourg de Paris* (Pl. A, 5) to the *Faubourg Cérès* (Pl. E, 2), white pennon. — 2. From the *Faubourg de Laon* (Pl. A, B, 1, 2) to the *Pont Huon* (Pl. E, 7), red pennon. — 3. From the *Station* (Pl. B, 3) viâ the Rues Chanzy and Gambetta to *Fléchambault* (Pl. C, 6), yellow pennon. — 4. From the *Faubourg de Clairmarais* (Pl. A, 2, 3) viâ the station and the Rue Cérès to the *Rue de Cernay* (Pl. E, 3), white and red pennon. — 5. From the *Casernes de Neufchâtel* (beyond Pl. B, 1) viâ the station the circus. and the Rue Chabaud to the *Pont Neuf* (Pl. C, 5), blue and white pennon. Uniform fares, 1st or 2nd class, 10 c.; this includes 'correspondance' in 2nd class, 1st class paying 5 c. extra.

Post & Telegraph Offices, Rue Cérès 30 (Pl. c, 3), Rue Gambetta 64 (Pl. C, 5), Avenue de Laon 10 (Pl. B, 2), Rue de Vesle 151 (Pl. B, 4).

Baths. *Bains de Santé, Bains Neptune*, Place Drouet-d'Erlon 52 and 59.

Banks. *Banque de France*, Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville 1; *Crédit Lyonnais*, Rue Carnot 25; *Comptoir d'Escompte*, Rue Carnot 14.

American Consul, *William A. Prickitt.*

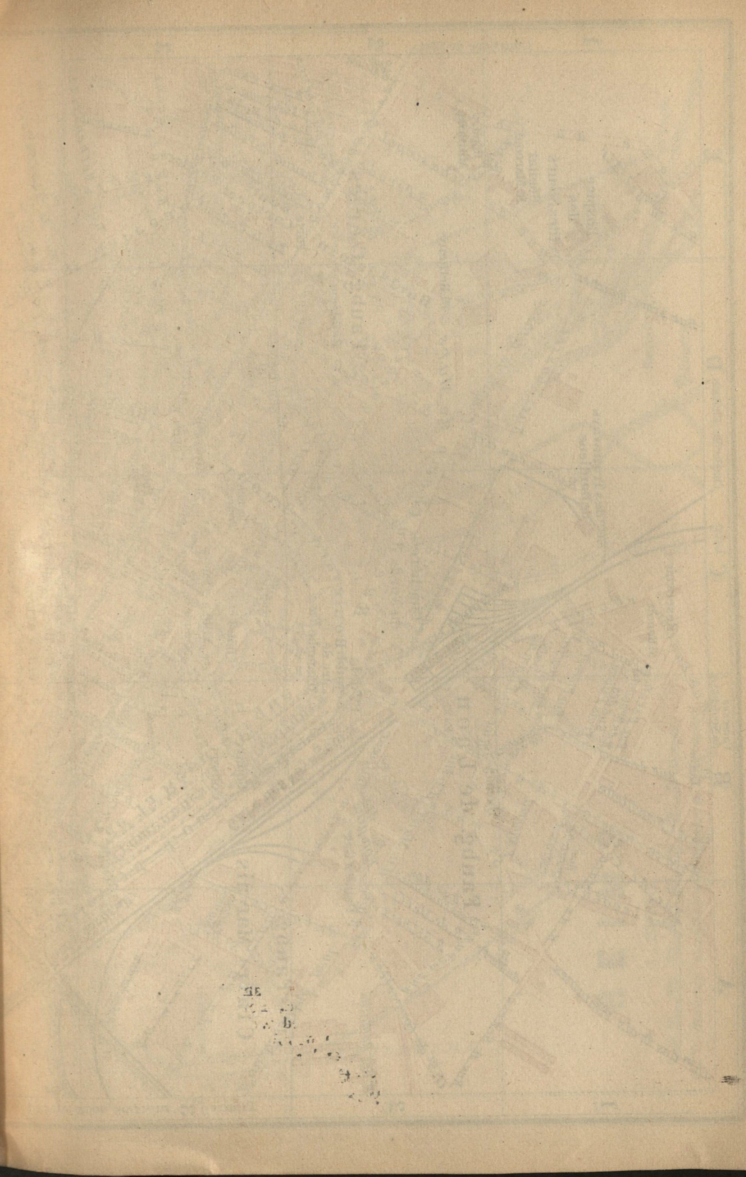
English Church, Rue des Moissons; services at 11 and 6. Chaplain, *Rev. John J. Pool.* — *French Reformed Church*, Boul. du Temple. Chaplain, *Rev. W. Hunter.* French service at 10, English at 5.

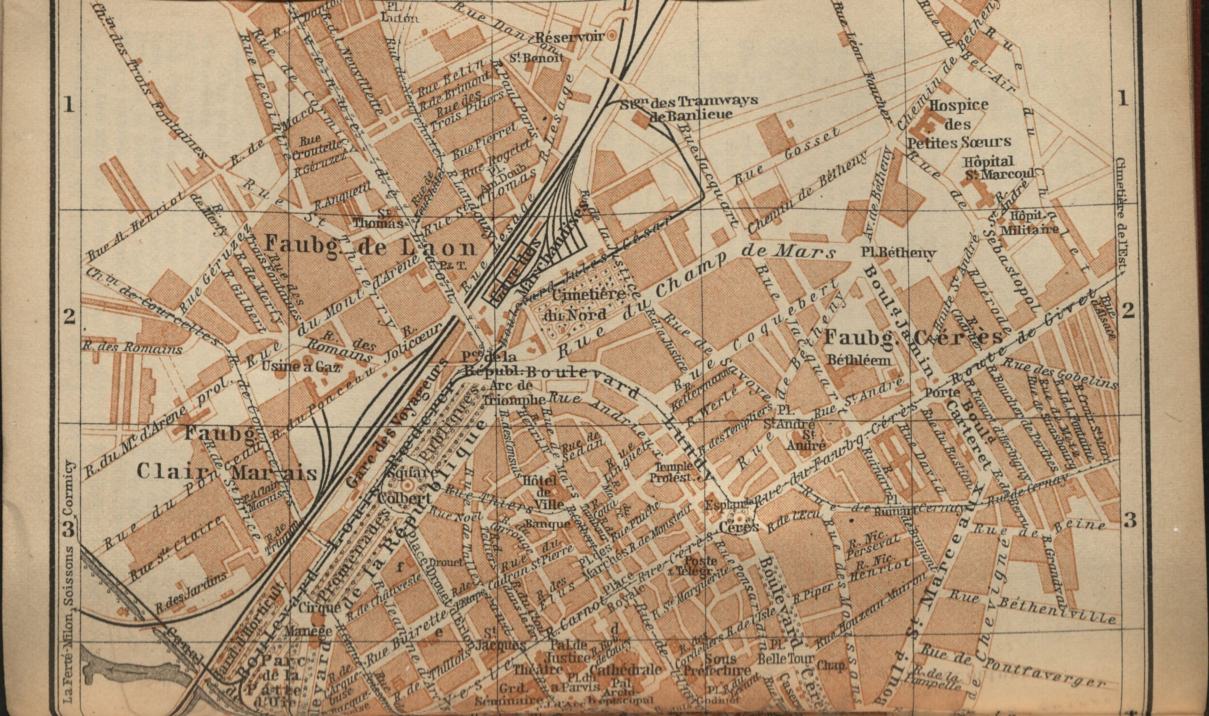
Rheims, or *Reims*, one of the most historically interesting cities of France, with 108,385 inhab., is situated on the right bank of the *Vesle*, in a plain bounded by vine-clad hills. It is the seat of an archbishop, an important centre of the champagne industry, and carries on very extensive manufactures of woollen and merino fabrics.

Rheims, the ancient *Durocortorum*, the capital of the *Remi*, was an important town even under the Romans. Christianity was preached here in the middle of the 4th cent., the consul Jovinus being one of the earliest converts. After the Vandals and the Huns had ceased to harass it Rheims became a religious centre of the first importance. On Christmas Day, 496, Clovis was baptised here by St. Remigius, Bishop of Rheims; Pope Stephen IV. here crowned Louis the Debonair in 816; and Councils were held in the city in 1049, 1119, 1131, and 1148. Since the beginning of the Capetian dynasty Rheims has been the place of coronation of the French kings (see p. 120), the only exceptions being Hugh Capet, who was crowned at Noyon (p. 104), Henri IV. at Chartres, Napoleon I., at Paris, and Louis XVIII., Louis Philippe, and Napoleon III., who were not crowned at all. The most famous coronation was that of Charles VII., in 1429, which was brought about through the efforts of Joan of Arc, after she had driven the English from the walls. In the 16th cent. Rheims, where there was an English seminary, was a great centre of the Roman Catholic activity against Queen Elizabeth and England.

The washing and combing of the fine wools used in the manufacture of merinos, cashmeres, and the fine flannel for which Rheims is celebrated, are almost exclusively carried on in establishments owned by English firms. Messrs. Holden & Son of Bradford, Yorkshire, have branches here and at Croix-Roubaix (p. 88). Connected with their Rheims establishment is a colony of about 100 English people, for whom the firm provides a church, schools, and a reading and recreation room.

In the square in front of the station (Pl. B, 3) is a bronze statue, by Guillaume, of *Colbert* (1619-83), the illustrious minister of




Faubg de Laon
Faubg de Ceres
Faubg Clairmarais
Cimetière du Nord
Rue du Champ de Mars
Boulevard de la République
Boulevard Pompidou
Boulevard St Marceaux
Gare des Voyageurs
Hôtel de Ville
Colbert
Cirque
Manège
Théâtre
Cathédrale
Sous Préfecture
Belle Tour
Forte de Terre
Esplanade
Temple Protest.
Porte de Ceres
Porte de Cérès
Arc de Triomphe
Pont de la Républ.
Usine à Gaz
Hospice des Petites Sœurs
Hôpital St Marcoul
Hôpital Militaire
Sign. des Tramways de Banlieue
Réservoir
St Benoit
St André
Bethléem
Pl. Béthenv
Rue de Laon
Rue de Cormicy
Rue de Soissons
Rue de la Fère
Rue de Neufchatel
Rue de Béthenville
Rue de Pontaverger
Rue de Chevregny
Rue de Beine
Rue de Courcy
Rue de Cérès
Rue de Coquebert
Rue de Vesle
Rue de Cérès
Rue de Sedan
Rue de Vesle
Rue de Courlancy
Rue de Talleyrand
Rue de Mars
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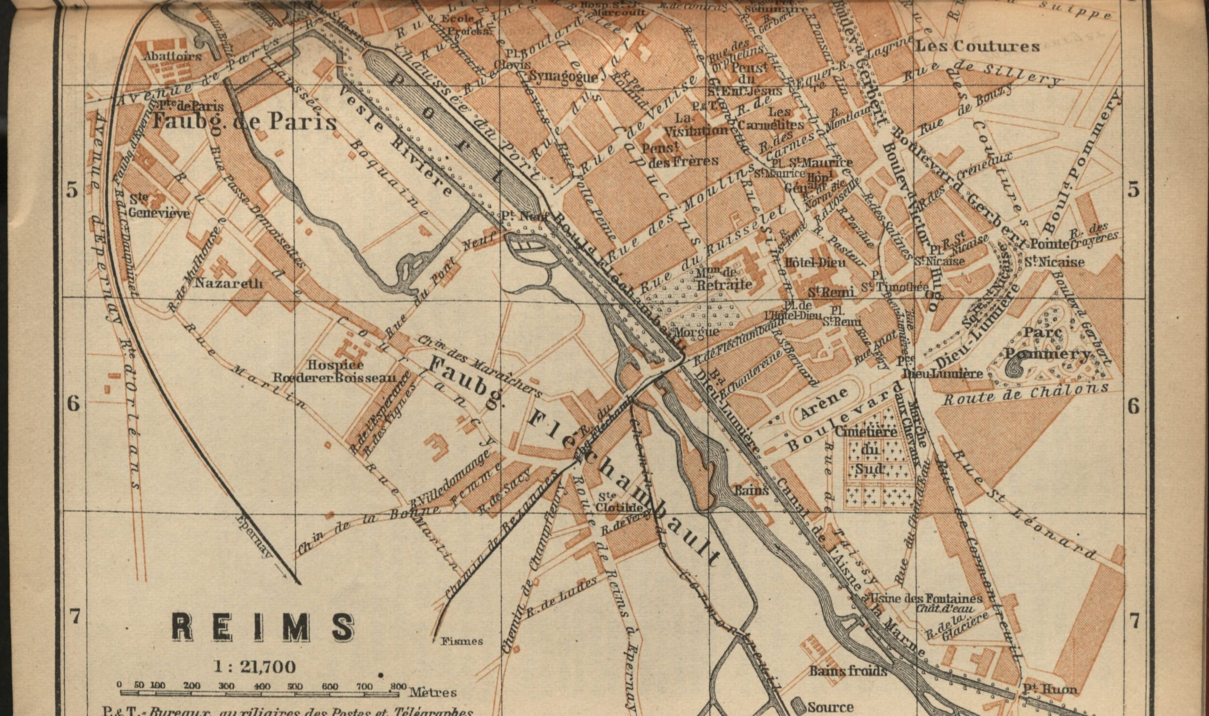

REIMS
1 : 21,700
0 50 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 Mètres
P. & T. - Bureaux auxiliaires des Postes et Télégraphes
Faubg. de Paris
Pt de Paris
Abattoirs
Ste Geneviève
Nazareth
Hospice Rœderer-Boisseau
Faubg. Flechambault
Les Coutures
Synagogue
Clovis
Pensionnat des Frères
La Visitation
Carmélites
Pl. St Maurice
St Maurice
Hôpital Général
Hôtel-Dieu
Mun de Retraite
St Remi
St Timothée
Pl. de l'Hôtel-Dieu
Pl. St Remi
Morgue
Pl. St Nicaise
St Nicaise
Parc Pommery
Pts Dieu-Lumière
Cimetière du Sud
Arène
Bains
Ste Clotilde
Fismes
Bains froids
Source
Pt Ruon
Route de Châlons
Rue St Léonard
Rue de Sillery
Rue de Bouzy
Boulevard Gerbert
Boulevard Pommery
Avenue de Paris
Avenue d'Epernay
Route de Reims à Epernay
Chemin de Champfleury
Chemin de la Borne Pérenne
Chemin de Remandes
Chemin des Maréchers
Rue Martin
Rue du Port Neuf
Rue de Venise
Rue des Moulins
Rue du Ruisselet
Rue de la Pompe
Rue de la Chaussée du Pont
Rue de la Vesle
Vesle Rivière
Canal de l'Aisne à la Marne
Usine des Fontaines
Chât. d'eau
Glacière
Marcoux
Schmitz
Gerbert
Lagrange
Suippe
Ecole des Professeurs
Pl. du Pont de Jésus
Pl. de la Couture
Pl. de la Pointe
Pl. de la Chaussée
Pl. de la Cathédrale
Pl. de la Comédie
Pl. de la Marne
Pl. de la Glacière
Pl. de la Fontaine

Louis XIV., who was born at Rheims, and in the Place Drouet-d'Erlon, flanked by arcades, which leads thence to the S.E., is a statue of *Marshal Drouet-d'Erlon* (1765-1834), also a native of Rheims. Beyond the *Church of St. James* (Pl. B, C, 4; 13-18th cent.), we reach the Rue de Vesle, in which, to the left, are the *Theatre* and the *Palais de Justice*. The short street between these two buildings leads direct to the cathedral, in front of which rises a small equestrian statue of *Joan of Arc*, by Paul Dubois (1896).

The **Cathedral of *Notre-Dame* (Pl. C, 4), one of the noblest and most magnificent examples of the early-Gothic style, was founded in 1212 and completed in the 14th century. The superb **W. Façade*, 'perhaps the most beautiful structure produced in the Middle Ages' (Fergusson), is adorned with three exquisite recessed portals, containing about 530 statues, some of which, however, have suffered from the ravages of time.

'Nothing can exceed the majesty of its deeply-recessed portals, the beauty of the rose-window that surmounts them, or the elegance of the gallery that completes the façade and serves as a basement to the light and graceful towers that crown the composition' *(Fergusson)*.

Though the tympana of the portals are, curiously enough, occupied by rose-windows in lieu of sculptures, the sides and overhead vaulting of the arches, as well as the gables above them, are most elaborately and beautifully adorned with statues and carving. Central Portal: at the sides and in the gable, Scenes from the life of the Virgin; in the vaulting, angels, ancestors of the Virgin, martyrs, and holy virgins; on the lintel and jambs, the months and seasons, etc. — Left Portal: at the sides, Patron-saints of the cathedral, guardian angels, the arts and sciences; on the lintel, Conversion of St. Paul; in the gable vaulting and adjacent arch, Scenes from the Passion, and the Invention of the Cross. — Right Portal: at the sides, patriarchs, apostles, angels, vices, and virtues; on the lintel, History of St. Paul; in the vaulting and adjoining arch, End of the world (from the Apocalypse).

The façade above the portals is pierced by three large windows, the magnificent **Rose Window* in the centre being nearly 40 ft. in diameter. Sculpture is also lavishly employed: to the left, Christ in the guise of a pilgrim, to the right, the Virgin; then, the Apostles, David, Saul, History of David and Solomon, David and Goliath. Still higher, extending quite across the façade, is a row of 42 colossal statues in niches, representing the Baptism of Clovis, in the middle, with the Kings of France at the sides. The two fine W. *Towers, with their large windows and aërial turrets, are 267 ft. high, The spires were destroyed in 1481 by a fire which consumed also five others above the transepts, sparing, however, that (50 ft.) on the ridge of the chevet, which is decorated with eight colossal statues.

The **N. Portal*, with statues of bishops of Rheims, Clovis, etc., is also very fine. Beside it is another doorway, now walled up, the tympanum of which is filled with a masterpiece of the early-Gothic period, representing the Last Judgment, the finest figure in which is the 'Beau Dieu', or Christ in an attitude of benediction. The S. transept is adjoined by the bishop's palace, and has no portal. — Other noteworthy features of the exterior are the statues in niches

crowning the buttresses, the fine flying buttresses themselves, and the open arcade just below the spring of the roof.

Interior. The church, which is cruciform, is 453 ft. long, 98 ft. wide, and 125 ft. high. The transepts are short, and are divided into nave and aisles. They are placed nearer the E. apse than is usual in mediæval churches, a peculiarity which is counterbalanced by extending the choir so as to embrace not only the crossing, but also two bays of the nave. As a whole the interior is simpler than the exterior, except in the framework of the portals, which are embellished with 122 statues in niches. The statues at the principal portal represent the death of St. Nicasius, the first archbishop of Rheims (p. 118). Most of the windows are filled with fine **Stained Glass* of the 13th century. — In the nave and transepts are preserved some valuable tapestry and several paintings. The former comprise the 'Tapisseries de Lenoncourt', fourteen pieces representing scenes from the life of the Virgin, and named after the donor (1530); two 'Tapisseries du Fort Roi Clovis', presented in 1573, but of a much greater antiquity; two 'Tapisseries de Pepersack' (thirteen others not shown), of the 17th cent.; and two elaborate pieces of the 19th cent., after Raphael's cartoons of St. Paul at Lystra and St. Paul on Mars Hill. The following are the chief pictures: in the S. transept, Nativity, by *Tintoretto;* Card. Langénieux entering Jerusalem in 1893, by *Tissot;* St. Anne instructing the Virgin, by *Hélart;* Christ appearing to Mary Magdalen, by *Titian;* Christ and angels, by *Zucchero;* Shower of Manna, by *Poussin.* In the N. transept, Baptism of Clovis, by *Abel de Pujol;* Christ washing the Disciples' feet, by *Mutiano;* Crucifixion, by *Germain.* — The *Clock*, with mechanical figures, in the N. transept, dates from the 16th century.

The **Treasury* is open 9-12 and 2-5 (Sun. & holidays 1.30-2.30) to visitors provided with tickets (50 c.), to be obtained in the 'sacristie des chaises' in the left transept. It contains some costly reliquaries and church-plate, a chalice and monstrances of the 12-14th cent., vessels and ornaments used at the coronations of different kings, and the *Sainte Ampoule.* The last is the successor of the famous Ampulla Remensis, which a dove is said to have brought from heaven filled with inexhaustible holy oil at the baptism of Clovis in 496. During the Revolution the sacred vessel was shattered, but a fragment was piously preserved, in which some of the oil was said still to remain. This was carefully placed in a new Sainte Ampoule, and used at the coronation of Charles X. in 1825.

The possession of the Sainte Ampoule probably led to the choice of this cathedral as the coronation-place for the Kings of France; and on the Archbishops of Rheims, as Primates of the kingdom, devolved the honour of performing the ceremony.

Tickets (1 fr.) for the ascent of the *Towers* may also be obtained in the 'sacristie des chaises' (see above).

To the S. of the cathedral is the **Archiepiscopal Palace** (Pl. C, 4; apply to the concierge), a large and handsome edifice dating from the 15-17th centuries. It contains the apartment used by the kings before their coronation, the hall where the royal banquet was given, and a fine double chapel of the 13th century. The lower chapel is occupied by a *Musée Lapidaire*, the most interesting objects in which are a Roman altar dedicated to four gods, a bas-relief of a workman with an easel, and the white marble *Cenotaph of Jovinus, prefect of Gaul in the 4th century. This last is hewn from a single block, 9 ft. long and 5 ft. broad, and is adorned with a beautiful bas-relief of a lion-hunt.

The short street running to the N. from the E. end of the cathedral leads us to the regularly-built *Place Royale* (Pl. C, 3), which is embellished with a bronze statue of *Louis XV.*, erected in 1818

in the place of one destroyed at the Revolution. The original figures of Mild Government and Popular Happiness still adorn the base. — The broad Rue Royale connects this square with the *Place des Marchés*, to the N., No. 9 in which is the *Maison Callou* (Roy), with a 15th cent. timber façade. In the Rue de Tambour (Nos. 18 and 20), to the right, is the *House of the Musicians*, the most interesting of the many quaint old houses in Rheims (early 14th cent.). The *Maison Couvert-Belleau*, at the corner of the Rue du Marc (No. 1), has an interesting courtyard.

The **Hôtel de Ville** (Pl. C, 3), reached by the Rue Colbert, is a handsome edifice in the Renaissance style, begun under Louis XIII. (whose equestrian statue adorns the pediment), but finished only in the 19th century. It is surmounted by a lofty campanile, and contains a *Library* of 80,000 vols. and 1500 MSS. (open daily, except Mon., 10-4, on Sun. 12-4), and the public *Musées*.

The latter (open on Sun. and Thurs. 1-4, but accessible on other days also after 10 a.m., except Mon.) include a collection of paintings, embracing a few German, Flemish, and Dutch paintings, a large triptych of the school of Rheims (15th cent.), and some modern works; a museum illustrating the manufacture of champagne; collections of faience and china; a Japanese collection; a collection of local caricatures; a collection of scenery ('toiles peintes') used in mystery plays in the 15th cent.; an antiquarian museum; and an archæological museum. On the second floor is a large Roman mosaic, discovered at Rheims, 35 ft. long by 26 ft. broad, representing the sports of the amphitheatre.

M. Morel, No. 3 Rue Sedan, beyond the Hôtel de Ville, possesses a valuable collection of Roman, Gallo-Roman, Merovingian, and other antiquities.

The chief Roman monument at Rheims is the **Porte de Mars** (Pl. B, 2), a triple gateway or triumphal arch, reached from the Hôtel de Ville by the Rue Henri IV. It is referred to the 4th cent. of our era and still retains some remains of its ornamentation, including eight fine Corinthian columns, a graceful framework about an empty niche, four genii, a medallion with a head in high relief, and two caducei.

The modern church of *St. Thomas*, built in the style of the 14th cent., and situated in the suburb of Laon, beyond the railway, contains the tomb and statue of Cardinal Gousset, Archbishop of Rheims (d. 1866).

The most ancient ecclesiastical building in Rheims is the abbey church of ***St. Remi** (Pl. D, 5, 6), at the extreme S. end of the town (tramway No. 3, see p. 118), which, though freely altered in modern times, 'retains the outlines of a vast and noble basilica of the early part of the 11th cent., presenting considerable points of similarity to those of Burgundy' *(Fergusson)*. The first church on this site was founded in 852, but this was practically rebuilt in the 11-12th cent., while the portal of the S. transept is as late as the end of the 15th century. The W. façade is in the Gothic style of the 12th cent., but both the towers are Romanesque. The nave also is Romanesque, but the choir is Gothic, and the S. transept Flamboyant.

The *Interior produces an effect of great dignity. The aisles are provided with galleries, that in the N. aisle containing tapestries presented by Rob. de Lenoncourt, the donor of those in the cathedral (p. 120).

The choir, like the choir of the cathedral, is continued into the nave; part of it is surrounded by a tasteful marble screen of the time of Louis XIII. The choir-windows are still filled with magnificent stained glass of the 11-13th centuries. Off the apse open five chapels, with arcades supported by graceful columns. Behind the high-altar is the **Tomb of St. Remi* or *Remigius*, in the style of the Renaissance, but restored in 1847 for the third time. It presents the form of a kind of temple in coloured marbles, with a group in white marble representing the saint baptising Clovis, surrounded by white marble statues of the Twelve Peers of France (the Bishops of Rheims, Laon, Langres, Beauvais, Châlons, and Noyon, the Dukes of Burgundy, Normandy, and Aquitaine, and the Counts of Flanders, Champagne, and Toulouse). — The S. transept contains a Holy Sepulchre of 1531, and three high-reliefs of 1610, representing the Baptisms of Christ, Constantine, and Clovis. — There are also a few pieces of tapestry in the sacristy, and an enamelled cross of the 13th cent. and 30 Limoges enamels in the treasury. — The sacristan lives at Rue St. Remi 6.

The *Hôtel Dieu* or *Hospital*, adjoining the church, occupies the former abbey of St. Remi, the handsome cloisters of which (partly Romanesque) contain a *Musée Lapidaire* (ancient, mediæval, and Renaissance sculptures, including the *Cenotaph of Jovinus, p. 118). The neighbouring church of *St. Maurice* (Pl. D, 5) contains groups in memory of two natives of Rheims, *viz.* N. Rolland (b. 1642), founder of the Congrégation de l'Enfant Jésus, and the Abbé de la Salle (b. 1651), founder of the Frères de la Doctrine Chrétienne.

The visitor to Rheims should visit one of the vast *Champagne Cellars*, among the most important being those of M. Rœderer (Route de Châlons; Pl. E, 6) and Mme. Pommery (apply Rue Vauthier-le-Noir 7, near the Lycée, Pl. C, 4). For an account of the process of champagne-making, see p. 138.

A local line runs from Rheims to (15½ M.) *Verzy* (Hôt. Dupuis), skirting the vineyards of the 'Montagne de Reims', and (23 M.) *Ambonnay*; another to (14 M.) *Cormicy* (Croix Blanche); and a third to (27 M.) *Fismes* (p. 115), passing numerous small stations on the way.

From Rheims to Paris, see R. 16; to Laon, p. 98; to Châlons, p. 99; to Soissons, p. 117; to Metz, R. 19.

18. From Paris to Metz.

a. Viâ Châlons and Frouard.

244 M. Railway (Gare de l'Est; Pl. C, 24) in 7¼-12¼ hrs. (fares 43 fr. 85, 29 fr. 65, 19 fr. 35 c.; less viâ Verdun, see p. 126).

From Paris to (214 M.) *Frouard*, see R. 19. The train returns in the direction of Paris for about ½ M. — 215 M. *Pompey* (3094 inhab.), with iron-mines and extensive factories.

A branch-railway runs hence viâ (1¼ M.) *Custines*, formerly *Condé*, to (13½ M.) *Nomeny*, a small though ancient town on the *Seille*.

We now enter the beautiful valley of the *Moselle*, and after crossing the river continue to follow its left bank almost the whole way to Metz. A canal also runs along the left bank. — 210 M. *Marbache*; 222 M. *Dieulouard* (Hôt. du Commerce), commanded by a hill bearing a ruined castle. In this neighbourhood was situated the Roman town of *Scarpona*, noted for a defeat of the Allemanni by Jovinus in 366. To the right, in the distance, is the hill of Mousson (p. 123).

226 M. **Pont-à-Mousson** (**Hôtel de France*, Place Duroc; *de la*

Poste, Rue Victor-Hugo, near the station), an attractive town of 12,850 inhab., situated on the Moselle. The triangular *Place Duroc*, surrounded with arcades, contains the *Hôtel de Ville* and a handsome *House* in the Renaissance style, decorated with sculptures.

The late-Gothic church of *St. Laurent*, with a 17th cent. façade, has interesting vaulting and (in the 2nd chapel on the left) a curious 16th cent. altar-piece. — The Rue du Pont leads from the end of the Place Duroc to the old town, crossing the Moselle by a bridge built in the 16th century. To the left of the latter is the church of *St. Martin* (13-15th cent.), with two handsome towers, containing a fine Holy Sepulchre in the right aisle, and a gallery of the 15th cent., now used as the organ-loft. — Farther to the N. is the church of *St. Mary*, built in 1705, with an ancient abbey, now converted into a seminary.

On a hill (1010 ft.) to the E. of the town is the little village of **Mousson**, with the scanty ruins of a *Castle*. The tower of the *Chapel* of the castle is surmounted by a statue of Joan of Arc, by the Duchesse d'Uzès. Extensive view to the N.

232 M. **Pagny-sur-Moselle** *(Buffet)* is the frontier-station, with the French custom-house. Good wine is produced on the hills of the left bank. About 1¼ M. to the W. S.W. are the extensive ruins of the *Château de Preny*, built by the dukes of Lorraine and dismantled in the 17th century. — Railway to Longuyon viâ Conflans-Jarny, see p. 125.

235 M. **Novéant** *(Buffet)*, the German frontier-station, with the German custom-house. German time is 55 min. in advance of Parisian time. *Corny*, connected with Novéant by a suspension-bridge, was the German headquarters during the siege of Metz. — 237½ M. *Ancy-sur-Moselle*. At *Jouy-aux-Arches*, which lies to the right, and at (239 M.) *Ars-sur-Moselle*, with iron-works, are perceived the extensive remains of a Roman *Aqueduct, 60 ft. in height and 1220 yds. in length, constructed by Drusus to bring water to *Divodurum*, the modern Metz. *Gravelotte* (omn.; p. 134) lies 4½ M. to the N.E., in the valley of the *Mance*. The train crosses the Moselle. To the right are the fort of St. Privat and the château of Frescati. To the left are the lines to Verdun and to Thionville, and Mt. St. Quentin; to the right, the lines to Saarbrücken and Strassburg.

244 M. *Metz*, see p. 132.

b. Viâ Châlons and Verdun.

216 M. Railway in 8½-12 hrs. (fares 38 fr. 95, 26 fr. 30, 17 fr. 20 c.). The trains start from the Gare de l'Est (Pl. C, 24).

From Paris to (107½ M.) *Châlons-sur-Marne*, see R. 19. Thence to (118 M.) *St. Hilaire-au-Temple*, the junction for Rheims, see p. 99. — 121½ M. *Cuperly*, near the large military *Camp de Châlons* (p. 99).

At *La Cheppe*, 2½ M. to the E., is a large circular entrenchment, known as *Attila's Camp*, though really an ancient Roman camp or a Gallic oppi-

dum. The *Campi Catalauni*, where Attila was defeated by Ætius in 451 at the famous battle of Châlons (p. 138), were therefore probably adjacent.

140 M. **Valmy** *(Hotel)*, noted for the defeat of the Allies under the Duke of Brunswick by the French under Dumouriez and Kellermann in 1792. This was the famous 'Cannonade of Valmy', 'wherein the French Sansculottes did *not* fly like poultry' (Carlyle). A pyramid on the battlefield, to the S. of the village, contains the heart of Kellermann, Duc de Valmy (1747-1820), and his statue was added in 1892. Dumouriez, having afterwards deserted to the enemy, is ignored. The train descends through the fertile valley of the *Aisne*.

146 M. **Ste. Menehould** *(Hôtel de Metz; St. Nicolas)*, on the *Aisne*, a town with 5000 inhab., noted for its pork. Part of the *Walls* of the old town are preserved, and also a *Church*, dating from the 13-14th century. No. 8 in the Avenue Victor-Hugo was the posting-station where Louis XVI. was recognised by 'Old-Dragoon Drouet' on his attempted flight from France in June, 1791 (comp. p. 127). — Railway from Amagne to Revigny and Bar-le-Duc, see p. 126.

A well-wooded and picturesque district is now traversed, including the *Forest of Argonne*, well-known from the campaign of 1792. — 154 M. *Clermont-en-Argonne* (Pomme-d'Or), on a hill to the right (branch-line to Bar-le-Duc, see p. 143; Varennes and Apremont, p. 127). — Several small stations are passed.

174 M. **Verdun.** — **Hotels.** Trois Maures, Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville 7, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.; Coq-Hardi, Petit-St-Martin, Rue du St. Esprit 2 and 3; Cloche-d'Or, Place St. Paul. — **Cafés** in the Place Ste. Croix, Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, and Rue St. Paul. — **Buffet** at the station. — **Cabs.** Per drive 1-2 pers. 60 c., 3 pers. 1 fr. 20 c., 4 pers. 1 fr. 60 c.; per hr., 1½, 2, 2½ fr.; double fare after midnight. — **Tramway** from the station, 20 c.

Verdun, a first-class fortress with 21,360 inhab., is situated on the *Meuse*, which divides at this point into several branches. The narrow, winding streets of the upper town are most picturesque.

Verdun, the Roman *Verodunum*, holds an important place in early European history, for by the Treaty of Verdun in 843 the possessions of Charlemagne were divided among his three grandsons, Lothaire, Louis the German, and Charles the Bald (p. xxiv), and the French and German members of the empire were never again united. The town was early the seat of a bishop, and remained a free imperial town until 1552, when it was taken by the French, although it was not formally united to France until the Peace of Westphalia in 1648, by which Austria gave up the three famous bishoprics of Verdun, Toul, and Metz. Verdun was bombarded by the Prussians in 1792, and, having surrendered after a few hours, the inhabitants accorded an amicable reception to the conquerors, to whom a party of young girls made an offering of the bonbons ('dragées') for which Verdun is noted. The Revolutionists recovered the town after the battle of Valmy, and sent three of these innocent maidens to the scaffold. The town was again bombarded by the Germans in 1870, and taken after a gallant resistance of three weeks.

The Avenue de la Gare leads straight to the town through the Porte St. Paul, beyond which is the large new *Collège*, on the left. The first street diverging to the left leads to the *Porte Chaussée*, a gateway (partly 15th cent.) with two crenelated towers, now used

as a military prison. Beyond it is a bridge across the Meuse. — The Rue Mazel, to which we return, leads to another bridge across the main channel of the river. On the left bank is the Place Ste. Croix, embellished in 1855 with a bronze statue, by Lemaire, of *General Chevert* (1695-1769), a native of the town, distinguished for his capture and defence of Prague (1741-42). — The new *Theatre*, on the Quai de la Comédie, to the right before the bridge, overlooks the attractive *Promenade de la Digue*. — In the court of the *Hôtel de Ville* (17th cent.) are four cannons presented to the town by the French Government in memory of its gallant resistance in 1870. The *Musée* which used to be here was burnt down in 1894. — The *Public Library* (open Thurs. & Sun. 2-4), near the Canal des Augustins, contains 35,000 vols. and valuable MSS.

The *Cathedral*, in the upper part of the town, dates from the 11-12th cent., but has been much altered in the 14th and 17th, especially in the interior. The aisles are now divided from the nave by semicircular arches. The space beneath the organ in the W. apse is occupied by a fine *Chapel*. The high-altar is placed beneath a gilded canopy, resting on marble columns. In the S. transept are a relief dating from 1555 and a marble statue of Notre Dame de Verdun.

The *Bishop's Palace* and the *Grand Séminaire* adjoin the cathedral. From the *Promenade de la Roche* a good view is obtained, to the W., of the pastoral valley of the Meuse. Visitors are not admitted to the *Citadel*, situated beyond the promenade.

Verdun is also a station on the railway from *Sedan* to *Lérouville* (Nancy; see p. 130). — To *Bar-le-Duc*, see p. 143.

The railway to Metz crosses the Meuse, ascends an incline *(Côtes de Meuse)* on the other bank (view to the right), passes through a tunnel, 3/4 M. long, and beyond the plateau of the *Woëvre* enters the valley of the Moselle.

187 1/2 M. **Etain** *(Hôt. de la Sirène)*, on the Orne (2880 inhab.), has an interesting church of the 13th and 15th cent., in which is a Madonna attributed to Ligier Richier (pp. 130, 142).

199 M. **Conflans-Jarny** (*Buffet; Hotel* opposite), near the confluence of the *Orne* and *Yron*.

Conflans-Jarny is the junction of the railway from Longuyon to *Pagny-sur-Moselle* (see p. 123). The first station to the S. is (5 1/2 M.) *Mars-la-Tour* (see p. 132). — Branch-railways also run from Conflans-Jarny to (8 M.) Briey *(Croix Blanche)*, an industrial town with 2226 inhab., and to (7 1/2 M.) *Homécourt-Joeuf*, both following the same rails as far as (4 1/2 M.) *Valleroy*.

204 M. *Batilly*, with the French custom-house. The train then crosses the battlefield of *Gravelotte* (p. 134).

208 M. *Amanvillers* (Buffet), the first German station, with the German custom-house. German time is 55 min. in advance of Parisian time. Gravelotte lies 4 1/2 M. to the S., St. Privat (omnibus) 1 1/4 M. to the N., and Ste. Marie-aux-Chênes 2 1/2 M. to the N.E.

We change carriages at Amanvillers, and descend the valley of *Monvaux*. On the left are the forts of Plappeville and St. Quentin. —

213 M. *Moulins-lès-Metz.* The line to Thionville (p. 132) is seen to the left. The train crosses the *Moselle*, joins the railway from Frouard (R. 16a), and then the line from Saarbrücken and Strassburg.

217 M. *Metz*, see p. 132.

c. Viâ Rheims and Verdun.

(Rheims-Châlons.)

220 M. in 9¼-11¾ hrs., 222½ M. in 9¾-12½ hrs., or 230 M. in 10½-12½ hrs., according as Rheims is reached viâ La Ferté-Milon (Ligne de l'Est), viâ Soissons (Ligne du Nord), or viâ Epernay (Ligne de l'Est). Fares about 42 fr., 28 fr. 50, 18 fr. 50 c.

From Paris to (97-107 M.) *Rheims*, see R. 16. Thence to (122 M. from Paris viâ La Ferté-Milon; 2½ or 10 M. more by the other routes) *St. Hilaire-au-Temple*, where we join the railway to Metz viâ Châlons and Verdun (p. 123), see p. 98.

d. Viâ Rheims and Mézières-Charleville.

(Givet, Namur, Luxembourg.)

258 M. in 9¼-14¾ hrs., 260½ M. in 9¾-15½ hrs., or 268 M. in 10¼-15½ hrs., according as Rheims is reached viâ La Ferté-Milon, viâ Soissons, or viâ Epernay. Comp. R. 16. Fares 45 fr. 70, 30 fr. 85, 20 fr. 15 c.

From Paris to (97-107 M.) *Rheims*, see R. 16. At Rheims we leave the line to Laon on the left and that to Verdun and Metz on the right. — 102 M. (from Paris viâ La Ferté-Milon, 2½ and 10 M. more by the other routes) *Vitry-lès-Reims.* — 107½ M. *Bazancourt.*

From Bazancourt to Challerange (see p. 127). 33 M., railway through the valley of the *Suippe*, with its active woollen industry.

Beyond (115½ M.) *Tagnon* the train passes through a tunnel and enters the basin of the *Aisne*, where the scenery becomes more varied.

123 M. **Rethel** *(Hôt. de France; de l'Europe; du Commerce)*, an industrial town with 6434 inhab., is partly situated on a hill to the right of the Aisne and of the *Canal des Ardennes*, which connects the Aisne and the Meuse and is crossed by the railway. The church of *St. Nicholas* is in reality formed of two churches, different both in size and style, and placed end to end. The oldest part, dating from the 13th cent., belonged originally to a priory. The *Hôtel Dieu* and several other edifices in the town date from the 17th century.

126½ M. *Amagne-Lucquy* (Buffet-Hôtel), with a large sugar factory, is the junction for a line to Hirson (see p. 100).

From Amagne-Lucquy to Revigny (Bar-le-Duc), 67½ M., railway in 3½-5 hrs. (fares 12 fr. 30, 8 fr. 25, 5 fr. 35 c.). — 6 M. **Attigny** *(Hôt. de la Gare; Cheval Blanc)*, an ancient and celebrated little town on the *Aisne* and the *Canal des Ardennes*. Wittikind, the duke of the heathen Saxons, was baptised here in 786; and here in 822 Louis the Debonair performed his public penitence at the instigation of his prelates. The Merovingian and Carolingian kings had a large and splendid palace here, built in 647, of which the *Dôme*, a sort of portico near the Hôtel de Ville, is the only relic. The *Church* dates from the 13th century. — We now ascend the valley of the Aisne. 18 M. **Vouziers** *(Lion d'Or)*, a town with 3550 inhab., picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Aisne, has a church of the 15-16th cent., with a remarkable portal. H. Taine, the critic and historian

(1828-93), was born here. — 25½ M. *Challerange*. Branch-line to Bazancourt, see p. 126.

[A branch-railway also runs from Challerange to (15 M.) *Apremont*, following the attractive valley of the *Aire*, viâ (6 M.) *Grandpré*. *Apremont* is an iron-working village. About 4½ M. to the S.W. is the little town of *Varennes-en-Argonne*, where Louis XVI. was arrested in 1791 on his attempted flight from France; and 7 M. farther on is *Clermont-en-Argonne* (p. 124).]

37½ M. *Vienne-la-Ville*, which appears as *Axuenna* in the Itinerary of Antoninus, is on the road from Rheims to Metz viâ Verdun. — 40 M. *Laneuville-au-Pont* has a modern pilgrimage-chapel and a village-church built partly in the 14th, partly in the 16th century. — 45½ M. *Ste. Menehould* (see p. 14). The train then continues to ascend the valley of the Aisne, but finally diverges into that of its tributary, the *Ante*, and reaches (67½ M.) *Revigny* (see p. 141).

Beyond (131½ M.) *Saulces-Monclin* the railway enters the wooded and mountainous district of the *Ardennes*, and the scenery increases in beauty. Several small stations are passed. To the right of the line, a little beyond (145 M.) *Boulzicourt*, rises the large powder factory of St. Ponce. At (149 M.) *Mohon* are situated the workshops of the railway. We cross the *Meuse* twice, the river making a wide bend here to the left.

151½ M. **Mézières-Charleville** (**Buffet-Hôtel*). The station, which is at Charleville, is common to the two towns of Mézières and Charleville. Mézières lies about ¾ M. to the left.

Charleville (*Grand Hôtel; du Commerce; de l'Europe; *du Nord, Lion d'Argent*, near the station), with 18,772 inhab., derives its name from Charles of Gonzaga, Duke of Nevers and Mantua, and Governor of Champagne, who founded the town in 1606. The chief industries are nail-making, type-founding, and the manufacture of other small hardware goods. The road leading from the station is met at the bridge connecting the two towns by a fine boulevard, which extends to the *Place Ducale*, in the centre of Charleville, a square bordered by arcades. The rest of the town is uninteresting. On the N. side rises *Mount Olympus*, a height at one time fortified, but now private property.

Mézières (*Hôtel du Palais-Royal*), the chief town of the department of the *Ardennes*, with 7880 inhab., is situated on a peninsula formed by the Meuse, and until recently was strongly fortified.

Mézières has undergone several memorable sieges. In 1521 the Chevalier Bayard, with a garrison of 2000 men, successfully defended the town for 28 days against an Imperial army of 35,000. In 1815, after a siege of six weeks, the town was compelled to capitulate to the Germans, though not before the general pacification. In 1870 Mézières was invested three times, and surrendered on Jan. 2nd, 1871, after a bombardment of three days.

To the right, near the bridge which connects the two towns, is a *War Monument* of 1870-71. The only noteworthy building in Mézières is the *Parish Church*, a handsome Gothic edifice of the 15-16th cent., with a conspicuous Renaissance tower. The portal on the S. side is very richly ornamented. Within this church Charles IX. was married to Elizabeth of Austria in 1570. In the newer part of the town is a *Statue of Bayard* (see above), by Croisy (1893).

Railways to *Hirson*, *Aulnoye*, *Valenciennes*, *Lille*, and *Calais*, see pp. 100, 99; to *Givet* and *Namur*, see p. 111.

Trains for Sedan, Thionville, and Metz, on leaving Mézières-Charleville, return in the direction of Rheims as far as beyond the station of *Mohon* (p. 127). Here they diverge to the left into the valley of the Meuse, which is crossed at (154½ M.) *Lumes*. From (156½ M.) *Vrigne-Meuse* a tramway runs to (3 M.) *Vrigne-aux-Bois*, where large quantities of hardware are produced. — 161½ M, *Donchery* is the point where the German forces crossed the Meuse. at the battle of Sedan, in order to cut off the retreat of the French army to Mézières. The railway crosses the river, and immediately to the right is seen the *Château de Bellevue*, where Napoleon III. surrendered his sword, and where the capitulation of Sedan was signed on Sept. 2nd, 1870. The captured army were detained as prisoners for three days on the *Peninsula of Iges*, formed here by the Meuse. The bombardment of Sedan was begun by a battery posted on the heights of *Frénois*, to the right. The German army took up its position in that direction and still farther to the E., while the French posted themselves on the heights immediately surrounding Sedan. By the end of the day the French position had been turned by the Germans, who had made themselves masters of the hills commanding it on the N.

164½ M. **Sedan.** — **Hotels.** Hôt. de l'Europe, Rue Gambetta 27, R. 2½-6, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr.; Croix d'Or, Place Turenne, déj. 3 fr.; Lion d'Or, Place d'Alsace-Lorraine. — *Buffet* at the station.

Sedan, a town with 19,350 inhab., formerly strongly fortified, is famous for the battle and capitulation of Sept. 1st and 2nd, 1870 (see p. 129). Of no great antiquity, the town at one time belonged to the Dukes of Bouillon (p. 130), and the revolt of one of these noblemen in 1591 led to the siege and capture of Sedan by Henri IV. Sedan is well and regularly built, and carries on a prosperous manufacture of fine cloth; but it is uninteresting to the stranger. Within recent years the fortifications have been removed, and their place largely taken by handsome houses.

From the station the Avenue Philoppoteaux, crossing the Meuse and traversing a new suburb, leads to the Place d'Alsace-Lorraine, at the S. extremity of the town, in which are situated the *War Monument for 1870*, the *Collège*, and the *Etablissement Crussy*, embracing an asylum and a small Musée (adm. on application). Thence the Avenue du Collège leads to the Place d'Armes, in which rises the *Parish Church*. Beyond the church is the *Donjon*, of the 15th cent., the only relic of the ancient *Castle*. The Place Turenne, farther on, is embellished with a bronze statue of *Marshal Turenne*, erected in 1823. The marshal (1611-75), born at Sedan, was the son of Henri de La Tour-d'Auvergne, Viscount of Sedan and Duke of Bouillon, an ambitious noble who took part in many plots against Cardinal Richelieu, and was finally forced to purchase his life by yielding up to Louis XIII. the barony of Sedan. — Crossing

the Meuse, we again enter a new quarter, beyond which are the viaduct and suburb of *Torcy*. From Torcy the Rue Wadelincourt leads back to the station.

The best point from which to visit the battlefield of Sedan is the village of *Bazeilles*, about 3 M. to the S.E. (cab, 2½-3 fr.; tramway from the Place Turenne, 10 or 20 c.; station, see p. 130). The road leads to the S. from the Place Nassau, at the end of the Avenue Philippoteaux.

The **Battle of Sedan**, fought Sept. 1st, 1870, raged most fiercely in the neighbourhood of Bazeilles. Marshal MacMahon, acting under orders from Paris dictated by political rather than military considerations, and endeavouring to march from the camp at Châlons (p. 99) to the relief of Bazaine in Metz viâ Montmédy (p. 131), had been forced back upon Sedan by the victorious armies of the Crown Prince of Prussia and the Crown Prince of Saxony. The French crossed the Meuse at Mouzon (p. 130) and took up a position on the heights of *La Moncelle*, *Daigny*, and *Givonne* (p. 130), on the right bank of the *Givonne*, a small tributary of the Meuse, flowing to the E. of Bazeilles, while their line was continued to the W., viâ *Illy* and *Floing*, until it rested upon the Meuse near the peninsula of Iges (p. 128). The battle began at daybreak, and from 4.30 to 10 a.m. Bazeilles and La Moncelle were the chief points of attack. Step by step the fighting was forced farther to the N., to Daigny and Givonne, until finally, about 2 p.m., the right wing of the Saxons, who attacked from the E., and the left wing of the Prussians, who attacked from the W., effected a junction at Illy, and the ring of steel was closed round the French. Early in the afternoon some of the French troops began to retire in disorder upon the town, and not all the brilliant gallantry of the cavalry, who dashed themselves against the solid German lines in one desperate charge after another, could turn the tide of battle. When a German battery opened fire upon the town from the heights of Frénois (p. 128), there was nothing for it but surrender. Napoleon III., who was at Sedan, though not in command, delivered his sword to the King of Prussia; and 83,000 men (including 1 marshal, 39 generals, and 3230 other officers), with 10,000 horses, 4000 cannons, 70 mitrailleuses, and an enormous quantity of stores fell into the hands of the victors. The Germans are said to have lost 9000 men and the French 17,000. The victory was mainly due to the superior strategy of the German commanders. The French were completely out-manœuvred by the Germans, who had managed to concentrate at Sedan a tried force of 240,000 men, and to coop up there the French army of 140,000 men, who had no time to recover from the disorganization of their previous retreat. The German attack was aided by the double change of command in the French camp. MacMahon was wounded early in the day, and was succeeded by Ducrot, who was in turn replaced by De Wimpffen.

Near the beginning of the village of Bazeilles, to the left of the road, is the small tavern *A la Dernière Cartouche*. The name recalls the fact that this was the last French position in the village, desperately defended by the marines under Martin des Paillères against Von der Tann's Bavarians. The inn, which was the only house in the whole village not burned down, now contains a small *Museum* of relics of the battle (fee), and one of the rooms on the first floor is still preserved in the same state as is depicted in A. de Neuville's painting of 'The Last Cartridge', the scene of which is laid in the house which has borrowed its name.

The street to the right of the road leads into the village, passing near the cemetery, rendered conspicuous by its *Ossuaire*, containing

the bones of 2035 French and German soldiers removed from their temporary graves on the battlefield. Visitors obtain admission on applying at the nearest tavern, the keeper of which is the sexton. The small monument in front of the Ossuaire commemorates 500 Bavarians who fell in the battle; the other large monument in the cemetery does not refer to the events of 1870. — The French soldiers and villagers who were killed in the defence of the place are commemorated by a truncated *Pyramid* in the village. — Farther down, near the Meuse, is the railway-station of Bazeilles (p. 129).

FROM SEDAN TO BOUILLON, 12 M., diligence (2 fr.) thrice daily. The road ascends to the N.E. by the *Fond de Givonne*, and crosses part of the battlefield of 1870 (p. 129). 3 M. *Givonne*, on the streamlet of the same name, was the centre of the French position. At (5 M.) *La Chapelle* is the French custom-house; and beyond it we enter the *Forest of Ardennes*. After 3 M. more we enter Belgium. — 12 M. **Bouillon** (*Hôtel de la Poste*, good; *des Ardennes*), with about 2600 inhab., was formerly the capital of an independent duchy. From 1795 till 1815 it belonged to France, afterwards it passed to Luxembourg, but since 1839 it has been united with Belgium. The town is prettily situated on a peninsula formed by the *Semoy*, an affluent of the Meuse, and is commanded by a *Castle* on an isolated rock. The valley as far as (28-30 M.) Monthermé may be explored on foot in one day. Road from Monthermé to the most attractive parts of the valley, see p. 112.

FROM SEDAN TO LÉROUVILLE, 91 M. (to Nancy, 127 M.), railway in 4¾-7¼ hrs. (fares 18 fr. 15, 13 fr. 65, 9 fr. 95 c.). — At (2½ M.) *Pont-Maugis* the line diverges to the left from that to Metz and begins to ascend the attractive valley of the *Meuse*. 3½ M. *Remilly*. Branch-line to *Raucourt* (see below). — 9 M. *Mouzon*, the ancient *Mosomagus* ('Field of the Meuse'), a little town which enjoyed some importance down to 1650, contains a church of the 13-15th cent. and the remains of an abbey founded in the 10th century. — 15½ M. *Létanne-Beaumont*. At *Beaumont*, 1¼ M. to the S.W., 3000 men under General de Failly guarded the passage of the Meuse, but were defeated and captured by the Saxon troops on Aug. 30th, 1870. — 24 M. *Stenay*, a small town in the Pays Messin in Lorraine, was at one time strongly fortified. At (32 M.) *Dun-Doulcon* the valley contracts.

57 M. **Verdun**, see p. 124. Our line leaves the railway to Metz on the left and that to Châlons and Rheims on the right, and runs to the S.W.

80 M. **St. Mihiel** (*Hôtel du Cygne*), with 9350 inhab., situated on the right bank of the Meuse, grew up round an ancient *Abbey of St. Michael*, now occupied by the municipal offices. Both the abbey and the *Church of St. Michael* date from the 17th century. The church contains a fine statue of the Madonna, by Ligier Richier (p. 142; in the choir); a child beside two skulls, perhaps by Jean Richier (in the 1st chapel on the right); and good choir-stalls, organ-case, and modern stained glass. The *Church of St. Stephen*, in the old town, contains a group of life-sized statues representing the **Entombment*, considered the masterpiece of Ligier Richier. Various quaint old houses may be seen in this part of the town.

91 M. *Lérouville*, on the line from Paris to Nancy, is 3½ M. from Commercy (p. 143).

Beyond Sedan the railway continues to skirt the Meuse for some distance. 174 M. *Pont-Maugis* is the junction for Verdun and Lérouville (see above) and for (6 M.) *Raucourt*, whence a narrow-gauge line runs to (29½ M.) *Buzancy-Bar*, traversing one of the principal defiles of the Ardennes. — Crossing the Meuse, the line now ascends the valley of the *Chiers*. 175½ M. *Bazeilles* (p. 129). — 185 M. *Carignan*, a town with 2164 inhab., was at one time fortified. Formerly named Yvois, it changed its name when Louis XIV. made it

a duchy in favour of Eugène Maurice of Soissons, son of the prince of Carignan. A branch-line runs hence to (4½ M.) *Messempré*, with metal-works. — 197 M. *Chauvency*. In the distance, to the right, is the citadel of Montmédy, beneath which the train passes by means of a tunnel, ½ M. long.

202 M. **Montmédy** *(Hôt. de la Gare; Croix d'Or)*, a fortress of the second class, with 2600 inhab., is picturesquely situated on the *Chiers*. The rocky and isolated hill (Mons Medius) from which the name is derived is occupied by the citadel. Montmédy was taken by Louis XIV. from the Spaniards in 1657. It was bombarded by the Germans in Sept., 1870, after Sedan; and returning in December, they forced it to capitulate by reducing it to a heap of ruins. — The church of *Avioth*, 4½ M. to the N., is a fine Gothic edifice of the 13-14th centuries.

A branch-railway runs from Montmédy, viâ *Velosnes-Torgny* (see below), *Ecouviez* (frontier-station, with the custom-house), and *Lamorteau* (with the Belgian custom-house), to (12½ M.) the little Belgian town of *Virton*. Virton has railway-connection with the lines from Longuyon to Arlon (see below), from Namur to Luxembourg (viâ Arlon), etc.

206 M. *Velosnes-Torgny* (see above). Several bridges and two tunnels. — 214 M. **Longuyon** *(Buffet-Hôtel; Hôtel-Café de Lorraine)*, with 3350 inhab., pleasantly situated at the confluence of the Chiers and the *Crusne*, is a great centre of the hardware trade.

From Longuyon to Luxembourg, 29¼ M., railway in 2½-3½ hrs. [From Paris to Luxembourg by this route, 234 M., express in 8 hrs. (fares 41 fr. 40, 28 fr. 15, 18 fr. 30 c.).] — We leave the line to Thionville and Metz on the right, and ascend the upper valley of the Chiers, traversing a picturesque region, studded with iron mines and foundries. 5½ M. *Cons-la-Granville*, with a handsome Renaissance château (right); 8 M. *Rehon*.

9 M. **Longwy** *(Buffet-Hôtel; de la Croix d'Or et d'Europe)*, on the Chiers, a town with 9235 inhab., and a fortress of the second class, has belonged to France since 1678. It was the first strong border-fortress taken by the Prussians in 1792, and its weak defence excited great indignation among the Revolutionaries at Paris. In 1815 it was again taken by the Prussians, this time after a siege of three months. In February, 1871, it surrendered to the Germans after a destructive bombardment of eight days. In the lower town *(Longwy-Bas)* are several important iron-works and a porcelain manufactory. The picturesque upper town *(Longwy-Haut)* lies nearly 1¼ M. from the station by the road (omnibus, 40 c.), though there are short-cuts for pedestrians. It commands a fine view. — The branch-line from Longwy to (11 M.) *Villerupt-Micheville* is chiefly of industrial importance.

11 M. *Mont-St-Martin* (hotel), the last French station (but custom-house at Longwy), has a handsome Romanesque church. Branch-line viâ (3½ M.) *Athus* (frontier-station) to (13 M.) *Arlon*, see *Baedeker's Belgium & Holland*. — The Luxembourg custom-house is at (14 M.) *Rodange* (buffet). Luxemboug railway-time is 55 min. in advance of French railway-time. — 16 M. *Pétange*; branch-line to *Ettelbrück* and (35½ M.) *Diekirch* (see *Baedeker's Belgium & Holland*). 18½ M. *Bascharge*; 21½ M. *Dippach*; 25 M. *Lendelange*.

29¼ M. **Luxembourg** *(Hôtel Brasseur; de l'Europe; de Cologne)*, a town with 25,000 inhab., at one time a fortress of the German Confederation, is the capital of the grand-duchy of Luxembourg. The situation of the town is peculiar and picturesque. The upper part is perched upon a rocky tableland, which is bounded on three sides by abrupt precipices, 200 ft. in height. At the foot of these flow the *Pétrusse* and the *Alzette*, which are bounded by equally precipitous rocks on the opposite bank. In this narrow ravine lie the busy lower portions of the town. The town itself

offers little to detain the traveller. It is connected with the station by means of a huge viaduct. The Hôtel de Ville and the Athénée contain small *Musées;* and the Place Guillaume, near the centre of the town, is embellished with a *Statue of King William III of Holland*, by Mercié. To the W. of the town lies a public *Park*. For further details and for the railways from Luxembourg to Spa, to Trèves, and to Thionville, see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland* and *Baedeker's Rhine*.

From Longuyon to Nancy (and Metz, viâ Conflans-Jarny or Pagny-sur-Moselle), 79½ M., railway in 3¾-4¼ hrs. (fares 15 fr. 85, 11 fr. 90, 8 fr. 75 c.). This line forms part of the route traversed by the through trains from Calais to Nancy, Strassburg, etc. (R. 14). It diverges to the right from the line to Thionville and runs to the S. E. through a monotonous district. — 26 M. *Conflans-Jarny* (Buffet) is also a station on the line from Verdun to Metz (p. 125). — At (31½ M.) *Mars-la-Tour* (Hôt. du Commerce) several sanguinary cavalry-engagements took place during the battle of Rezonville, on Aug. 16th, 1870. A large *Monument*, passed before we reach the station, commemorates the French who fell, and is surrounded with vaults containing the bones of 10,000 soldiers. — From (4 M.) *Onville* a branch-line runs to (6½ M.) *Thiaucourt*, situated to the S.W. in the pretty valley of the *Rupt de Mad*, which the main line also traverses towards the E. — At (46 M.) *Pagny-sur-Moselle* (p. 123) our line unites with that from Metz to Frouard and Nancy (p. 145).

Beyond Longuyon the line to Thionville and Metz threads a tunnel and enters the valley of the *Crusne*, which it continues to ascend, crossing the stream several times. Beyond (220 M.) *Pierrepont*, picturesquely situated, a tunnel (½ M.) is traversed. — We quit the valley by another tunnel.

230 M. *Audun-le-Roman* is the frontier-station, with the French custom-house. The German custom-house is at (235 M.) *Fentsch* (Fr. *Fontoy*), where the time is 55 min. in advance of French railway-time. Beyond another tunnel we begin to descend the valley of the Fentsch. 240 M. *Hayingen* (Fr. *Hayange*), with important iron-works.

244½ M. **Thionville**, or *Diedenhofen (Hôt. Mehn; de la Poste)*, a fortified town on the *Moselle*, with 10,000 inhab., was captured in 1643 by the Prince of Condé, and on Nov. 24th, 1870, by the Germans, after a bombardment of two days.

From Thionville to *Luxembourg* (see above), see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland* or *Baedeker's Rhine;* to *Trèves* (43½ M.), *Saarbrücken*, *Saargemünd*, etc., see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

The Metz line now ascends the valley of the Moselle. 245 M. *Ueckingen* (Fr. *Uckange*); 250 M. *Reichersberg* (Fr. *Richemont*); 251 M. *Hagendingen* (Fr. *Hagondange*), the centre of the iron-founding carried on in the valley of the *Orne*, which is traversed by a short goods-line (see p. 125); 253 M. *Maizières;* 261 M. *Devant-les-Ponts*, near Fort Moselle. The line describes a curve to the W. and crosses the Moselle. To the right diverges the line to Verdun and Paris, then the lines to Frouard and Paris and to Saarbrücken and Strassburg. — 263 M. *Metz*.

Metz (for details, see *Baedeker's Rhine*). — **Hotels.** *Grand Hôtel, *Grand Hôtel de Metz, Rue des Clercs 4 and 3, both of the first class; d'Angleterre, Rue au Blé, near the cathedral; de Paris, near the Place de Chambre, etc. — **Cafés** on the Esplanade.

Cabs. To the station, 1 person 1 *M;* drive in the town 60 pf., each

addit. pers. 20 pf.; per ½ hr., 1 pers. 1 *M*, 2 pers. 1 *M* 20 pf., etc. — **Electric Tramway** from the station to the suburb on the left bank, passing near the cathedral.

Post Office at the corner of the Rue de l'Esplanade and Rue de la Poste.

Metz, the capital of German Lorraine, with 45,800 inhab. and a garrison of 23,000 men, lies in a wide basin on the *Moselle*, which flows in several arms through the town, at the lower end of which it is joined on the right by the *Seille*. In 1552 it was captured by the French, but in 1870 surrendered to the Germans and again incorporated with the German Empire in 1871. Metz has always been strongly fortified (at one time by Vauban), and under the later French régime was rendered one of the greatest fortresses in Europe by the construction of forts on the neighbouring heights. The fortifications have been much extended since 1871; and the outworks now form a girdle round the town of about 15 M. in circumference.

Behind the *Place Empereur Guillaume*, reached from the station, is the *Esplanade*, laid out in pleasant walks and embellished with a bronze statue, by Pêtre, of *Marshal Ney* (1769-1815) and a bronze equestrian statue of *Emperor William I.*, by F. von Miller. The W. side of the Esplanade affords a beautiful view of the valley of the Moselle, with the Mont St. Quentin rising on the left.

The *Cathedral *(St. Stephen)*, in the centre of the town, is a magnificent Gothic structure of the 13-16th centuries. It has been in process of restoration since 1875. The choir and transept contain fine stained-glass windows. The tower, 387 ft. high, commands a fine view of the town and the fertile '*Pays Messin*'.

Visitors are forbidden to walk about the cathedral during the services, *viz.* 8-12.30 and 1.30-5 on Sun. & holidays, and 9-10.30 and 2-3 on other days.

The Place d'Armes, adjoining the cathedral, is adorned with a *Statue of Marshal Fabert* (1599-1662).

The *Library* and the *Museum*, containing collections of Roman antiquities, natural history, and paintings, occupy the same building in the Rue de la Bibliothèque, which leads from the Place d'Armes. — A little farther on we reach a branch of the Moselle, above the island on which are the former *Préfecture*, the *Theatre*, etc. Near the opposite bank, farther down, is the *Porte Chambière* or *Schlachthaus-Thor*, to the N. of which is the cemetery, with a monument to French soldiers who fell here in 1870. The farther side of the island is washed by the main arm of the Moselle, beyond which rises a fort, near Devant-les-Ponts (p. 132).

The Rue Fournirue (Goldschmied-Strasse) leads in the other direction from the Place d'Armes to the older quarters, with their picturesque *Tanneries*. Farther on, on the banks of the Seille, is the *Porte des Allemands* (1445-48), a quaint old town-gate, restored in 1892.

The Battle Fields of 16th and 18th August, 1870, lie to the W. of Metz, on the road to Verdun. A visit to them occupies a whole day (9-10 hrs.), and may be most conveniently accomplished either entirely by carriage (two-horse carriage 16-24 fr., according to the extent of the drive)

or by taking the train to *Ars* (p. 123) or to *Amanvillers* (p. 125), and proceeding thence by omnibus. The *Battle of Rezonville*, fought on the 16th Aug., was one of the bloodiest of the whole war. In the course of the day no fewer than 138,000 French troops and 476 guns were engaged at intervals, while the German forces amounted to 67,000 men with 222 guns. The French loss was estimated at 879 officers and 16,128 men, and the German loss at 711 officers and 15,069 rank and file. — The eight German Corps d'Armée engaged in the *Battle of Gravelotte*, fought on the 18th Aug., numbered about 230,000 men, opposed to whom were 180,000 French. The Germans lost 899 officers and 19,260 men, the French 609 officers and 11,705 men.

To the E. of Metz lie the Battle Fields of 14th Aug. and of 31st Aug. and 1st Sept., 1870. The former battle is known to the French as the battle of *Borny*, while the Germans have named it the battle of *Colombey-Nouilly*, as the ground between these villages was the principal object of attack (see Map). Its result was to cause a fatal delay in the intended march of the French to Verdun. — The battle of 31st Aug. and 1st Sept. was fough on the occasion of the first and most determined attempt of Marshal Bazaine to break through the German army which had surrounded Metz since 19th August. The chief object of dispute was the small village of *Noisseville*, 5 M. from Metz, on the road to Saarlouis.

To the N. of Metz, not far from the road to Thionville, lies *Woippy*, where Bazaine's last *sortie*, on 7th Oct., terminated in the retreat of the French after a battle of nine hours' duration. — At the château of *Frescati*, 2¾ M. to the S. of Metz, on 27th Oct., was signed the capitulation of Metz, whereby the fortress, with 3 marshals, 50 generals, 6000 other officers, 173,000 men (including 20,000 sick and wounded), 53 eagles, 66 mitrailleuses, 541 field-pieces, and 800 fortress-guns, together with a vast quantity of other munitions of war, was surrendered to the Germans.

From Metz to Strassburg viâ Saarburg, 98 M., railway in 2¾-4¾ hrs. (express-fares 14 *M* 60, 19 *M* 30, 7 *M* 30 pf., ordinary 12 *M* 80, 8 *M* 50, 5 *M* 50 pf.). — 13½ M. *Remilly* is the junction for the line from Metz to Saarbrücken. 39 M. *Bensdorf* or *Bénestroff* is also a station on the Nancy and Saargemünd line (p. 150). At (47 M.) *Berthelmingen* we join the line from Saarbrücken. From (54½ M.) *Saarburg* (Fr. *Sarrebourg*) our route coincides with that from Paris and Nancy to Strassburg (see p. 323).

From Metz to *Strassburg*, viâ Frouard and Nancy, 127 M. (no through trains), comp. RR. 18a and 45. — To *Nancy*, 36 M. in 2 hrs. (fares 5 *M* 10, 3 *M* 45, 2 *M* 20 pf.).

19. From Paris to Nancy (Strassburg).

219 M. Railway (Gare de l'Est; Pl. C, 24) in 5¼-9½ hrs. (fares 39 fr. 65, 26 fr. 80, 17 fr. 50 c.). — From Paris to *Strassburg*, 312 M., Chemin de Fer d'Alsace-Lorraine beyond Avricourt (p. 323), in ca. 8-13 hrs., fares 56 fr. 80, 38 fr. 70 c., 24 fr. 35 c; mixed tickets (1st cl. to the frontier, thence 2nd cl.) 53 fr. 70 c. The German second-class carriages are as good as the French first-class carriages.

Besides the ordinary express-trains an *Oriental Express* leaves Paris every evening about 6.50, reaching Nancy in 5½ hrs. and Strassburg in 9½ hrs. This train, which is made up of a limited number of sleeping-carriages, saloons, and dining-carriages, takes passengers for all intermediate stopping-places, if there is room. Fares to Châlons-sur-Marne 5 fr. 35 c., to Nancy 11 fr., to Avricourt 12 fr. 80 c., and to Strassburg 15 fr. 10 c., in addition to the ordinary express-fares. Places may be booked in advance at the office of the Compagnie des Wagons-lits, Place de l'Opéra 3, in Paris, and at 122 Pall Mall, London. — Dinner 6 fr., wine extra.

Another line has been opened to *Vitry-le-François* (p. 140), viâ *Coulommiers* (p. 290), but though 1¼ M. shorter it is served by slower trains (7-7¼ hrs. instead of 3-5½ hrs.).

I. From Paris to Châlons-sur-Marne.

107½ M. Railway in 2¼-5 hrs. (fares 19 fr. 50, 13 fr. 20, 8 fr. 55 c.).

The train passes under several streets, intersects the Chemin de Fer de Ceinture, and crosses the Canal de St. Denis and the fortifications. — 3½ M. *Pantin* (29,716 inhab.). Beyond the Canal de l'Ourcq we reach (5½ M.) *Noisy-le-Sec*. To the left is the large station of the Chemin de Fer de Grande Ceinture; to the right diverges the railway to Belfort (R. 40). — 7 M. *Bondy*.

A branch-line runs hence to (2½ M.) *Gargan*, where it forks, the right branch running to (4½ M.) *Livry*, with an ancient abbey, the left branch viâ the *Forest of Bondy* to (5 M.) *Aulnay-lès-Bondy*, on the line to Soissons (p. 115).

8 M. *Le Raincy-Villemomble*. Le Raincy, to the left, is a modern town of 7129 inhab., built in the park of the château, which belonged to the Orléans family and was pillaged in 1848.

From Le Raincy to Montfermeil, 2½ M., electric tramway in ½ hr. (fares 45 c., 35 c.)

11½ M. *Chelles-Gournay*. At *Chelles*, to the left, was the villa of the Merovingian kings, in which Fredegunda, in 534, caused Chilperic I. to be murdered. Chelles was celebrated for its abbey, destroyed after 1790. Farther on is a fort. — 14 M. *Vaires-Torcy*. At *Noisiel*, ½ M. to the E. of Torcy, is Menier's huge chocolate-factory.

17½ M. **Lagny** (*Hôtel du Pont de Fer*, on the bank of the Marne), the *Latiniacum* of the Romans, is a commercial town of 5440 inhab., situated on the *Marne*. It was burnt by the English in 1358, sacked by Jacques de Lorraine in 1544, and taken by Henri IV from the Duke of Parma in 1591.

The early-Gothic *Church of St. Pierre*, with double aisles, is worth a visit. It is really the choir of an immense abbey-church, no more of which was ever built. In the square near the church is a curious old fountain; and not far off are some remains of a famous *Abbey*, founded in the 7th cent. by St. Fursy (p. 72).

A branch-railway runs from Lagny to (12 M.) *Mortcerf*. The trains start from a local station on the left bank of the river, about 1 M. from the main station (omnibus) by the second turning to the left beyond the bridge. 7½ M. *Villeneuve-le-Comte* contains a church of the 13th century. At (12 M.) *Mortcerf* the line meets the branch-railway from Gretz to Vitry-le-François (p. 290).

Diligence from Lagny to (6 M.) *Ferrières-en-Brie* (p. 290), 75 c.

Beyond Lagny the train crosses the Marne and enters a short tunnel. The river here makes a detour of 10 M., which vessels avoid by means of the *Canal de Chalifert* (to the right), which is also carried through a tunnel. — 23 M. *Esbly*, on the *Grand Morin*, a picturesque river which frequently floods the environs of Paris.

Branch-line to (6 M.) *Crécy-en-Brie* (Ours), a small town with remains of its mediæval fortifications. *Chapelle-sur-Crécy*, ½ M. to the E., has a remarkable church of the 13th century.

28 M. **Meaux** (*Buffet; Hôtel des Trois Rois*, Rue St. Remy, near the cathedral; *de la Sirène*, Rue St. Nicolas), a town with

13,690 inhab., situated on the *Marne* and carries on an active trade in grain and Brie cheeses.

Meaux, the ancient *Iatinum*, was the capital of the province of Brie in the middle ages. In 865 it was burnt by the Normans; the English captured it in 1422, but in 1429 it was re-taken by the French. It was one of the first places in France to adopt the Reformation.

We enter the town viâ the *Place Lafayette*, adjoined on the left by handsome boulevards. Farther on is the *Hôtel de Ville*, containing a library of 18,000 vols. and a small *Musée* (Sun. 2-5).

The **Cathedral of St. Etienne* is a Gothic edifice of the 12-16th centuries. The façade, well worth examination, is unfortunately marred by the slated roof of the still unfinished S. tower. The N. tower, which has no spire, is 250 ft. high and commands an extensive view.

The transept is adorned with elaborate enrichments. The nave, the latest portion of the building, belongs to the best period of Gothic art. *Bossuet*, who was Bishop of Meaux from 1681 to 1704, is buried in the sanctuary, and his statue, erected in 1822, is on the S. side of the choir. On the left are a handsome portal of the 15th cent. and the kneeling statue of Philip of Castile (d. 1627). — The copies of *Raphael's Cartoons* formerly here were transferred to the Gobelins at Paris in 1898. Organ-case of 1627.

To the left of the façade of the cathedral is the *Episcopal Palace*, rebuilt in the 17th cent., with a garden laid out by Le Nôtre; to the left of the choir, the *Maîtrise* (13th cent.). — In the Place Henri IV is the statue of *General Raoult* (1810-70), who was mortally wounded at Frœschwiller, by Aubé. — Some curious old *Mills* are situated in the bed of the river, behind the Hôtel de Ville.

The train passes close to the cathedral as it quits Meaux, and crosses the Canal de l'Ourcq and the Marne. — At (31½ M.) *Trilport* the line to Rheims viâ La Ferté-Milon diverges to the left (R. 16a). Farther on is a tunnel, 735 yds. long. 36 M. *Changis*.

41 M. **La Ferté-sous-Jouarre** *(Hôtel de l'Epée)*, on the Marne, a town with 4820 inhab., is famous for its mill-stone quarries. The valley in which it lies is fertile and well-cultivated, and the hills are covered with woods or vineyards.

Jouarre (hotels), the Gallic *Divodurus* ('divine fortress'), 1¾ M. to the S. (omnibus), was formerly noted for its abbey, founded in the 7th cent., afterwards replaced by a Benedictine convent. One of the 13th cent. towers of the latter still remains. Behind the *Church* (15th cent.) is a crypt of an earlier structure, with Merovingian columns of marble and sarcophagi of various periods. — A branch-line runs from La Ferté-sous-Jouarre to (30 M.) *Montmirail* (p. 137).

The train crosses two bridges, threads a tunnel, 1030 yds. long, crosses a third bridge, and skirts the left bank. — 46 M. *Nanteuil-Saacy*. Beyond (52 M.) *Nogent-l'Artaud* is another tunnel. — 55 M. *Chézy-sur-Marne*. To the left diverges the line from Château-Thierry to La Ferté-Milon (see p. 114).

59 M. **Château-Thierry** *(Buffet-Hôtel; Eléphant; Angleterre)*, on the Marne, ½ M. from the station, is an attractive town with 7083 inhab. and manufactories of mathematical and wind instruments. A fierce battle was fought here in 1814.

At the entrance of the town, to the right, is a mediocre *Statue*

of La Fontaine (see below). Farther on are a *Belfry* dating from the 16th century, and the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville with the handsome new *Hôtel de Ville* and the *Theatre*. We ascend from the square by a flight of 102 steps to the ruined *Castle*, which we enter from the right. This castle, said to have been built by Charles Martel in 720, was besieged and taken by the English in 1421, by Charles V. in 1544, and by other assailants on various other occasions. Save for its outer ramparts, it has now almost completely disappeared.

Quitting the ruins by the small gateway in the tower on the outer wall, opposite the entrance, we descend in the direction of the *Collège*. In the adjoining house (Rue de La Fontaine 12), *Jean de La Fontaine* (1621-95), the fabulist, was born; it now contains a library and a small museum. In the Grande Rue, lower down, rises the uninteresting *Church* (15th cent.).

From Château-Thierry to Romilly, 54½ M., railway in 2½-3 hrs. (fares 9 fr. 85, 6 fr. 65, 4 fr. 35 c.). — This line diverges from the Châlons railway at (51½ M.) *Mézy* (see below), the first station, and ascends the valleys of the *Surmelin* and the *Dhuis*. Part of the water-supply of Paris is derived from the Dhuis by means of an aqueduct, 81 M. long, beginning at (15 M.) *Pargny-la-Dhuis*. — 21½ M. **Montmirail** (*Hôtel du Vert-Galant*), a town of 2300 inhab., situated on a hill commanding the pretty valley of the *Petit Morin*, is noted for a victory gained by Napoleon over the Allies in 1814. The *Château*, which lies to the S.W., surrounded by a large park, was magnificently rebuilt in the 17th cent. by Louvois, the minister of war of Louis XIV. Cardinal de Retz (1614-79) was born at Montmirail. — 34 M. *Esternay*, also a station on the line from Paris to Vitry viâ Coulommiers (p. 290). — Beyond (51 M.) *Lurey-Conflans* we cross the *Seine* and join the line from Paris to Troyes. — 54½ M. *Romilly*, see p. 293.

A branch-line also runs from Château-Thierry to (28½ M.) *La Ferté-Milon* (p. 114) viâ (17½ M.) *Oulchy-Breny* (p. 114), on the line from Paris o Rheims.

At Château-Thierry begin the vineyards of Champagne. — 64½ M. *Mézy;* branch to Romilly, see above. At (72½ M.) *Dornans* Henri of Guise defeated the Germans and Huguenots in 1575, but received the wound which gave him the surname of 'Le Balafré' or 'the scarred'. A little farther on, to the right, is *Troissy*, with a handsome church of the 16th cent., and to the left are the ancient priory of *Binson* and the plateau of *Châtillon-sur-Marne*, where a colossal statue of Pope Urban II. (1042-99), who was born in the neighbourhood, was erected in 1887, from a design by Roubaud. — 78 M. *Port-à-Binson*. Near (84 M.) *Damery-Boursault*, the next station, rises (to the right) the **Château of Boursault*, in the Renaissance style, the property of the Duchesse d'Uzès.

88 M. **Epernay.** — **Hotels.** De l'Europe, Rue Porte-Lucas; de Paris, Place Auban-Moët, pens. 7½ fr.; Hôt.-Rest. de la Gare, Place Thiers. — **Cafés.** *De Paris*, Rue Porte-Lucas; *Sparnacien*, Place Thiers; etc. — Good *Buffet* at the station.

Epernay, the *Sparnacum* of antiquity, a town with 20,478 inhab., prettily situated on the left bank of the Marne, is the centre of the champagne-trade. The handsome houses in the suburb of *La Folie*, on the E., close to which the train passes as it quits the town, afford some indication of the lucrative nature of the local industry. Either

here or at Rheims (p. 122) a visit should be paid to one of the vast *Cellars* of the champagne-makers, consisting of long galleries, hewn in the chalk rock, containing hundreds of thousands of bottles (the number laid down annually is estimated at 5 millions) and admirably adapted for the numerous delicate operations necessary for the production of the wine.

Champagne is said to have been invented at the beginning of the 18th century. Its distinguishing quality of effervescence is due to the carbonic acid gas generated by fermentation, which, under its own pressure of 4 or 5 atmospheres, is held in a state of liquefaction until the cork is removed. The best wines are made from mixtures (in various proportions) of black and white grapes. The must that first issues from the presses is reserved for the 'vins de cuvée', or first quality brands. After the lees have had time to settle, sugar is added to increase the alcoholic strength of the liquid, which is then placed in casks to ferment. Two or three months later (usually about the end of December) it is racked off (the sediment remaining behind), diluted or strengthened as required, and finally strained and fined. In spring, after more sugar has been added, it is again drawn off into bottles made of very strong and thick glass, weighing 25-30 oz. each., which are then placed head downward in cellars kept at a constant temperature of 46-50° Fahr. The sediment thus collecting in the necks of the bottles is got rid of by a process known as 'dégorgeage', in which the cork is allowed to fly out. The bottles are immediately filled up with a carefully compounded mixture of old wine, cognac, and sugar; and after being allowed to rest for some weeks or months the champagne is ready for sale.

From Epernay to La Fère-Champenoise (Romilly), 25½ M., railway in 1¼ hr. (fares 4 fr. 60, 3 fr. 10 c., 2 fr.). — This line diverges to the right from the Strassburg railway at (4½ M.) *Oiry-Mareuil*, and traverses a wine-growing district, viâ (8½ M.) *Avize* and (14 M.) *Vertus*. — 25½ M. *La Fère-Champenoise* is also a station on the line from Paris to Vitry-le-François (p. 290), from which there diverges, at *Sézanne*, 6 M. to the W., a branch to *Romilly* (p. 293).

From Epernay to *Rheims* (Mézières; Metz), see p. 117.

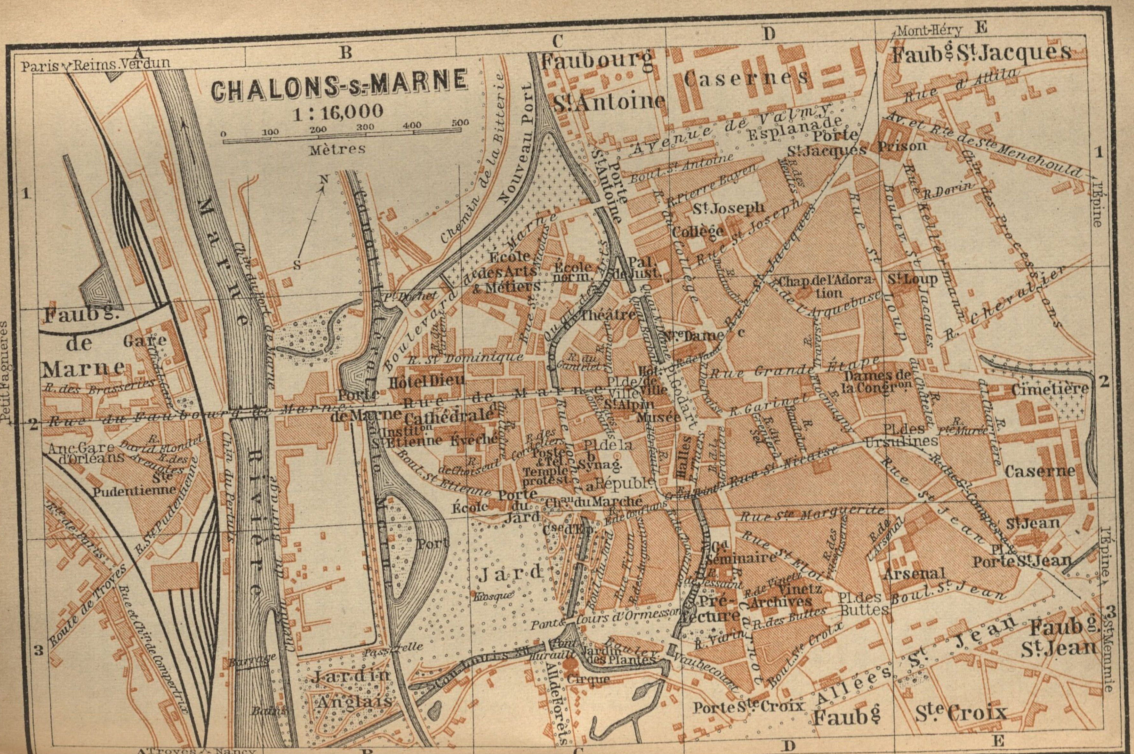
92 M. *Oiry-Mareuil*, see above. About 3 M. to the S. of (99 M.) *Jalons-les-Vignes*, near the Château of *Ecury* at *Champigneul*, is a very ancient heronry, occupied by the birds from Feb. to August.

107½ M. **Châlons-sur-Marne.** — Hotels. *De la Haute-Mère-Dieu (Pl. a; C, 2), Rénard (Pl. b; C, 2), Place de la République 26 and 24, R. from 2½, déj. or D. 3 fr.; la Cloche d'Or (Pl. c; D, 2), Rue St. Jacques 2, near Notre Dame; Lion-d'Or (Pl. d; C, 2), Rue du Cloître; du Chemin-de-Fer, near the station. — Restaurants. *Albert*, Rue d Marne 85, déj. from 1½, D. 2 fr.; *Buffet* at the station. — Cafés. *Bourse*, *Bellevue*, etc., in the Place de la République; *des Oiseaux*, Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, etc.

Cabs. Per drive between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. (7-8 in winter), 1 fr.; between 10 p.m. and midnight, 1¼; at night 2 fr.; per hr., 2, 2½, or 3 fr. — To *L'Epine*, 6 fr. there and back, with stay of 1 hr. — Electric Tramways (10 c.). From the *Station* (Pl. A, 2) to the *Faubourg St. Jean* (Pl. E, 3); from *Petit-Fagnières* (comp. Pl. A, 2) to the *Faubourg St. Jacques* (Pl. D, 1).

Châlons-sur-Marne, with 26,730 inhab., is the chief town of the department of the *Marne*, the headquarters of the 6th Army Corps, and the seat of a bishop. It is also an important centre of the champagne trade.

Châlons, the *Catalaunum* of the Romans, is mentioned as early as the 3rd century. In 451 the neighbourhood was the scene of the great defeat of Attila and his Huns by the Romans and the allied Franks and Visigoths. This sanguinary and hard-won victory, reckoned by Sir Edward Creasy


CHALONS-s-MARNE
1 : 16,000
0 100 200 300 400 500
Mètres
Paris
Reims
Verdun
Troyes
Nancy
Mont-Héry
Petit Prégnières
Faubg de Gare
Marne
Faubg St Antoine
Faubourg
Casernes
Faubg St Jacques
Nouveau Port
Marne
Rivière
Canal latéral à la Marne
Chemin de la Bitterie
Avenue de Valmy
Esplanade
Porte St Jacques
Prison
Rue d'Attila
Rue des Ste Menehould
Porte St Antoine
Boulevard Carnot
Ecole des Arts & Métiers
Ecole nle
Pal de Justice
Théâtre
St Joseph
Collège
Chap de l'Adoration
St Loup
N. Dame
Hôtel Dieu
Cathédrale
Porte de Marne
Rue de Marne
Rue du Faubourg de Marne
Rue Grande Etape
Hôtel de Ville
Pl des Dames de la Conférence
Cimetière
St Alpin
Musée
Halles
Pl des Ursulines
Caserne
Ancienne Gare d'Orléans
Ste Pudentienne
Institution St Etienne
Evêché
Pl de la Poste
Temple protest
Synag
République
Porte du Jard
Ecole
Cimetière du Marché
Rue Ste Marguerite
St Jean
Séminaire
Pl de Porte St Jean
Arsenal
Jard
Vinetz
Archives
Pré-fecture
Pl des Buttes
Boul St Jean
Faubg St Jean
Pont tours d'Ormesson
Jardin des Plantes
Jardin Anglais
Cirque
Allées
Porte Ste Croix
Faubg Ste Croix
Route de Troyes
Rue et Chemin de Ronde du Jard
Rue Ste Pudentienne
Rue du Port
Passerelle
Barrière
Ponts tournants
Pont tournant
Chemin de fer de Forêts
Rue des Capucins
Rue Ste Croix
Rue Pierre Bayen
Rue St Joseph
Rue St Jacques
Rue Dorin
Rue Chevalier
Rue St Dominique
Rue Garlaut
Rue St Nicaise
Rue Ste Marguerite
Rue St Jean
Rue St Martin
Rue Pasteur
Rue Pierre Bayen
Rue des Capucins
Rue Ste Croix
Rue des Buttes
Rue Varin
Rue Pasteur
Rue Chevalier
Rue Dorin
Rue des Ste Menehould
Rue d'Attila
Rue des Brasseurs
Rue du Faubourg de Marne
Rue St Dominique
Rue Garlaut
Rue St Nicaise
Rue Ste Marguerite
Rue St Jean
Rue St Martin
Rue Pasteur
Rue Pierre Bayen
Rue des Capucins
Rue Ste Croix
Rue des Buttes
Rue Varin

among the 'Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World', checked Attila's 'mighty attempt to found a new anti-Christian dynasty upon the wreck of the temporal power of Rome'. In 1430 and 1434 the town successfully defended itself against attacks by the English; but in 1814 it was occupied by the Prussians, in 1815 by the Russians, and in Aug., 1870, by the Germans.

From the *Station* (Pl. A, 2) we turn to the left, cross the railway, the Marne (which flows in an artificial channel excavated in 1776), and finally the lateral canal, at the entrance of the town proper. Thence the Rue de Marne leads straight to the Hôtel de Ville.

The Cathedral (Pl. B, C, 2), to the right in this street, is a handsome Gothic edifice, built in the 13th cent. and recently restored. The large portal, in the classic style, was added in 1628. The fine interior contains some stained glass of the 13-16th cent., a canopied high-altar, with six marble columns, two handsome tombstones, on the pillars to the left and right of the choir, and several other works of art. The choir is prolonged into the nave, as at Rheims.

Opposite the cathedral is the *Institution St. Etienne*, a theological seminary. The square in front of it is embellished with a reproduction of Mercié's 'Gloria Victis', now in Paris. To the left is the *Hôtel Dieu* (Pl. B, 2), founded in the 16th cent., and farther on in the same direction is the *Ecole des Arts et Métiers* (Pl. C, 1-2).

The Hôtel de Ville (Pl. C, 2), erected in the 18th cent., presents few features of interest. In front is a *Monument to President Carnot*. The building to the right contains the *Library*, with about 70,000 vols. (open daily, except Wed., 12 to 5), and the *Musée* (adm. Sun. and Thurs., 12 to 4 or 5; on other days on application).

In the court between the library and the Musée a church-portal of the 17th cent. has been re-erected, and a good collection of Hindoo gods arranged. — On the groundfloor are antiquities, casts, and modern sculptures. — On the first floor are natural history collections, reproductions in carved wood of noted French works of art, and the *Collection Picot*, consisting chiefly of furniture, small works of art, and paintings. Among the last are an Adoration of the Magi, by *Franck*, and a Triumph of Diana by *Primaticcio*.

The church of Notre-Dame (Pl. C, D, 2), a few yards behind the Hôtel de Ville, second in interest to the cathedral alone, dates from the 12-14th cent. and presents a union of the Romanesque and Gothic styles. It has two towers, surmounted by modern spires, on the façade, and two others to the E. of the transepts. The stained glass windows (16th cent.) are fine, especially the first two on the left side. The aisles are provided with capacious galleries, and the three chapels in the apse are each preceded by two columns, from which the vaulting springs. There are several fine monuments.

On the E. outskirts of the town is the church of *St. Loup* (Pl. E, 2), dating from the 14-15th cent., with a handsome and recently restored interior. It contains a statue of St. Christopher, referred to the 15th cent., and a few ancient paintings, including a small triptych (Adoration of the Magi; visitors may open it), by a Flemish master of the 16th cent., in the 2nd chapel on the right. — The church of *St. John* (Pl. E, 3), at the S.E. extremity of the town, dates from the 11-15th cent. and unites a Gothic choir with Romanesque nave and aisles. — *Notre Dame de l'Epine*, see p. 140.

To the S. of the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville is the church of *St. Alpin* (Pl. C, 2), dating from the 12-13th and 15-16th centuries. It contains numerous ancient paintings, the chief of which are a Christ, signed Ant. Perot and dated 1551 (in the 3rd chapel to the right), a Christ at Emmaus, after Ph. de Champaigne, and a Bearing of the Cross, attributed to Perugino (in the following chapels). This church has also some fine stained glass of the 16th century.

The *Place de la République* (Pl. C, 2), a little beyond St. Alpin, forms the centre of the town. To the right, at its other end, is the *Jard* (Pl. B, C, 3; band on Sun. and Thurs. afternoons), a public park lying in front of the little *Château du Marché* (17-18th cent.), now occupied by a savings-bank. The Rue Lochet, built above a canal passing under the château, leads hence back to the town, passing on its way a handsome *Synagogue* and a *Protestant Church*. The Jard is bounded on the right by a canal, between which and the Marne lies the *Jardin Anglais* (Pl. B, 3). — On the left is the *Cours d'Ormesson* (Pl. C, 3), with an *Agricultural Laboratory* and the *Jardin des Plantes*. At the end of the Cours is the *Préfecture* (Pl. D, 3), erected in the 18th century. Facing it are the modern *Archives*. The *Grand Séminaire*, to the right of the préfecture, contains a small geological and archæological museum. At the end of the Rue Ste. Croix rises the *Porte Ste. Croix* (Pl. D, 3), a triumphal arch, 60 ft. high, erected in 1770 to welcome Marie Antoinette, and left unfinished.

Not far from the station, from which its two towers are visible, is the former *Manor of Jacquesson*, now used as a distillery, brewery, and malt-house. Connected with it are 7 M. of cellarage, hewn in the chalk, which are generally shown on application.

About 5 M. to the E., on the road to Ste. Menehould, is the village of **L'Epine**, famous for its beautiful and much-frequented **Pilgrimage Church*, built in 1420-1529 (recently restored) to shelter a miraculous statue of the Virgin, found in a thorn-bush by some shepherds. The portal is especially elaborate. The miraculous image (restored), the organ of the 16th cent., the choir-screen, the treasury, and the representation of the Holy Sepulchre should be noticed.

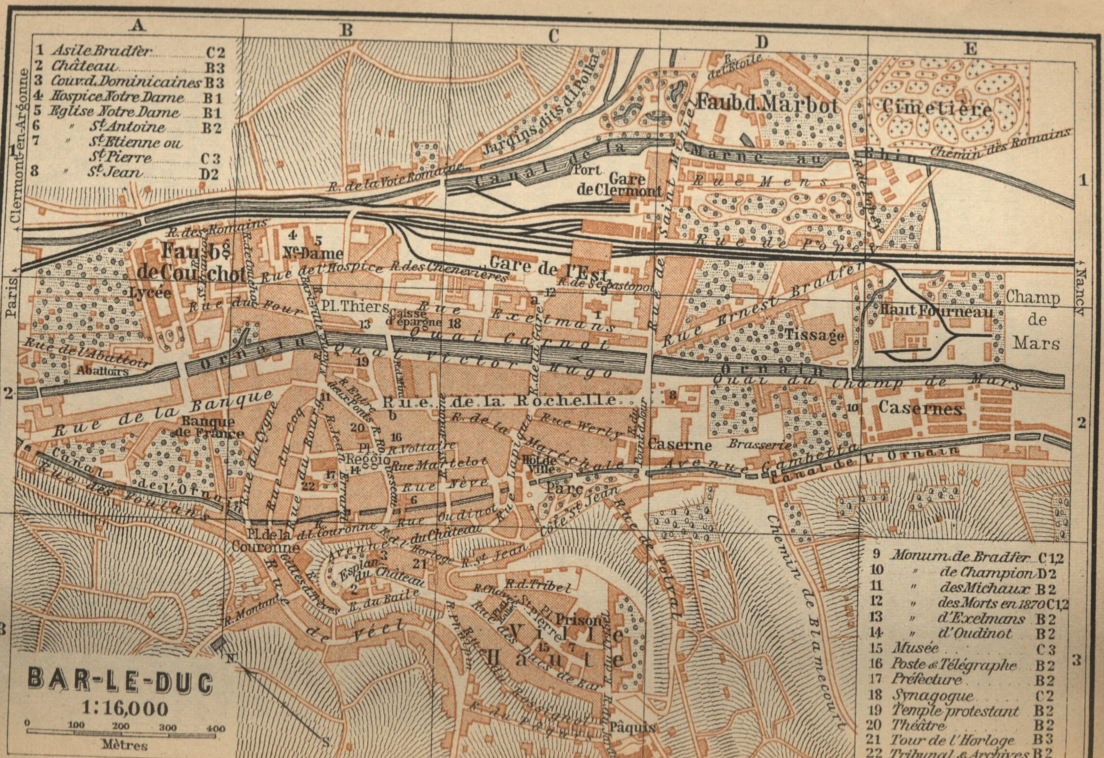
From Châlons-sur-Marne to *Troyes*, see p. 298 (local station near the main-line station); to *Metz* viâ Verdun, see p. 123.

II. From Châlons-sur-Marne to Nancy.

112 M. Railway in 2¾-5¼ hrs. (fares 20 fr. 35, 13 fr. 80, 8 fr. 90 c.).

The line skirts the chalk hills on the right bank of the Marne, traversing the wide plain known as the *Champagne Pouilleuse*. At (108½ M. from Paris) *Coolus* the line to Troyes (p. 298) diverges to the right. 116½ M. *Vitry-la-Ville*, with a château of the 18th cent., to the right; 123½ M. *Loisy*, with a handsome Gothic church of the 13th cent., to the left. We next cross the *Marne* and reach —

127 M. **Vitry-le-François** (*Hôtel des Voyageurs*, Rue de Vaux 34, good; *de la Cloche*, Rue de Frignicourt 44; *de la Gare*), a town with 8560 inhab., formerly fortified, founded on a regular plan in 1545 by Francis I. in place of *Vitry-le-Brûlé*, 2½ M. to the N.E.,



A
B
C
D
E
1 Asile Bradfer C2
2 Château B3
3 Couv.d.Dominicaines B3
4 Hospice Notre Dame B1
5 Eglise Notre Dame B1
6 " St Antoine B2
7 " St Etienne ou St Pierre C3
8 " St Jean D2
9 Monum. de Bradfer C1,2
10 " de Champion D2
11 " des Michaux B2
12 " des Morts en 1870 C1,2
13 " d'Exelmans B2
14 " d'Oudinot B2
15 Musée C3
16 Poste & Télégraphe B2
17 Préfecture B2
18 Synagogue C2
19 Temple protestant B2
20 Théâtre B2
21 Tour de l'Horloge B3
22 Tribunal & Archives B2
BAR-LE-DUC
1:16,000
0 100 200 300 400
Mètres
Clermont-en-Argonne
Paris
Nancy
Faub.d.Marbot
Cimetière
Canal de la Marne au Rhin
Port
Gare de Clermont
Rue Mens
Rue de Popey
Chemin des Romains
Faubg de Couchot
Lycée
Ne-Dame
Gare de l'Est
Pl. Thiers
Caisse d'épargne
Rue Exelmans
Quai Carnot
Quai Victor Hugo
Ornain
Rue Ernest Bradfer
Tissage
Haut Fourneau
Champ de Mars
Quai du Champ de Mars
Abattoirs
Rue de la Banque
Banque de France
Rue de la Rochelle
Casernes
Caserne
Brasserie
Avenue Gambetta
Canal de l'Ornain
Rue des Foulons
Pl. Reggio
Rue Martelot
Rue Nève
Hôt. de Ville
Parc
Rue Werly
Rue Oudinot
Pl. de la Couronne
Rue du Château
Esplan. du Château
Rue du Baile
Rue de Véel
Ville Haute
Prison
Pâquis
Chemin de Blamecourt
Rue de Polval

which was destroyed by Charles V. in 1544. At the end of the Avenue Carnot, leading straight on from the station, is a *Monument* commemorating the *Review at Vitry* in 1891. Behind is the *Hôtel de Ville*, containing a small *Musée*, which includes natural history and antiquarian collections, a picture-gallery and Oriental curiosities. From the *Place d'Armes*, in the centre of the town, radiate the four chief streets. On the left side of the Place is the church of *Notre Dame*, a large and handsome edifice of the 17th cent., containing two noteworthy monuments of the end of the 18th century. In a small square to the right is a bronze statue; by Marochetti, of *Royer-Collard* (1763-1845), a native philosopher and politician.

From Vitry-le-François to Jessains (Troyes, Chaumont), 33½ M., railway in 1¼-1¾ hr. (fares 5 fr. 90 c., 4 fr., 2 fr. 60 c.). — At (21 M.) *Valentigny* a branch diverges to *St. Dizier* (p. 305). — 25 M. **Brienne-le-Château** (*Croix Blanche; Hayard*) is famous as the seat of a military school (suppressed in 1790), of which Napoleon I. was a pupil (1779-84). A bronze statue of *Napoleon* at the age of sixteen, in front of the Hôtel de Ville, commemorates the fact. It was also the scene of a sanguinary struggle in 1814, between Napoleon and Blücher, in which the latter was forced to retire. Brienne has given name to a family of distinction, one of whose members, Jean, was King of Jerusalem in 1209 and Emperor of Constantinople in 1231-37. Above the town rises the large *Château* of the Prince de Bauffremont-Courtenay, dating from the 18th century. The park is open to the public, and the collection of paintings (numerous portraits) in the interior may also be visited. The *Church* dates from the 16th century. — Railway to *Troyes* viâ Piney, see p. 298.

The railway to Jessains next ascends the valley of the *Aube*, which it crosses beyond (28½ M.) *Dienville*. We now join the line from Troyes to Chaumont, and reach (33½ M.) *Jessains* (p. 298).

From Vitry-le-François to *Paris* viâ *Coulommiers*, see p. 290.

Beyond Vitry the railway crosses the Marne for the last time and skirts the *Rhine and Marne Canal*, which begins at Vitry and ends at the Ill, near Strassburg, a distance of 195 M. — The scenery now becomes monotonous. 135½ M. **Blesme-Haussignémont** (small *Buffet*) is the junction for Chaumont and Epinal (see p. 305). 143 M. *Sermaize* (Hôt. de la Cloche; de la Source, at the Etablissement), on the *Saulx*, with a small *Etablissement de Bains*, ½ M. from the station, supplied by a mineral spring resembling that of Contrexéville (p. 314).

We next cross the Saulx, the Rhine and Marne Canal, and the *Ornain*, and reach (148 M.) *Revigny-sur-l'Ornain*.

Branch-railway to (17½ M.) *St. Dizier*, see p. 305; to *Amagne-Lucquy*, viâ *Ste. Menehould*, see p. 127. Local railways also run to the S.E., through the valley of the Saulx, to (16½ M.) *Haironville*, and to the N.E., to (21½ M.) *Triaucourt*, viâ (14 M.) *Lisle-en-Barrois*, whence a branch diverges to *Rembercourt-aux-Pots* (p. 143).

157½ M. **Bar-le-Duc.** — **Hotels.** De Metz & du Commerce (Pl. b; B, 2), Rue de la Rochelle 17; de la Gare (Pl. a; C, 2), with café, opposite the station. — **Cafés.** *Des Oiseaux*, at the theatre (see below); *Lambert*, at the Hôtel de Metz; *de la Rochelle*, at the corner of the Rues de la Gare and de la Rochelle; *de la Gare*.

Cabs. Per drive in the Ville Basse, 1 fr.; to the Ville Haute, 1½ fr.; per hr. (1-2 pers.) 2 fr., each addit. pers. 50 c.

Bar-le-Duc, the ancient capital of the Dukes of Bar and the chief

town of the department of the *Meuse*, with 17,693 inhab., is situated on the *Ornain* and the heights rising on its left bank. It was the birth-place of the second Duke of Guise (1519-63), Marshal Oudinot (1767-1847), and Marshal Exelmans (1775-1852). Bar-le-Duc is noted for its preserves, and it also produces good wine.

In front of the railway-station a *Monument des Enfants de la Meuse* who fell in the war of 1870-71 (Pl. 12; C, 1, 2) was erected in 1901. The busiest part of the town is the 'Ville Basse', which is intersected from E. to W. by the Rue de la Rochelle, the principal street. At the E. end of this street is the new church of *St. Jean* (Pl. 8; D, 2), an imposing edifice in the Romanesque style.

Notre-Dame (Pl. B, 1), at the W. end of the town, dates from the 15th cent., and possesses a remarkable Gothic choir. Crossing the Ornain by the bridge, we reach the Rue Entre-deux-Ponts, which begins at the *Monument of the Michaux*, a family who introduced important improvements in the manufacture of bicycles, and passes the elaborate Renaissance façade of the *Theatre* (Pl. 20; B, 2). Behind the latter is the *Café des Oiseaux*, one of the sights of the town, which boasts a fine collection of stuffed birds and other animals. — Farther on is the Place Reggio (Pl. B, 2), embellished with a bronze statue, by J. Debay, of *Marshal Oudinot*, Duke of Reggio (see above). — Farther up, to the left, is the church of *St. Antoine* (Pl. 6; B, 2), of the 14th cent.; a canalized arm of the Ornain flows beneath the church.

The 'Ville Haute', or upper town, is commanded by a *Clock Tower*, which may be reached from St. Antoine's, viâ the Rues de l'Horloge, de l'Armurier, and Chavée. The last street ends at the Place de la Halle, containing some *Old Houses*, one of which (No. 3) is fitted up as a commercial museum.

The church of St. Etienne or *St. Pierre* (Pl. 7; C, 3) is the principal building in Bar-le-Duc. It dates from the 14th cent., with the exception of the portal, flanked by a tower, which is in the Gothic and Renaissance styles.

Interior. The sculptures on the screen of the first chapel on the right are noteworthy, but the chief object of interest is a **Statue* (in the right transept), by Ligier Richier, of St. Mihiel in Lorraine (p. 130), a pupil of Michael Angelo, representing a corpse in which decay has already set in. It is carved of St. Mihiel stone soaked in wax and oil to give it the appearance and durability of marble, and formed part of the tomb of René de Châlons, Prince of Orange, who was killed in 1544 at the siege of St. Dizier.

No. 21, Place St. Pierre, a handsome old house of the early Renaissance period, contains a small *Musée*, open to the public on Sun., 1-4, and on other days on application.

The collections, occupying four saloons, comprise specimens of natural history, a few antiquities, a small gallery of paintings (chiefly modern), some sculptures, two fine altar-screens (14th cent.), and specimens of armour.

There are a number of other interesting old buildings in the 'Ville Haute', especially in the Rue des Ducs-de-Bar. A house in which Prince Charles Edward Stuart lived for three years is also

pointed out. At the upper end of the Rue des Ducs-de-Bar is *Le Pâquis*, a promenade shaded by fine elms. The Avenue du Château, at the other end, passes near the remains of the *Château* (Pl. 2; B, 3), destroyed in the 17th century; portions dating from the 16th cent., including a Gothic portal, are still preserved. In the Rue Lapique, which leads down from this vicinity to the Rue de la Rochelle (p. 142), is the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, 2), formerly Oudinot's mansion.

From Bar-le-Duc to Clermont-en-Argonne and to Verdun, 35 and 42 M. (fares 4 fr. 85, 3 fr. 20 c., and 5 fr. 95, 3 fr. 80 c.). This railway has a special station in the Rue St. Mihiel, to the S.E., not far from the canal. At (12½ M.) *Rembercourt-aux-Pots* a branch-line diverges to *Lisle-en-Barrois* (p. 141). — At (18½ M.) *Beauzée* the line forks, one branch leading to (35 M.) *Clermont-en-Argonne* (p. 124), the other to (42 M.) *Verdun* (p. 124).

161 M. *Longeville;* 164½ M. *Nançois-Tronville.* Railway to Neufchâteau-Epinal, see p. 306. To the right is the Marne canal, which farther on makes a wide curve and enters the valley of the Meuse by means of a tunnel 2½ M. long, while the railway bends to the left. Beyond (171 M.) *Ernecourt-Loxéville* the train enters the cuttings by which the line pierces the heights between the valleys of the Seine and Meuse. — 178 M. *Lérouville* (2775 inhab.)

Railway to *Sedan* viâ *Verdun*, see p. 130.

183 M. **Commercy** *(Hôtel de Paris; de la Cloche)*, a town with 7724 inhab., is situated on an arm of the *Meuse*. The imposing *Château* of the 17th cent., which the train passes on quitting the station, was at one time the residence of the Dukes of Lorraine, and is now used as barracks. In the town is a bronze *Statue of Dom Calmet* (1672-1757), the learned historian, who was born in the neighbourhood. Commercy is noted for its 'Madeleines', a kind of cake (1 fr. 20 c.-2 fr. per box).

The train now crosses two arms of the *Meuse*. 188 M. *Sorcy*, beyond which a tunnel, 612 yds. long, is traversed.

191 M. **Pagny-sur-Meuse** *(Buffet-Hôtel).* Railway to Neufchâteau and Epinal, see R. 41 c. We now enter the valley of the Moselle by a tunnel ¾ M. long, and once more approach the Rhine and Marne Canal. — 194 M. *Foug.*

199 M. **Toul** (*Hôtel de Metz*, Rue Gambetta; *de la Cloche d'Or*, Rue de la République), the *Tullum Leucorum* of the Romans, is one of the most ancient towns in Lorraine. Its bishopric was founded by the Irish monk St. Mansuy, who died about the year 350. It is a fortress of the first class, and after being invested for thirty-eight days was taken by the Germans on Sept. 23rd, 1870, after a siege of twelve days more. Pop. 12,290. The town is situated between the canal and the Moselle, about ½ M. from the station. From the *Porte de France* the Rue Thiers leads to the Place Croix-en-Bourg, with a pretty marble *Fountain*, and is continued by the Rue Gambetta, at the end of which we turn to the left.

The church of *St. Gengoult*, a fine Gothic edifice of the 13-15th cent., has an unusually lofty interior; its large windows are filled

with fine stained glass of the 13th century. The finest part of the church is, however, the beautiful Flamboyant *Cloisters*, to the N. of the nave, dating from the 16th century. These are enclosed on both sides by six double arcades resting on very light and graceful columns and separated from each other by small truncated columns. The cloisters give on a small square, through which we may reach the church of St. Etienne, viâ the Rue Lafayette (right), Rue Michâtel (left), and Rue Liouville (right).

**St. Etienne*, the former cathedral, is noteworthy for its size and its harmonious proportions, and still more for its beautiful W. front, which is flanked by two light and graceful towers, terminating in octagonal lanterns. The choir and transepts (both with fine stained glass), date from the 13th, the façade from the 15th, and the nave from the 14th and 15th centuries. The **Cloisters* which adjoin this fine church on the S. were built in the 13-14th cent. and are larger and of an even more perfect style than those of St. Gengoult. They form a rectangle, 75 yds. long and 55 yds. broad, and consist of 22 sections with four arches, each with four small clustered columns and two small isolated columns, besides the archway to the court. — The *Chapel* entered from the cloisters contains a large altar-piece, with figures in full relief, representing the Adoration of the Shepherds.

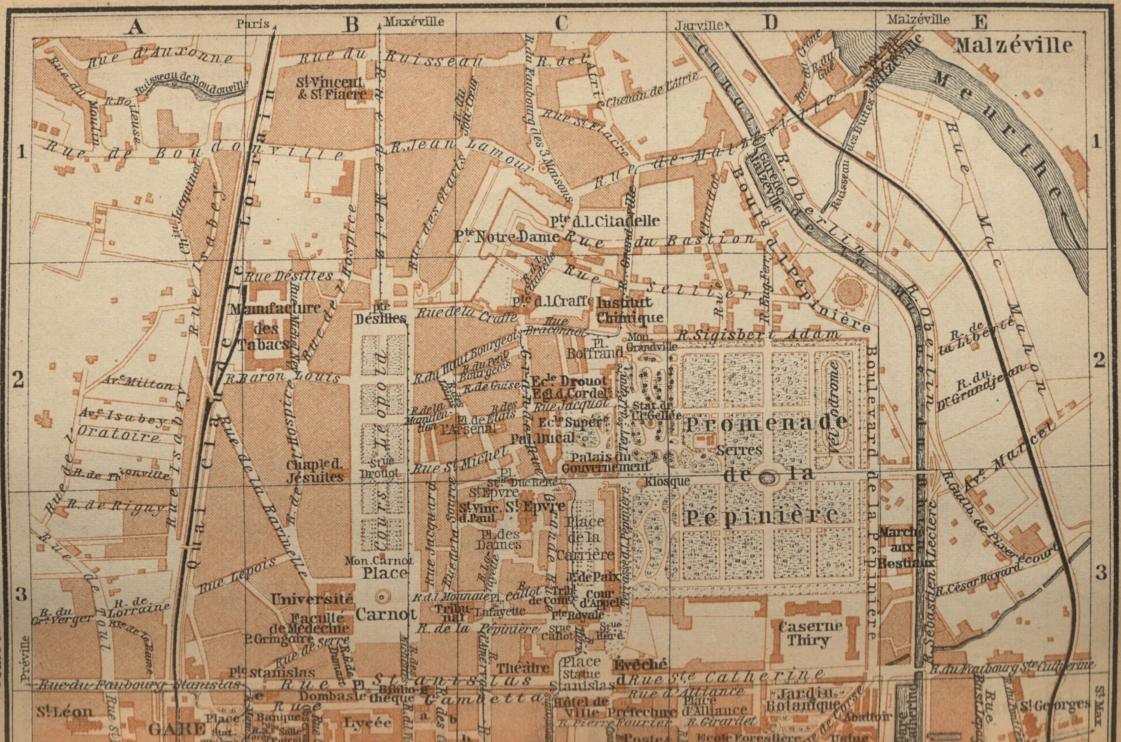
The large and imposing *Hôtel de Ville*, formerly the bishop's palace, built in 1740, contains the public library and a small museum. Behind it is a public garden with a marble figure, France recovered, by Maindron (1874).

A branch-line ascends the valley of the Moselle from Toul to (15 M.) *Pont-St-Vincent* (p. 313), viâ *Chaudeney-sur-Moselle*, near which are some interesting caverns (partly unexplored).

From Toul to *Mirecourt* and to *Epinal*, see p. 308.

As the train leaves Toul we enjoy a fine view, to the right, of both its churches and especially of the façade of St. Etienne. We cross the canal and then the *Moselle*. — 204 M. *Fontenoy-sur-Moselle*. The river and canal run parallel to the railway. We again cross the river and reach (210 M.) *Liverdun*, finely situated to the left, with remains of fortifications. The church, containing interesting sculptures, dates from the 13th cent.; the governor's house from the 15th. — The tunnel (to the left), 550 yds. long, by which the canal is carried beneath the town, and the bridge (to the right) by which it crosses the Moselle, near the railway-bridge, are striking examples of engineering skill. The scenery at this point is, perhaps, the most beautiful on the entire journey.

At (214 M.) **Frouard** *(Buffet-Hôtel)*, a village of 4100 inhab., the railway to Metz (R. 18a) diverges to the left, while the line to Nancy quits the valley of the Moselle and enters the valley of the Meurthe. — 216 M. *Champigneulles*, with iron-works. Railway to Château-Salins, Vic, etc., see p. 150. — In the distance, to the left, we catch a glimpse of Nancy. — 219 M. *Nancy* (Rail. Restaurant).


A
B
C
D
E
Paris
Maxéville
Jarville
Malzéville
1
2
3
Rue d'Auxonne
Ruisseau de Boudonville
St Vincent & St Fiacre
Rue du Ruisseau
Rue de Boudonville
Rue Jean Lamour
Rue des Carmes
Rue de Metz
Rue de la Hospice
Rue Désilles
Manufacture des Tabacs
Rue Baron Louis
Ar. Mitton
Ar. Isabey
Oratoire
Rue de Rigny
Rue de la Ravinelle
Rue Lepois
Quai Claude le Lorrain
Rue Isabey
Rue Jacquinot
Cimet. de Préville
Préville
Rue du Faubourg Stanislas
St Léon
GARE
Place
Lycée
Chapelle d. Jésuites
Rue St Michel
Rue Drouot
Rue Jacquinot
Rue de la Hache
Rue de la Citadelle
Rue des Ecuries
Rue du Faubourg des Maisons
Rue de Strasbourg
Rue de la Pépinière
Rue de la Commanderie
Rue de la Craffe
Rue Désilles
Rue Jacquinot
Rue Sellier
Rue du Bastion
Rue de Mainvilliers
Rue Oberlin
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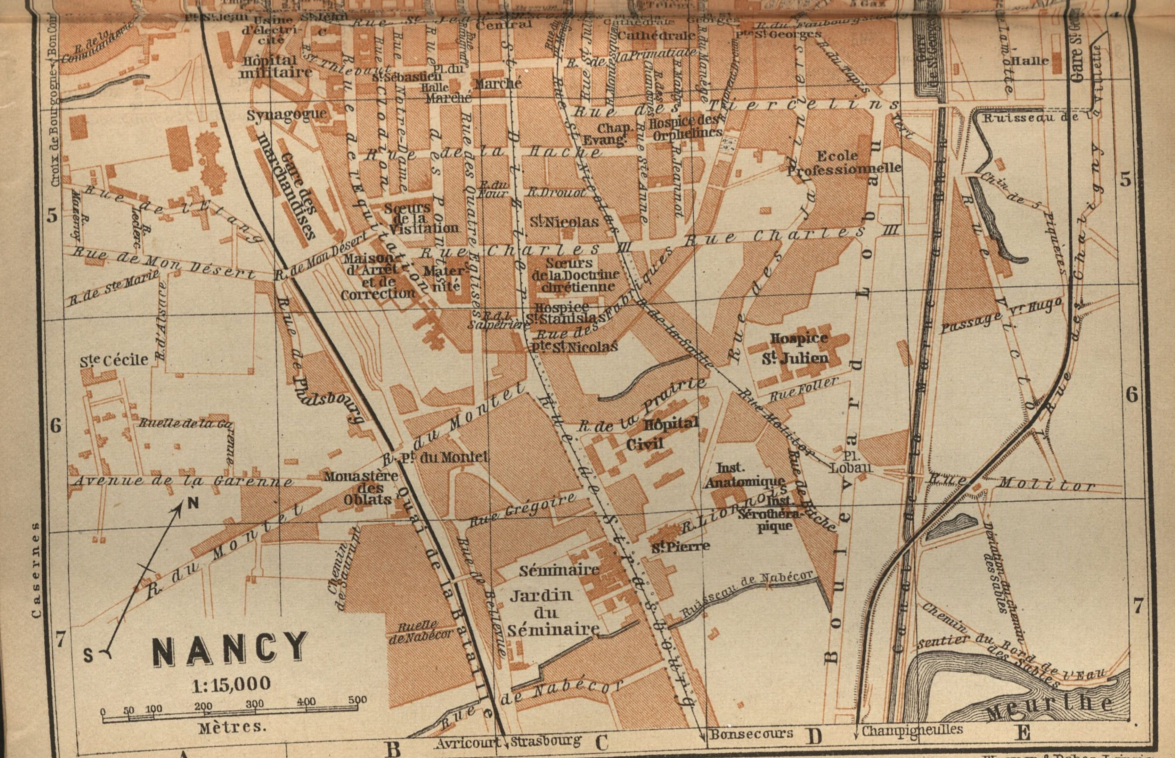

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20. Nancy.

Hotels. *Grand Hôtel (Pl. d; C, 3, 4), Place Stanislas 2, R. 4-7, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. from 11 fr.; Terminus, des Deux Hémisphères (Pl. f; A, 4), both in the Place Thiers, near the station; d'Angleterre (Pl. e; B, 4), Rue Stanislas, pens. 9 fr.; de l'Europe (Pl. b; B, C, 4), Rue des Carmes 5, R. 2½-5, B. 1¼, déj. 3½, D. 4, pens. 8½ fr., omn. 60 c.-1 fr.; Américain (Pl. c; B, 4), Place St. Jean, near the station; de Paris (Pl. h; C, 4), Rue St. Dizier 10. — *Pension Pierre*, Rue Baron Louis.

Restaurants. *Stanislas*, Place Stanislas 9; at the *Grand Hôtel* and *Hôtel Américain* (see above); *Petit Vatel*, Rue des Dominicains 33; *Rocher de Cancale*, Rue des Carmes 11; and at the *Brasseries* mentioned below. — **Railway Restaurant.*

Cafés. *Café de l'Opéra*, at the beginning of the Promenade, beyond the Porte Royale; *Café de la Comédie*, Place Stanislas; *Café du Grand Hôtel* (see above); *Continental*, *des Deux Hémisphères*, Place Thiers, etc. — **Brasseries.** *Grande Brasserie Lorraine*, Rue St. Jean 5, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.; *Brasserie Viennoise*, Rue des Michottes 6 (Pl. B, 3), déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.; *Grande Brasserie de l'Est*, at Maxéville (closed in winter).

Cabs. With one horse, 1¼, luggage-cab 1½, with two horses 1¾ fr. per drive; per hr. ¾ fr. more. From midnight to 6 a.m., ½ fr. more per drive or per hr.

Electric Tramways traverse the town from Maxéville (N.) to Bonsecours (S.); from St. Max (N.E.) to Préville (W.); from the Place Lobau (S.E.) to the Bon-Coin (W.), and from the Rue St. Georges (centre) to Malzéville (N.E.). Fare 10 or 15 c.

Theatres. *Théâtre Municipal*, Place Stanislas (Pl. C, 3); *Eden Théâtre*, Place St. Jean (Pl. B, 4). — Fêtes, concerts, and exhibitions take place in the *Salle Poirel* (Pl. B, 4), Rue Poirel, near the station.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 4), Rue de la Constitution 9; also at the railway-station.

Baths. *Bains du Casino*, Passage du Casino (Pl. C, 4), Rue St. Dizier 21, and Rue des Dominicains 40; *Bains Marceau* (Hammam Nancéen), Passage Marceau, Rue du Faubourg St. Jean 57 and Rue de la Commanderie (Pl. A, 4).

French Protestant Service in the *Temple*, Place St. Jean, at 10 a.m. — *French Methodist Chapel*, Rue Ste. Anne 6; services at 10.30 a.m.

Among the specialties of Nancy are *Embroidery*, *Macaroons*, and *Artistic Pottery and Glass*.

Nancy, the capital of the department of *Meurthe-et-Moselle*, and the seat of a bishop, formerly the capital of Lorraine and the seat of the dukes, of whom Stanislaus Leszczynski (d. 1766), ex-king of Poland, was the last, is situated on the *Meurthe*, and contains 102,960 inhabitants. It was greatly embellished by Dukes Leopold (d. 1720) and Stanislaus, and is one of the best-built towns in France. The *University* of Nancy takes a high rank and its school of forestry (p. 148) is the only establishment of the kind in France.

After taking Nancy in 1475 and losing it again in the following years Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, was defeated and slain beneath it, walls by the Duke of Lorraine and the Swiss in 1477. Nancy was one of the first places in which the Revolutionary spirit was shown by the troops in 1790, and Carlyle gives a vivid account in his '*French Revolution*' of the uprising of 'Château-Vieux' and its suppression by Bouillé. In 1870 the town was occupied by the Germans without resistance. — Among the famous natives of Nancy are *Callot* (1593-1635), *Sylvestre* (d. 1691), and *St. Urbain* (d. 1758), the engravers; *Héré* (1701-63), the architect; *Marsha Drouet* (1774-1847); *Isabey* (1767-1855), the painter, *Grandville* (or *Gérard*; 1803-47), the caricaturist (p. 148), and *Edm. de Goncourt* (1822-96), the writer.

The *Place Thiers* (Pl. A, B, 4), in front of the station, is adorned with a statue of *President Thiers* (1797-1877), by Guilbert, erected

in 1879. The town is entered by the **Porte Stanislas,** one of the seven handsome gates of Nancy. Farther on, to the left, are the Place Carnot and Cours Léopold (p. 150). To the right, in a small square in front of the *Lycée*, is a *Statue of Dombasle*, the agriculturist (1777-1843), by David d'Angers. The *Public Library*, to the left of the square, contains 108,000 vols. and 1471 MSS. (open daily, except Sun. and holidays, 9-12 in summer, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. in winter). The Rue Stanislas leads hence to the square of that name, crossing the Rue St. Dizier, the busiest in the town.

The ***Place Stanislas** (Pl. C, 3, 4), laid out in 1752-57, the finest point in the town, with a bronze *Statue of Stanislaus Leszczynski* by Jacquot, erected in 1831, is surrounded with handsome edifices by Héré, and adorned with tasteful iron railings of the 18th cent., and two monumental fountains. To the E. rises the *Episcopal Palace*, to the W. the *Theatre*, to the N. (at a little distance) the Porte Royale (p. 148), and to the S. the Hôtel de Ville.

The **Hôtel de Ville** (Pl. C, 4), built in the 17th cent., contains a very handsome hall, with frescoes by Girardet and paintings by modern artists, and a fine staircase with wrought-iron banisters by Lamour. Several rooms are occupied by a *Musée*, containing ancient and modern paintings, open to the public on Sun. and Thurs., from 12 to 4, on other days on application.

First Floor. — Paintings. Room I. To the right, 127. *Vanni*, Old man holding a terrestrial globe; 50. *Duccio*, Madonna; 111. *Sassoferrato*, Madonna; 129. *Early Copy of P. Veronese*, Marriage at Cana. — 124. *Tobar*, Monk praying; 126. *School of Bologna*, Annunciation; 30. *Ann. Carracci*, Christ at the Sepulchre; 47. *C. Dolci*, Descent from the Cross; 90. *P. da Cortona*, Cumæan Sibyl announcing to Augustus the birth of Christ. — 88. *S. Contarini*, Holy Family; 6. *Baroccio*, Annunciation; *87. *Perugino*, Madonna, Christ, St. John, and angels. — 69. *Guido Reni*, Cleopatra; 288. *Koeberger*, Martyrdom of St. Sebastian; 273. *Rubens*, Transfiguration (painted in Italy under the influence of Caravaggio); 272. *Rottenhammer* (?), Good Samaritan; 125. *A. Vaccaro*, Christ appearing to one of the Holy Women; 284. *Van Hemessen*, Expulsion of the money-changers; 423. *Le Barbier*, Death of Désilles (p. 150); 25. *Cardi*, Jacob's ladder; 119. *Tintoretto*, Christ at the Sepulchre; 208. *De Crayer*, Plague at Milan; 101. *Ribera*, Baptism of Christ; 211. *Dietrich*, Philosopher; 96. *Pordenone*, Parting of St. Peter and St. Paul; 263. *Pourbus the Younger*, Annunciation. — 265. *After Rembrandt*, Good Samaritan; 2. *A. del Sarto*, Tobias and the angel; 80. *Fieravius (il Maltese)*, Armour; 108. *A. Sacchi*, Sixtus V. at the 'Corpus Christi' procession. — In the middle, Equestrian statue of Duke Charles III., in bronze, by *Chaligny*.

Room II, to the left of the entrance. — To the right, 19. *Suardi*, St. Catharine; 132. *School of Verrocchio*, 58. *School of Ghirlandaio*, Madonnas; 60. *Giordano* (?), Lot and his daughters. — 12. *Bassano*, Christ and Caiaphas; 52. *Feti*, Melancholy (replica of the painting in the Louvre); 74. *L. da Vinci* (?), Salvator Mundi; 24. *Caravaggio*, Descent from the Cross; 1. *Alberti*, Portrait; 76, 77. *Lucatelli*, Landscapes; 36. *Cerquozzi*, Fruit; 51. *Feti*, Archangel; 10. *Bassano*, Deluge; 26. *Cardi*, Entombment of Christ; 84. *Mola*, Flight into Egypt; 150. *Italian School*, The Vestal Tucia vindicating her innocence by drawing water in a sieve; 83. *Early Copy of Michael Angelo*, Rape of Ganymede; 72, 73, *Lanfranco*, Heads of Apostles; 41. *Cignani*, Madonna; 270. *Roos (Rosa di Tivoli)*, Shepherd and flock; 239. *P. van Laer*, surnamed *Bamboccio*, Strolling musicians; 285. *Stradanus*, Bearing of the Cross; 418. *Jouvenet*, Raising of Lazarus; 190. *Bakhuysen*, Sea-piece; 250, 251. *Jos. Vernet*, Roman ruins; 29. *Cardi* (?), St. Francis; 62. *Guardi*, Piazza di San Marco; 138. *Bolognese School*, Fish merchant; 38. *Cerquozzi*, Fruit;

105. *Ricci*, Dido; 40. *Cignani*, Infant Moses; 121. *Tintoretto*, Diana; 11. *Bassano*, Christ and the Holy Women; *Cerquozzi*, 37. Grapes, 39 (?), Bowls; *120. *Tintoretto*, Pentecost; 362. *Le Guaspre*, Landscape; 109. *Sacchi*, Trinity; 59. *J. Ghisolfi* (?), St. John in the wilderness; no number, *Pordenone*, Portrait; 54. *Fr. Furini*, Proserpine and Pluto; 61. *Granacci*, Trinity. — 20. *Suardi* (?), St. Lucy.

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Room IV. French School of the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th centuries. To the right and left, 458, 459. *Meunier*, Palace-interiors; *J. Girardet*, 390. The sleeper, 391. Rising, 392. Nymphs sleeping, 393. Nymphs surprised; To the left: 410. *Isabey*, Napoleon I.; 320. *Brascassat*, Ruined house; *355. *E. Delacroix*, Death of Charles the Bold (p. 145); 385. *Fr. Gérard*, Portrait; 403. *Gros*, Marshal Duroc; no number, *Monchablon*, Roman Campagna. — No number, *Français*, Source; 467. *Monvoisin*, Gilbert, the poet, in hospital; 455. *Meixmoron*, Landscape; 454. *Constance Mayer*, Portrait; 311. *De Beaumont*, The captain's part; 411. *Isabey*, Dieppe; 499. *Rouillard*, Marshal Oudinot; *492. *Prudhon*, Head of Christ; 420. *Lafosse*, Assumption; 370. *Falconet*, Girl's head; 327, 328. *Claudot*, Landscapes with ruins; no number, *Petitjean*, Evening at Versailles.

Room V. Early French School. To the right of the side-door: 462. *Mignard*, Portrait; 315. *N. Coypel*, Holy Family; 517. *C. Vanloo*, Silenus; above, 428. *Largillière* (?), Portrait; 421. *Lafosse* (?), Deluge. — 414. *Jeaurat de Bertry*, Still-life; 444. *Lenain*, Interior; 463. *P. Mignard*, Lady as St. Catharine; 512. *Tocqué*, Portrait; 368, 369. *Falconet*, Portrait of the artist and his wife; 473. *Nattier*, The playful menace; 321. *Bruandet*, Landscape; 426. *Largillière*, Portrait; 356. *Desportes*, Game and fruit; 440. *Lemoine*, Moderation of Scipio; 466. *Monnoyer*, Flowers and still-life; 459. *Vouet*, Venus and Cupids; 475, 476. *Octavien*, Scènes galantes; 383. *Claude Lorrain* (?), Landscape. — 317. *Boucher*, Aurora and Cephalus; 461. *P. Mignard*, Madonna; 427. *Largillière*, Portrait; 528. *Vouet*, Cupid's revenge; above, Four small portraits attributed to *Clouet*; 513. *De Troy*, Diana resting; 518, 519. *J. B. Van Loo*, Louis XV.; no number, *Lemoine*, Hercules delivering Hesione; *Loir*, Triumph of Flora. — 496. *Restout*, Boffrand, the architect (?); 425. *Largillière*, Elizabeth Charlotte of the Palatinate, Duchess of Orléans; 352.

Ch. Coypel, Rinaldo and Armida. — 203. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Ecce Homo; 488. *N. Poussin*, Jesus entering Jerusalem; 416. *Jouvenet*, Portrait of himself; 312. *Belle*, Portrait of a lady; 204. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Charity; no number, *Lahire*, Bacchanalian.

Room VI. To the right: 378. *E. Friant* (of Nancy), Idyl; 460. *E. F. Michel*, Summer-night; 514. *Ulmann*, Remorse; 470. *A. Morot* (of Nancy), Crucifixion; 503. *Sellier* (of Nancy), Mary Magdalen; 450. *Marchal*, Hiring fair at Bouxwiller. — 522. *H. Vernet*, Marshal Drouot; 493. *Rafaëlli*, Edmond de Goncourt; *Friant*, no number, Grief, 379. Bussière the sculptor; 507, 508. *Sellier*, Trickster, Kitchen; 510. *Stevens*, Expectation; 505. *Sellier*, The Levite of Mount Ephraim. — 358. *Devilly*, Death of Serg. Blandan (Algeria; 1842); 359. *Diaz de la Peña*, The glade; *469. *Morot*, Incident at the battle of Aquæ Sextiæ (Aix in Provence; 102 B.C.); 504. *Sellier*, Leander; 322. *Feyen-Perrin*, Charon's bark. — 233. *Zuber*, Autumn evening; 498. *Rigolot*, After-harvest; 506. *Sellier*, Vitellius at Bedriacum; 482. *Petitjean*, Village-street in Lorraine; *376. *Français*, Ravine of the Puits-Noir.

Room VII, adjoining Room I, contains chiefly works by the caricaturist *Grandville* (comp. p. 145).

Ground Floor. — Sculptures, including casts from the antique and modern French works in marble and bronze; busts of illustrious natives of Lorraine.

The **Cathedral** (Pl. C, 4), behind the Hôtel de Ville, beyond the Préfecture, was built in 1703-40 by *J. H. Mansart*, after the model of Sant' Andrea della Valle at Rome. The façade consists of a row of Corinthian columns, surmounted by a row of the Composite order, and is flanked by towers terminating in domes, supporting lofty lanterns. In the interior are a cupola painted by Jacquart, some fine iron-work, and a rich treasury.

The Rue St. Georges, in front of the cathedral, ends at the *Porte St. Georges*, of 1606. The Rue Bailly leads to the left before this gate to the *Place d'Alliance*, embellished with a fountain commemorating the alliance concluded in 1756 between Louis XV. and the Empress Maria Theresa. The Rue d'Alliance leads hence to the left to the Place Stanislas.

In the vicinity of the Place d'Alliance are the *Ecole Forestière* (Pl. D, 4) with an important Forestry Museum, and the interesting *Botanic Garden*. The latter, entered from the Rue Ste. Catherine, is open all day, and contains the bust of *Crevaux* (1847-82), the explorer.

The **Porte Royale** (Pl. C, 3), to the N. of the Place Stanislas' is the finest of the seven triumphal arches which decorate Nancy. It was erected in 1751 by Stanislaus in honour of Louis XV., his son-in-law, of whom it bears a medallion, and consists of a triple gateway in the Corinthian style, embellished with statues and bas-reliefs — To the left is a bronze *Statue of Callot* (see p. 145), with busts of *Israël Sylvestre* and *Ferd. de St. Urbain*, by Eug. Laurent (1877). To the right is a *Statue of Héré* (p. 145), by Jacquot.

Outside the arch lies the *Place de la Carrière*, named from the tournaments formerly held here. At the farther end is the *Palais du Gouvernement* (Pl. C, 2), formerly the residence of the governors of the province, afterwards the préfecture, and now the headquarters of the XXth Corps d'Armée.

By the gateway on the right we enter the **Pépinière** (Pl. D, 2, 3), an attractive and umbrageous avenue, with another entrance in the

N.E. corner of the Place Stanislas, to the left of the fountain. A band plays here on Tues., Thurs., and Sun., at 8.30 p.m. in summer and 2.30 p.m. in winter. In 1892 a somewhat singular bronze statue by Rodin was erected here to *Claude Gellée* (*Claude Lorrain;* 1610-82), the celebrated painter, on a fine stone pedestal. A little farther on is a monument to *Grandville* (p. 145), by E. Bussière (1893).

A little to the W. of the Place de la Carrière rises the handsome modern Gothic church of **St. Epvre** (Pl. C, 3), designed by *Morey*, with a W. tower 285 ft. high (ascent 50 c.), and a spire above the crossing. The interior, with its graceful, slender columns, is elaborately decorated. The mural paintings are by *Art. Sublet.* The high-altar is embellished with a large polychrome altar-piece and statues, and the choir-stalls are artistically carved.

In front of the church is a small modern *Equestrian Statue of René II.*, Duke of Lorraine (1473-1508), who defeated Charles the Bold at Nancy (p. 145), by M. Schiff.

In the Grande Rue, to the left of the Palais du Gouvernement, is the **Palais Ducal** (Pl. C, 2). The handsome porch, between the oriel windows, dates from the early 16th cent. and is embellished with a modern equestrian statue of Antoine de Lorraine (d. 1544), by Viard. It illustrates the latest form of domestic Gothic in France. Within is the *Musée Lorrain*, open to the public on Sun. and Thurs., 1-4, and on other days on application (ring briskly).

Two galleries and a room on the groundfloor are dedicated to the antiquities and to the sculptures and other objects dating from the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. — A small room, on the first floor, to the right, with a Renaissance chimney-piece, contains the couch of Antoine de Lorraine and the tapestry discovered in the tent of Charles the Bold after the battle of Nancy. The large adjoining hall contains portraits and other paintings (*Feyen-Perrin*, Finding of the body of Charles the Bold), ancient weapons, porcelain, medals, etc.; also a Temptation of St. Anthony (gouache drawing), by *Callot* (No. 579), and an astronomical clock. In the centre is a series of fine engravings representing the funeral of Charles III. of Lorraine (1608). Then a collection of medals in glass-cases; MSS.; miniatures; mediæval religious vessels; gems, cameos, enamels, seals, etc.

The **Franciscan Church** (*Eglise des Cordeliers;* Pl. C, 2), adjoining the ducal palace, was built by René II. in memory of his victory over Charles the Bold in 1477.

The church contains several interesting monuments (bell to the left of the portal). On the left side of the church are monuments of *Antoine de Vaudémont* (d. 1447) and of *Marie d'Harcourt* (d. 1476), his wife; *Philippa of Gueldres*, second wife of René II. (d. 1547), with a fine statue by Ligier Richier, representing the deceased in the costume of a nun; *Jacques Callot;* *Charles V.*, Duke of Lorraine; and Duke *Leopold I.* The third monument on the right side of the church is the curious mausoleum of *René II.* (d. 1508). The magnificent polychrome frame-work is old, but the statues of the duke and the Madonna were renewed in 1825. Adjacent is the tomb of *Charles of Lorraine, Cardinal de Vaudémont* (d. 1587), with a statue by Drouin, a native of Nancy. To the left of the choir is the *Chapelle Ronde*, or ducal mortuary chapel, of the 17th cent., with seven black marble sarcophagi.

The Grande Rue, which traverses the 'old town', ends at the *Porte de la Craffe* (Pl. C, 2), an ancient gate of the citadel, of the

14-16th cent., with two round towers. Farther on is the similar *Porte de la Citadelle* (end of 16th cent.).

The Rue de la Craffe leads to the left to the **Cours Léopold** (Pl. B, 2, 3), a handsome tree-shaded square, 360 yds. long and 130 yds. wide, at the N. end of which is the *Porte Désilles*, built in 1785; the name commemorates the devotion of an officer, killed in 1790 by the mutinous soldiery (comp. p. 145). — In the centre of the Cours Léopold stands a bronze **Statue of Marshal Drouot* (p. 145), by David d'Angers. — The *Place Carnot* (Pl. B, 3) is embellished with a *Monument to President Carnot*. To the right is the *University*, designed by Morey (p. 149), with an interesting *Natural History Museum* (open in summer on Sun. and Thurs., 1-4). Behind the faculty of medicine is a monument, by Bussière, to *Pierre Gringoire*, the poet (d. 1568).

A little to the E. of the Academy is the small *Place Lafayette* (Pl. C, 3), with an equestrian statue of *Joan of Arc*, bronze by Fremiet.

The long Rue St. Dizier (Pl. C, 4, 5; tramway) traverses the entire S.E. half of the town. About halfway down, somewhat to the right, is the church of *St. Sebastian* (17th cent.; Pl. B, 4), with the monument of Girardet, the painter (1709-78). Farther on, the Rue Charles Trois leads to the left to the modern church of *St. Nicholas* (Pl. C, 5), which contains several paintings by early artists of Nancy. At the end of the Rue St. Dizier is the double *Porte St. Nicolas*, built in the 17th cent., but altered and added to in modern times.

The Rue de Strasbourg, traversing the suburb of St. Pierre beyond this gate, passes the *Hospital*, the *Seminary*, and the elegant modern church of *St. Peter* (Pl. C, 7). Farther on is the *Eglise de Bonsecours*, situated about 1¼ M. to the S. of the Rue Stanislas, a church of the 18th cent., frequented by pilgrims, and containing the handsome mausolea of King Stanislaus and his wife.

The W. suburb of *St. Jean*, not far from the railway-station, is built on the site of the marsh where the body of Charles the Bold was found after the Battle of Nancy (see p. 145). The modest *Croix de Bourgogne* marks the exact spot.

The church of *St. Léon* (Pl. A, 4), a handsome modern Gothic edifice, a little to the W., beyond the station, is dedicated to Pope Leo IX., once Bishop of Toul, who was born at Dabo in Lorraine.

FROM NANCY TO CHÂTEAU-SALINS (Vic; Saargemünd), 24 M., railway in 1½-2 hrs. (fares 4 fr. 30, 2 fr. 90, 1 fr. 95 c.). We follow the line to Paris as far as (3 M.) *Champigneulles* (p. 144), where we turn to the right and cross the Meurthe. — 17½ M. *Moncel* (buffet) is the frontier-station, with the French custom-house. 20 M. *Chambrey*, with the German custom-house. From (21 M.) *Burthécourt*, on the *Seille*, a branch-line runs to (2½ M.) *Vic-sur-Seille*, a small town with the ruins of an old castle and some disused salt-works. 24 M. *Château-Salins* also has some abandoned salt-works, from which it derives its name. — Continuation of the railway to *Dieuze* (p. 323) and *Saargemünd*, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

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21. From Paris to Cherbourg.

231 M. Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest, Rive Droite (Gare St. Lazare; Pl. C, 18), in 8 1/3-11 hrs. (fares 41 fr. 55, 28 fr. 5, 18 fr. 30 c.). See also Map, p. 100.

From Paris to (36 M.) *Mantes* (Rail. Restaurant), see R. 4. — 44 M. *Bréval.* — 50 M. *Bueil* is also a station on the line from Rouen to Orléans viâ Elbeuf, Dreux, and Chartres (p. 59).

Beyond Bueil we cross the *Eure.* 57 M. *Boisset (Eure).* Beyond two tunnels we have a good view of Evreux to the right.

67 M. **Evreux.** — **Railway Stations.** *Gare de l'Ouest* (buffet), to the S. of the town, for all trains. The *Gare de Louviers* is for goods-trains only.

Hotels. Grand Cerf, Rue de la Harpe 14, R. 3 1/2-6, B. 1, déj. 2 1/2-3, D. 3-3 1/2 fr., omn. 40-50 c.; Cheval Blanc, Rue de la Harpe 44; Rocher de Cancale, Grande Rue 35, pens. 7 1/2 fr. incl. wine. — **Cafés** in the Grande Rue.

Evreux, on the *Iton*, is the chief town of the department of *Eure* and the seat of a bishop. Pop. 18,292. The chief trade is in grain.

Evreux is a place of considerable antiquity, though the *Mediolanum Aulercolum* of the Romans is represented by the village of *Vieil-Evreux*, 4 1/2 M. to the S.E., where various Roman remains have been found. This Roman settlement was destroyed by the Franks under Clovis, and the town which succeeded was overthrown by the Norsemen at the end of the 9th century. Henry I. of England burnt Evreux, with the consent of the bishop, on condition of rebuilding the churches; and at the close of the 12th cent. it was once more given to the flames, on this occasion by Philip Augustus. The town gives name to the English family of Devereux.

The *Cathedral of Notre Dame*, not far from the station, is a building of great interest, though it confuses all styles of architecture in vogue from the 11th to the 18th cent., and is, unfortunately, not quite detached from other buildings. The main portal, which has two towers of unequal height, dates from the close of the Renaissance period;

but the most interesting feature of the exterior is the Flamboyant N. portal, built in 1511-31. The crossing is surmounted by a handsome Gothic tower, with an open-work spire.

The effect produced by the INTERIOR (restored 1875-96) is very imposing. The lower portion of the nave, which is remarkably narrow (21 ft.), is Romanesque, the remainder Gothic, of the 13-16th centuries. The chapels of the choir and ambulatory are closed with beautiful Renaissance screens of carved wood, and the stalls and delicate iron-work in the choir and treasury (to the S.) date from the 15th cent.; but the chief glory of the interior is the **Stained Glass* in the large Lady Chapel and the transepts, dating from the 15th and 16th cent. respectively. The rose-window of the S. transept is a fine example of flowing tracery, with the peculiarity of having all the mullions of the same thickness.

The cathedral is adjoined by some remains of Gothic *Cloisters* and by the *Bishop's Palace* (1481; restored in 1876). To the N. is the *Tour de l'Horloge*, a belfry of the 15th century.

The *Musée* (adm. daily, 10-4, 50 c.; Sun & Thurs. free), at the corner of the Rue de l'Horloge and the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, contains statues and other antiquities chiefly from Vieil-Evreux (p. 153), some modern French pictures, and mediæval relics. — In front of the handsome *Hôtel de Ville* (1890-95) is a pretty *Fountain*.

In the extreme W. of the town is the former abbey-church of *St. Taurin*, a Romanesque edifice of the 11th cent., with a few Gothic additions of later date. It contains a crypt, some antique stained glass, and some good wood-carving and bas-reliefs of the 16th century. On the way thither we pass the *Palais de Justice*, comprising an ancient Renaissance church.

A branch-railway runs from Evreux to (17½ M.) *Louviers* (p. 59), following the valley of the *Iton*. — Branch-lines run also to (33½ M.) *Verneuil* (p. 182) viâ *Prey*, *Damville*, *Condé-Gouville*, and *Breteuil*; and to (26½ M.) *Dreux* (p. 180) viâ *Prey*, *St. André-de-l'Eure*, and *St. Georges-sur-Eure*.

FROM EVREUX TO HONFLEUR, 57½ M., in 4-5½ hrs.—15½ M. *Le Neubourg*, a small town with the ruins of a castle and a 16th cent. church. 25½ M. *St-Martin-Brionne*. Brionne, see p. 155. — 26 M. *Le Bec-Hellouin*, with the scanty remains of the *Abbey of Bec*, of which Lanfranc and Anselm, the first two archbishops of Canterbury after the Norman Conquest, were inmates before their elevation. — 29½ M. *Glos-Montfort* (buffet); to Serquigny and Rouen, see p. 155. — The line now descends the valley of the Risle. — 39½ M. **Pont-Audemer** (*Lion d'Or*), a picturesquely situated industrial village of 5900 inhab., on the Risle. The church of *St. Ouen*, the chief building, dates from the 11th, 15th, and 16th cent. and contains some good stained glass and some curious wood-carvings. A steamboat plies daily on the Risle from Pont-Audemer to (12 M.) *Le Havre*, in 2½ hrs. Diligence (1½ fr.) twice daily to (10 M.) *Quillebœuf*. — 50½ M. *Quetteville* (p. 170). — 57½ M. *Honfleur*, see p. 170.

Near (72½ M.) *La Bonneville* is the ruined *Abbaye de la Noe*, founded in 1144 by Matilda, daughter of Henry I. of England and wife of the German Emperor Henry II. — Tunnel.

78 M. **Conches** (*Buffet; Croix Blanche*), near which is a ruined castle (12th cent.). The church of *Ste. Foy* (15th cent.) has 27 stained-glass *Windows (16th cent.), those in the choir designed by Aldegrever. The vaulting of the choir and aisles, two reliefs in the chapels, and the elegant spire (rebuilt) should also be noticed.

A branch-line runs hence to (23½ M.) *Laigle* (p. 182), viâ (17 M.) *Rugles* (Hôt. de l'Etoile), which contains two interesting old churches.

At (88 M.) *Beaumont-le-Roger* (Hôt. de Paris) are a ruined abbey (12-13th cent.) and an interesting church (14-15th cent.). — The church of (92 M.) *Serquigny* (buffet) is adorned with a fine portal of the 11th century.

From Serquigny to Rouen, 45½ M., in 1½-2½ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 20 5 fr. 50, 3 fr. 60 c.). The line follows the attractive valley of the Risle. — 7 M. *Brionne* (Hôt. de France), an industrial town (3520 inhab.) with a castle of the 12th century. — 12 M. *Glos-Montfort* (buffet); to Evreux and Honfleur, see p. 154. Our line hence runs to the E. viâ (21 M.) *Bourgtheroulde*, (31 M.) *Elbeuf* (*St. Aubin;* p. 59), where we cross the Seine, (35½ M.) *Tourville*, and (37 M.) *Oissel* (p. 42). — 45½ M. *Rouen* (Rive Droite), see p. 48.

98½ M. **Bernay** *(Lion d'Or; Cheval Blanc)*, a commercial and industrial town with 8160 inhab., is situated on the left bank of the *Charentonne*. The church of *Ste. Croix* (14-15th cent.) has an elegant tower and contains a fine high-altar of red marble, dating from 1683-84, and some curious sculptures, including an Infant Jesus, on the tabernacle of the altar, ascribed to *P. Puget*. Remains of the *Abbey*, round which the town grew up in the 11th cent., and of the *Abbey Church* are still extant, the former occupied by the *Sous-Préfecture*, the *Hôtel de Ville*, and other public offices, the latter serving as a market. The horse-fair of Bernay, held in the 5th week of Lent, is the most important in France. On a hill outside of the town, to the left of the railway, stands the handsome church of *Notre-Dame-de-la-Couture*, built in the 14-16th centuries.

A branch-railway runs from Bernay to (33 M.) *Ste. Gauburge*, following at first the valley of the *Charentonne*. At (10 M.) *La Trinité-de-Réville* it is joined by the line from Lisieux (see below), and at (29 M.) *Echauffour* merges in the railway from Le Mesnil-Mauger to Ste. Gauburge (p. 156).

118½ M. **Lisieux** *(Buffet; Hôtel de France et d'Espagne*, Grande Rue 121; *de Normandie*, Rue au Char, R. 2-5, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr., incl. wine, good), the ancient capital of the *Lexovii* and formerly the seat of a bishop, is a prosperous industrial and commercial town, with 16,084 inhab., situated on the *Touques*. The leading industry is the manufacture of woollen cloth and flannel.

The imposing *Cathedral of St. Pierre* lies about ½ M. to the left of the station, closely adjoined by the former episcopal palace and other buildings. The greater part of the church dates from the 12-13th cent., but the S. tower, the only one with a spire, was rebuilt in the 16-17th centuries. The transept is surmounted by a lantern-tower. The façade is simple and severe, but the S. side is embellished with a striking portal, which Ruskin calls 'one of the most quaint and interesting doors in Normandy', the work of which is 'altogether rude, but full of spirit'. The nave, the most ancient portion, was built at a single epoch and by a single architect, and is distinguished in consequence by the harmony of its style and proportions. The various chapels were added at various dates. The *Lady Chapel* was erected in the 15th cent., by Pierre Cauchon,

Bishop of Beauvais, one of Joan of Arc's judges, in expiation of his condemnation of that heroine. In the fifth side-chapel to the right is a handsome modern altar. The pulpit, the choir-stalls (in the style of the 14th cent.), and six large paintings by *Lemonnier*, pupil of Vien, in the chapels of the nave, representing scenes from the lives of SS. Peter and Paul, are also noteworthy. Henry II. of England married Eleanor of Guienne in this cathedral in 1154.

The *Episcopal Palace*, built in the 17-18th cent., is now used as a court-house, and contains the small Musée. Behind it is a pretty *Public Garden*. The *Musée* (open on Thurs. and Sun., 1-4; on other days on application) contains chiefly modern French pictures.

The church of *St. Jacques* (late 15th cent.), a little to the S., reached by the Rue au Char, contains some good stained glass and ancient paintings and wood-carving, but the only interesting feature of the exterior is the balustrade which runs all round it. In the neighbourhood are many quaint old houses; *e.g.* in the *Rue aux Fèvres* (Maison de François Premier, or de la Salamandre), *Rue d'Orbiquet*, and *Rue des Boucheries*.

From Lisieux to *Trouville* and *Honfleur*, see pp. 170, 171. — A branch-line runs to (20 M.) *La Trinité-de-Réville* (p. 155), viâ (5 M.) *St. Pierre-de-Mailloc*, near the ancient *Château de Mailloc* (visitors admitted), and (12 M.) *Orbec* (Hôt. de France; de l'Equerre), a small town with an interesting church.

At *St. Ouen-le-Pin*, 7 M. to the W. of Lisieux, is the ancient *Abbey of Val Richer*, of which Thomas à Becket was for a time abbot. It was transformed into a château by Guizot, who died here in 1874.

Beyond Lisieux we pass through a tunnel, 1¾ M. long, and reach (130 M.) *Le Mesnil-Mauger*.

A branch-railway runs hence to (39 M.) *Ste. Gauburge* (p. 155), viâ (15 M.) *Vimoutiers* (Soleil d'Or), a small town 3 M. to the N. of *Camembert*, a village noted for its cheese, and (35½ M.) *Echauffour* (see p. 155).

We now cross the *Dives*. — 134 M. *Mézidon* (Buffet; Hôt. de l'Europe, Ste. Barbe). Railway to Argentan, etc., see p. 186.

From Mézidon to Trouville, viâ Cabourg, Beuzeval-Houlgate, and Villers-sur-Mer, 31½ M., railway in 2½ hrs. (fares 5 fr. 60, 3 fr. 80, 2 fr. 45 c.). The train descends the *Vallée d'Auge*, with rich pastures watered by the *Dives*. — 8 M. *Hottot*, with an interesting church of the 15th cent. 9½ M. *Beuvron*. — At (12½ M.) *Dozulé-Putot* a line diverges to Caen (p. 170). — 17½ M. *Cabourg*. Thence to (31½ M.) *Trouville*, see pp. 174-170.

140 M. *Moult-Argences*. A column at the neighbouring village of *Vimont* commemorates the battle of *Val-ès-Dunes* (1047), in which Duke William (William the Conqueror), aided by Henry I. of France, defeated his rebellious barons. — 144 M. *Frenouville-Cagny*. To the right appears the picturesque town of —

149 M. **Caen** (p. 164).

A little beyond Caen the railway crosses the *Orne*. Fine retrospect of the town. To the right diverges the branch to the coast railway (p. 175), to the left the railway to Laval and Vire. Farther on, to the right, is *La Maladrerie* (p. 175), with a prison. — 153 M. *Carpiquet*. 157 M. *Bretteville-Norrey*. 163 M. *Audrieu*, to the left with a fine church of the 13-14th centuries.

167 M. **Bayeux** (*Hôtel du Luxembourg*, Rue des Bouchers 25, R. 3-4, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr.; *Grand Hôtel*, Rue St. Jean 46; both at a distance from the station), a town of 7800 inhab. and the seat of a bishop, is situated to the right of the railway.

The site of the town was occupied by the capital of the *Baiocassi*, called by the Romans *Augustodurum*. Ausonius, the poet, mentions it under the name of *Baiocassis* in the 4th century. Subsequently the town became the capital of the *Bessin*. In the wars with England it was taken by Edward III. in 1346, by Henry V. in 1417, and by Dunois in 1450, after the battle of Formigny.

The *Cathedral of *Notre-Dame*, about ½ M. from the station, from which it is visible, is a striking Gothic edifice of the 12-15th cent., built on the site of an earlier church founded in the 11th cent. by Bishop Odo of Bayeux, half-brother of William the Conqueror. The two Romanesque towers of the W. façade are surmounted by Gothic spires; the Flamboyant E. tower has a modern dome. The chevet, with its graceful turrets, is one of the most beautiful examples of the early-Gothic style in France. The lateral portals are also noteworthy features of the exterior, which is still elaborately decorated, though many of the sculptures have been mutilated.

The Interior produces an equally dignified impression. The Romanesque arcades of the nave belonged to a church of the 12th cent.; the spandrels of the lower arches are covered with rich diapering. The exceedingly graceful pointed arches of the apse, constructed in the 13th cent., are among the chief beauties of the church; while, on the other hand, the windows of this part of the building fail of effect on account of their small size. The windows of the transepts and above the organ-loft are, however, large and fine. There are 22 chapels in the cathedral, and a large crypt (adm. 50 c.) under the choir, dating from the 11th century. The first chapel to the left contains a magnificent altar-piece in stone; and the stalls and four sedilia in the choir should be examined. Adjoining one of the towers on the outside is a chapter-house of the 13th cent. (restored; adm. 50 c.). Ascent of the tower, 1 fr.

The fine Renaissance house, No. 6 in the Place, should be noticed. The Rue des Chanoines and then the Rue Bourbesneur, to the right, lead to the handsome Place du Château or Place du St. Sauveur. Here (to the right) is the *Public Library* (30,000 vols.) containing a small *Musée* (shown on application). In the latter is preserved the famous *Bayeux Tapestry, which is conveniently exposed to view, under glass, in the second room.

This famous *Tapestry* consists of a strip of linen cloth, now somewhat brown with age, 230 ft. long and 18 inches wide, embroidered in coloured woollen thread with scenes illustrating the events which led to the conquest of England by William in 1066. Most of the scenes are explained by Latin inscriptions, the letters of which, about an inch long, are also stitched in wool. The main subjects occupy the centre of the tapestry, and above and below run ornamental borders, filled with scenes from Æsop's Fables, sporting scenes, fabulous animals of the most grotesque description, and (towards the end) the bodies of the slain at Hastings. Eight colours appear in the worsted used, but there is little attempt to distribute these according to verisimilitude. The flesh-parts of the figures are merely outlined; the English are uniformly depicted with moustaches and the Normans without; and there is an evident effort made to retain a general resemblance in the recurring figures of William and Harold.

The origin of this interesting work has given rise to much controversy. A favourite opinion ascribes it to Matilda, wife of the Conqueror, and tradition has it that it was her death alone that prevented the final scene of William's coronation appearing on the tapestry. Though possibly not by Matilda, the work is undoubtedly a contemporary work of William's reign; so that its importance as a historical document far outweighs its interest as a specimen of the domestic art of the 11th century. It is mentioned in an inventory of goods belonging to Bayeux cathedral in 1476; but general attention was not drawn to it until 1724, when it was locally known as the 'Toilette du Duc Guillaume'. In 1803 Napoleon I. exhibited it at the Louvre in Paris in order to incite the French to another conquest of England; but it was afterwards restored to Bayeux. — The first of the 58 scenes is in the middle of the left side of the room: —

1. Edward the Confessor despatches Harold to announce to William that he will one day be king of England. 2. Harold sets out. 3. Church. 4. Harold at sea. 5. Harold driven by a storm to Ponthieu. 6. Harold prepares to land. 7. Guy, Count of Ponthieu, arrests Harold. 8. Guy and Harold ride to Beaurin. 9. Interview between Guy and Harold. 10. Messengers from William arrive to request the release of Harold. 11. They threaten Guy. 12. William receives a messenger. 13. William receives Harold at Eu. 14. William takes Harold to Rouen. 15. A priest and Elgiva, daughter of William. 16. William and his army, accompanied by Harold, reach Mont St. Michel, on a campaign against Conan, Duke of Brittany. 17. They cross the river Couesnon; Harold rescues several Normans from the quicksands. 18. Conan put to flight at Dol. 19. William attacks Dinan. 20. Conan surrenders the keys of the town on the point of a lance. 21. William knights Harold. 22. They return to Bayeux (*Bagias*). 23. Where Harold takes the oath. 24. Harold returns to England. 25. And reports to Edward the result of his embassy. 26. Funeral of Edward at St. Peter's Church (Westminster Abbey). This scene seems out of order, as Edward lies on his death-bed in No. 27, and dies in No. 28. 29. The crown is offered to Harold. 30. Harold is crowned by Stigand. 31. The people pay homage. 32. Portentous appearance of the comet of 1066. 33. Harold arms himself. 34. English ship on the Norman coast. 35. William orders a fleet to be built. 36. His ships are launched. 37. The fleet is armed and provisioned. 38. William sets sail and arrives at Pevensey. 39. The horses are landed. 40. The Normans march towards Hastings. 41. Wadar, whose name appears in Domesday as a vassal of Odo, William's brother, acts as commissariat-officer. 42. The viands are prepared. 43. Banquet of William. 44. William, Odo of Bayeux, and Robert of Mortain take council. 45. The camp is fortified. 46. William is informed of Harold's approach. 47. A house is burned. 48. The Normans advance. 49. William questions Vital the scout. 50. William's advance is announced to Harold. 51. William harangues his troops and the battle begins. 52. Death of Leofwine and Gyrth, Harold's brothers. 53. The thick of the fight. 54. Odo encourages the Normans. 55. William raises his visor to show his men that he is not dead as reported. 56. Harold's army is cut to pieces. 57. Death of Harold. 58. Flight of the English. — Reproductions of the tapestry (5 fr.) are best obtained at *Tostain's*, in the town.

The pictures of the Musée (works by *Holbein*, *Pourbus*, *Clouet*, *Ph. de Champaigne*, and others) are about to be transferred to a special building, along with those in the *Hôtel de Ville*, which adjoins the cathedral. — A little to the right of the library is a statue of *Alain Chartier* (1386-1449), the poet, who was born at Bayeux. — Bayeux still retains many quaint old houses which will delight the antiquarian: Rue St. Martin, Nos. 43, 69, Rue St. Malo, No. 4, etc.

Steam-tramways run from the station at Bayeux as follows:

1. To PORT-EN-BESSIN, 7 M., in 3/4 hr. (fares 1 fr. 20, 1 fr., 55 c.). — 3 M. *Sully*, with a 12th cent. church. — 4 1/2 M. *Maisons*. The river *Aure* disappears here into the *Fosses du Soucy*, four curious natural openings,

emerging 2 M. farther on at the foot of the cliffs. — 7 M. *Port-en-Bessin* (Hôt. de l'Europe) has a small harbour.

2. To Luc viâ Ryes and Courseulles, 19½ M., in 2¼ hrs. (3 fr. 70, 2 fr. 95, 2 fr. 5 c.). — 5½ M. *Ryes-Bourg*, beyond which the branch to Arromanches (see below) diverges to the left. — 8 M. *Asnelles* (Hôt. des Bains, R. 2½, pens. 8 fr.; de la Belle Plage), and (12 M.) *Ver-sur-Mer* (Hôt. Villa-des-Arts, R. 2, D. 2½ fr.) are small sea-bathing places. — 14½ M. *Courseulles* (p. 176). Thence to (19½ M.) *Luc*, see p. 176. [The cars run from this point on the same rails as the trains.]

3. To Arromanches, 8 M., in 1¼ hr. (1 fr. 55, 1 fr. 25, 85 c.). *Arromanches* (Hôt. du Chemin-de-Fer, R. 2½, D. 3, pens. from 6 fr.; de la Marine, R. 1½, D. 2½ fr.) is a prettily-situated bathing-resort.

184 M. Lison *(Buffet; Hôtel de la Gare).*

From Lison to Coutances (Granville, Avranches, etc.), 29½ M., railway in 1½-2¾ hrs. (fares 5 fr. 40, 3 fr. 65, 2 fr. 35 c.). The train enters the valley of the *Vire*, and ascends it to St. Lô. Views to the right.

12 M. **St. Lô** (**Hôt. de l'Univers*, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.; *de Normandie*, good; *Central*), a very ancient place, with 11,600 inhab., and the chief town of the department of the *Manche*, is picturesquely situated on a slope on the right bank of the *Vire*. It derives its name from St. Laudus (d. 368), one of its early bishops. The town was fortified by Charlemagne, and was taken several times by the Normans and English. The chief object of interest is the *Church of Notre-Dame*, built in the 14-16th cents. and restored in the 17th century. It has two handsome towers; and outside the choir is a fine Gothic stone pulpit. The *Hôtel de Ville* (a modern structure), the *Palais de Justice*, and the *Préfecture* are situated in a square near the cathedral. In the vestibule of the first, to the right, is the 'Torigny Marble', an antique pedestal with an important inscription. — In the Rue Havin is a fine monument of *J. L. Havin* (1799-1868), the politician, by Leduc. The *Musée* (adm. on Sun., 12-3, and Thurs., 1-4) contains paintings of no great value (one by *Jordaens*), various works of art (triptych with five large enamels), antiquities, medals, etc. A hall on the first floor contains a *Natural History Collection*; and in a room below are nine old pieces of tapestry and some sculptures. — At St. Lô is one of the principal stud-farms in France, with about 400 horses (adm. 12.30-5.30). — Branch-railway to *Guilberville* (p. 170; 16 M.) viâ (10½ M.) *Torigny-sur-Vire* (St. Pierre; d'Angleterre), a small town with two ancient churches and a château of the 16th century.

From St. Lô to Coutances the railway traverses an undulating district. Views to the left. — 29½ M. *Coutances*, see p. 177.

To the left flows the *Elle*, an affluent of the Vire. — 187½ M. *Neuilly.*

Branch-railway to (5 M.) **Isigny** *(Hôt. du Commerce; de France)*, with 2600 inhab. and a small harbour which exports large quantities of butter to England. — A steam-tramway plies from Isigny viâ (7 M.) *Grandcamp* (Grandcamp; Croix Blanche; de la Plage) to (14½ M.) *St. Laurent-sur-Mer*, a new bathing-resort, and (27 M.) *La Mine de Littry.*

Crossing the *Vire*, we now enter the *Cotentin*, a flat and marshy region, famous for its cattle. The name is said to be a corruption of *Ager Constantinus*. Many of the followers of William the Conqueror came from this part of Normandy; and some of the most illustrious names among the English aristocracy are derived from those of humble villages in the Cotentin. The hedges here give quite an English aspect to the country.

195 M. **Carentan** *(Hôt. d'Angleterre; du Commerce)*, a town with 3968 inhab. on the canalized *Taute*, exporting vegetables and dairy-produce to England. The church dates from the 15th century.

From Carentan to Carteret (*Jersey*), 26½ M., railway in 1⅓-1⅔ hrs. (fares 4 fr. 80, 3 fr. 25, 2 fr. 10 c.). — 14 M. *La Haye-du-Puits*, junction for the Cherbourg and Brest line (p. 177). 21 M. *Portbail* (Des Voyageurs; du Nord), a small seaport carrying on trade with Jersey. — 26½ M. Carteret (*Hôt. de la Mer*, pens. from 8 fr.; *d'Angleterre*, good; *du Commerce*), a thriving bathing-place and seaport, with a daily service of steamers in summer to (1½ hr.) *Gorey* on the island of *Jersey* (fares 6 fr. 85, 4 fr. 35 c., return-tickets 10 fr., 6 fr. 25 c.).

From the station of (208 M.) *Montebourg* a branch-line runs to the town of the same name, 2½ M. to the S.W., and to (2½ M. farther on) the railway from Valognes to Barfleur (see below).

213 M. **Valognes** (*Hôtel du Louvre*), a small decayed town with 5960 inhab. and a church, part of which dates from the 15th century.

From Valognes to Barfleur, 22½ M., railway in 1¾ hr. (fares 3 fr. 70, 2 fr. 80, 2 fr. 5 c.). This line has a special station near the main-line station. — 5½ M. *St-Martin-d'Audouville-Vaudreville.* Branch to Montebourg, see above. — 8½ M. *Lestre-Quinéville. Quinéville* (hotel) is a sea-bathing place with a good beach. King James II. of England watched the battle of La Hogue (see below) from this neighbourhood. — 15 M. **St-Vaast-la-Hougue** (*Hôtel de France; de Normandie*), a sea-bathing town with 2830 inhabitants. The harbour is defended by forts on the *Ile Tatihou*, to the N., and on the *Ile de la Hougue*, to the S. La Hogue is famous for the defeat of the French admiral De Tourville by the united English and Dutch fleets, under Russell and Rooke, which took place off the coast in May, 1692.

22½ M. **Barfleur** (*Hôtel du Phare*) is a small seaport and sea-bathing resort, which was of considerable importance in the middle ages as a port of communication between Normandy and England. In 1120 Prince William, only son of Henry I., with 140 young noblemen of the English court, set sail here in the ill-fated 'White Ship', which struck on one of the rocks outside the harbour and went down with all on board, except a poor butcher of Rouen. The *Pointe de Barfleur* or *Raz de Gatteville*, 2½ M. to the N., the E. extremity of the peninsula of the Cotentin, is marked by a light-house, nearly 245 ft. high. — A public conveyance (2 fr. 10 c.) plies twice daily (6 a.m.; 2.30 p.m.) in 3 hrs. from Barfleur to (17 M.) Cherbourg.

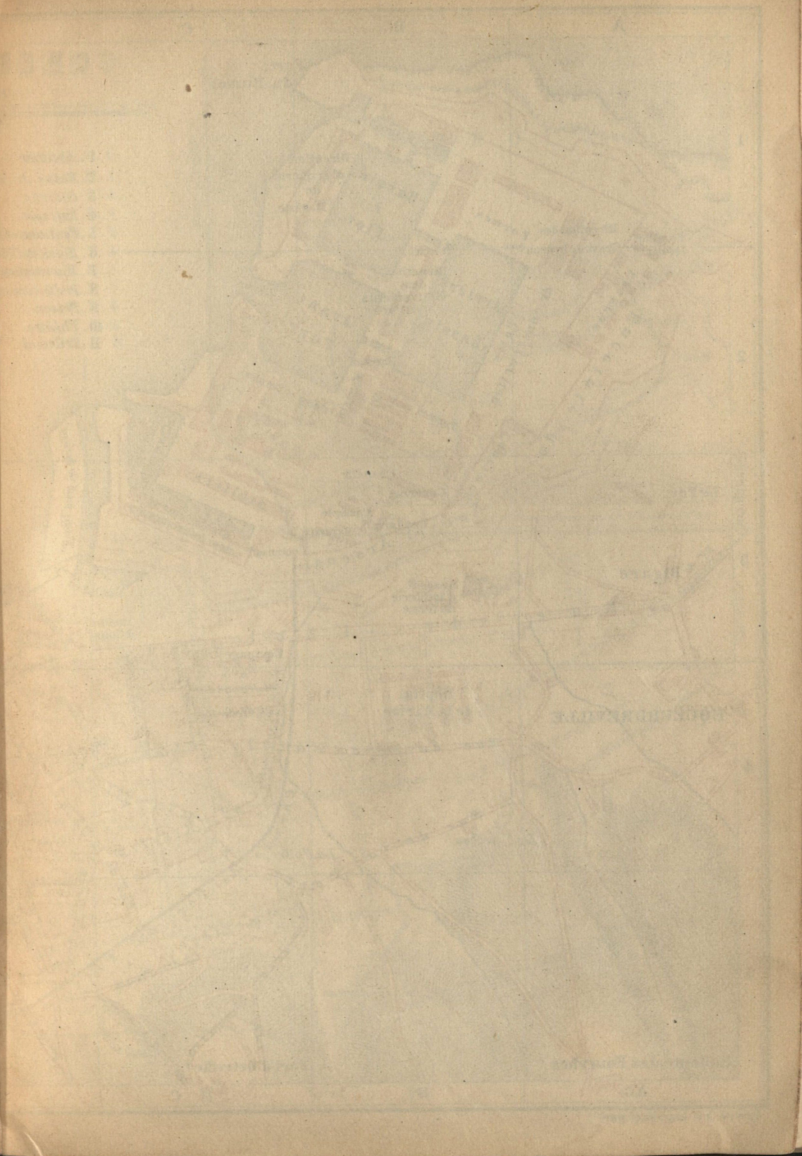
219 M. *Sottevast*, to the left, has a château of the 17th century. Branch to Coutances, etc., see p. 178. — 223 M. *Couville.* Beyond a hilly tract lies (226 M.) *Martinvast*, with a château and stud-farm belonging to Baron Schickler. Near Cherbourg we pass through a short tunnel. To the right is the *Montagne du Roule* (p. 163).

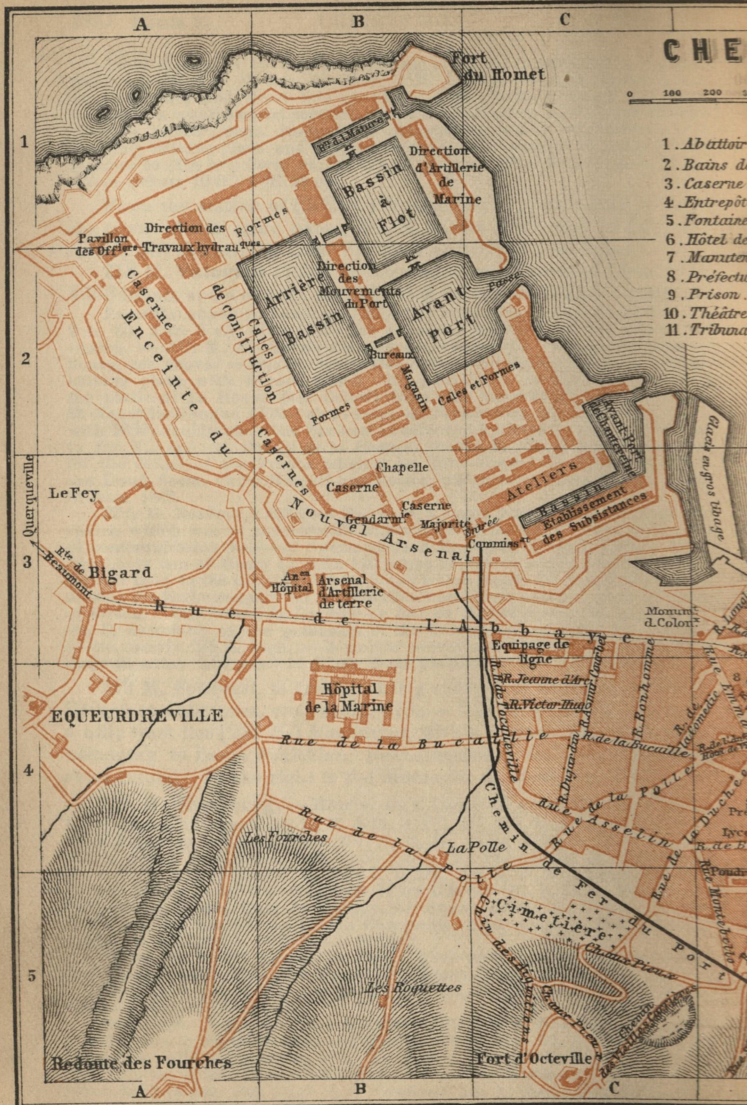
231 M. **Cherbourg.** — **Hotels.** De l'Amirauté et de l'Europe (Pl. a; E, 4), Quai Alexandre Trois 16, R. 3-10, B. 1¼, déj. 3½, D. 4 fr., incl. wine; de l'Aigle et d'Angleterre (Pl. b; E, 4), Place Bricqueville, R. 3-6, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-12, omn. 1 fr.; *de France et du Commerce (Pl. c; E, 4), Rue du Bassin, R. from 3, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. 9-10 fr.; Etoile (Pl. e; D, 4), Rue Gambetta 7; du Louvre (Pl. f; D, 3), Rue de la Paix 30; de Paris, Quai de Caligny. — Grand Hôtel du Casino (Pl. d; E, 3), beyond the Avant-Port du Commerce, open only in the bathing-season, R. 4-7, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 12-15 fr.

Cafés. *Du Grand-Balcon*, *de Paris*, Quai de Caligny; *de l'Amirauté*, *de l'Europe*, Quai Alexandre Trois; *du Théâtre*, Place du Château.

Cabs. Per drive 1½, per hr. 2 fr. — Carriages for excursions at *Faisant's*, Rue du Bassin 51.

Tramways. From the *Place du Château* (Pl. E, 4) to *Tourlaville* (Pl. G, 3; p. 164); and to *Equeurdreville* and *Querqueville* (comp. Pl. A, 3, 4; p. 164). Fares 10 c. within the town, 10 c. per section outside the town, 15 c. for two sections, 25 and 35 c. all the way. — **Omnibus** to *Barfleur* (see above), twice daily (6 a.m. and 4 p.m.); to *Landemer* and to *Omonville*, see p. 164.





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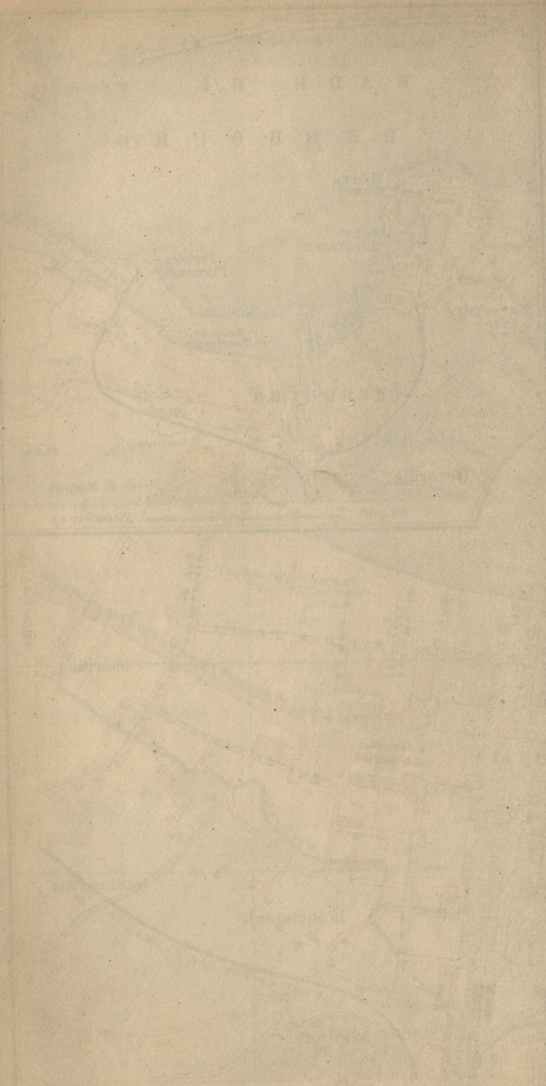
E.4.
D.E.4.
Fort de l'Ouest
Digue
Fort intermédiaire
Fort Central
Fort de l'Est
ILE PELÉE
Ft National
RADE DE CHERBOURG
Fort du Homet
PORT MILITAIRE
Bourgeois
Bigard
Fort des Flamands
Port d'échouage
Equeurdreville
Fort Longlet
Redoute de Tourlaville
Moinerie
Vivier
CHERBOURG
Guerrand
Redoute des Fourches
Ft d'Octeville
Gare
Saumarais
Pottier
Octeville
Fort du Roule
Ferme du Maupas
1: 80.000
Kilomètres
Querqueville
Tourlaville
Feu
Jetée de l'Est
Glacis
Jetée de l'Ouest
Quai de l'Ancien Arsenal
Avant Port
Rue Malakoff
Rue Don Pedro
Rue Vauban
Rue Tourville
Corderies du Commerce
Route départementale de Barfleur
Guerrand
Rue Cachin
Rue du Val de Saire
Hôpital civil
Rue de Sennecey
Rue du Champ-de-Mars
Trottebec
Saumarais
la Micloterie
Chemin de Fer des Flamands
Place Divette
Temple
Rue Thomas-Henry
Rue Hélain
Usine à Gaz
Gare
Gardin. Public
Montagne et Fort du Roule
Caen
Wagner & Debes Leipzig.



Boats for expeditions within Cherbourg Roads: to the *Digue* (see p. 162; 2 hrs. there and back) about 10 fr. for 5 pers., 5-6 fr. for 2 pers.; a bargain should be made.

Steamboats to the *Digue* (on holidays, 1 fr.); *Alderney* and *Guernsey* on Wed. in 5-6 hrs. (fares 12 fr. 50, 8 fr. 75 c.). To *Southampton* (London), see p. xiii. To Bremen, Hamburg, New York, Brazil, etc., once a week.

Sea-Baths, to the E., beyond the commercial harbour, 50 c., with costume and towel 75 c. Poor beach. — **Casino**, adm. 50 c. per day; balls weekly during the bathing-season (adm. 1 fr.). Military band on Thurs. at 4.30, Sun. at 8.30 p.m.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. D, 4), Rue de la Fontaine 52.

British Consul, *M. E. Loftus*; vice-consul, *S. A. P. Vereker*. — **American Consular Agent**, *Henry J. E. Hainneville*.

French Protestant Church (Pl. D, 5), Place Divette; service at 11 a.m. *English Church Services* are held here in Aug. and Sept. at 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Cherbourg, a town with 42,938 inhab. and a fortress of the first class, is the third naval harbour of France. It owes its importance to its situation at the N. extremity of the peninsula of the *Cotentin* (p. 159), in a bay embraced between Cap Lévi on the E., and Cap de la Hague on the W., and directly facing the coast of England, which is about 70 M. distant.

Cherbourg is supposed by some authorities to occupy the site of the Roman station of *Coriallum* or *Coriallo*; others regard the name as a corruption of *Caesaris Burgus* (Cæsar's Castle), and it has also been suggested that the name is the same as the English Scarborough. The site of the town seems to have been early occupied by a baronial castle; and a Count of Cherbourg followed William the Conqueror to England in 1066. Its proximity to England exposed it to frequent attack; and it was taken by the English in 1295, 1346, and 1418. In 1355 it became the capital of Charles the Bad of Navarre, and it continued to be a favourite landing-place for English expeditions against France until 1450, when it was taken by Charles VII. Finally, in 1758, the English fleet under Lord Howe landed a force here under General Bligh, who destroyed the fortifications and burnt the shipping and all the naval stores, though he left the town and its inhabitants unmolested. In April, 1814, the Duc de Berri landed here, and in Aug., 1830, Charles X., the ex-king, embarked at Cherbourg for England.

The town, most of which is modern, well-built, and clean, is comparatively uninteresting. On quitting the station (Pl. E, 5), the visitor finds himself at the E. end of the town, and at the S. end of the *Commercial Harbour*, which is situated at the mouth of the *Divette* and the *Trotebec*. This harbour, of quite secondary importance to the naval port (see p. 162), comprises two basins and an entrance-channel, 650 yds. long, flanked by granite breakwaters. Large quantities of butter, eggs, and poultry are exported hence to England.

The Roadstead of Cherbourg, which lies in front of the two ports, has a total superficies of 4 sq. M., but as certain parts of it are too shallow for large ships at low water, the total available anchorage is about one-fifth of that, or about 500 acres. Though sheltered on three sides, this roadstead is naturally exposed to the full force of gales from the N., and Vauban, the great military engineer, seemed almost to be flying in the face of nature when he proposed to establish a naval port here. The efforts to protect the anchorage by means of a 'digue' or breakwater, placed about $2^1/_2$ M.

from the town, were twice baffled by winds and waves, but a third attempt, begun in 1832, has succeeded in rearing a gigantic barrier which seems likely to withstand the fury of the tempest. The present **Digue* is a substantial breakwater, 4130 yds. long, from 160 to 202 yds. broad at the base, and 65 yds. broad at low water-mark. It is formed of huge blocks of granite, carefully fitted together and presenting a sloping face to the sea on each side. On this base rests a mass of masonry, 30 ft. high and 30 ft. thick, rendered practically monolithic by the use of hydraulic cement. The works cost upwards of 2,680,000*l.* Visitors are permitted to land on the Digue (boats, see p. 161), which is fortified with four forts and twelve batteries. The excursion is one of the pleasantest at Cherbourg, and visitors enjoy an opportunity of viewing at close quarters some of the men-of-war which are usually lying in the roads. The view from the breakwater to the W. of the central fort is finer than that from the E. The channels at the ends of the Digue are commanded by forts on the mainland, as well as by detached forts on islets. The defences of the town are completed by a chain of detached forts on the surrounding heights.

The Naval Harbour, or *Dockyard* (Pl. B, C, 1, 2, 3), is strongly defended on the landward side by a special line of redoubts and a ditch, which practically render it quite separate from the rest of the town to the S.W. It is entered by way of the Rue de l'Abbaye, beyond the *Colonial Monument* (Pl. D, 3). Foreigners are admitted only with an order from the minister of marine. The visit takes about 1½ hour.

Louis XIV., with the aid of Vauban, first conceived the idea of establishing a naval harbour at Cherbourg, in opposition to Portsmouth, about 80 M. distant. The works were, however, soon abandoned; and nothing was done until Napoleon I. took up the project with vigour. Its completion was reserved for Napoleon III., who opened the port in presence of Queen Victoria in 1858, exactly 100 years after the last English attack on the town. The harbour and its building cover an area of 54 acres, and comprise three principal basins hewn in the solid rock, several smaller basins, well equipped workshops, magazines, and storehouses of every sort, and innumerable sheds, barracks, and other military and naval establishments. The three chief basins (the *Avant-Port*, *Arrière-Bassin*, and *Bassin à Flot*) have a minimum depth of 30 ft. at low water and can easily accommodate 40 ships of the line at one time.

Between the Bassin à Flot and the sea is situated the *Direction de l'Artillerie* (Pl. B, 1), with an extensive Arsenal, perhaps the most interesting point in the dockyard for the ordinary visitor. It contains about 50,000 weapons (20,000 muskets), artistically arranged in geometrical patterns and in the shape of porticos, palm trees, baskets, etc. Visitors are generally conducted over one or more of the *Men-of-War* lying in the harbour; but as these are usually dismantled, they are not so interesting as when lying outside in the roads. A *Collection of Models* is also shown.

Near the commercial harbour lies the handsome *Theatre* (Pl. 10; E, 4). In a small square adjoining the Avant-Port is a bronze *Bust of Bricqueville*, a colonel of the first empire, by David d'Angers. The *Place Napoléon* (Pl. D, 3), to the left, farther on, is embellished with a bronze *Equestrian Statue of Napoleon I.*, by A. Le Véel.

The inscription, 'J'avais résolu de renouveler à Cherbourg les merveilles de l'Egypte', refers to the construction of the Digue, which the emperor compared to the Pyramids.

The *Church of La Trinité* (Pl. D, 3, 4), on the S. side of the square, dates from the 15th century. The nave is decorated with polychrome paintings, and above the arches are painted and gilded reliefs representing scenes from the Passion and a Dance of Death.

The HÔTEL DE VILLE (Pl. 6; D, 3), on the W. side of the Place d'Armes, contains a *Musée* of some importance (open on Sun., 12-4, free; other days for a fee). Many of the small ancient paintings in this collection are unfortunately hung too high.

PRINCIPAL ROOM. From right to left, 1, 2. *Albano*, Annunciation, Circumcision; 4. *Baroccio*, St. Francis of Assisi; 7. *Caravaggio*, Death of Hyacinth; 8. *Florentine School of the 14th cent.*, Hermitage; 9. *Florentine School*, Descent from the Cross; 11. *Fontana*, Adoration of the Magi; 12. *Fra Angelico*, Entombment; 14. *Galbiani*, Madonna; 16. *Giorgione*, St. Peter; 17. *Guercino*, The wounded Tancred aided by Herminia; 23. *Panini*, Colosseum and Arch of Constantine at Rome; *Schiavone*, 27. Joseph interpreting Pharaoh's dreams, 28. Joseph's messengers finding the cup in Benjamin's sack; *Herrera*, 33. David praying, 34. Job; 35. *Murillo*, Bearing of the Cross; 37. *Ribera*, Philosopher; 39. *Aelst*, Flowers; 40. *H. van Balen*, Offerings to Bacchus and Ceres; 42. *Bril*, Landscape; 45. *Cranach*, Electors Frederick III. and John of Saxony; 47. *Dietrich*, Portrait; 48. *Van Dyck*, Meleager and Atalante; 49. *Van den Eeckhout*, Armenian Jew; 50. *Van Eyck*, Madonna; 51. *Franck the Younger*, The Woman taken in adultery; 52. *Fyt*, Genre-scene; 60. *Hondecoeter*, Ape and perroquet; 61. *Jordaens*, Adoration of the Magi; 65. *J. van Loo*, Melancholy; 66. *Matsys*, Peasants; 72, 73. *Van Bloemen*, Landscapes; 74. *F. Pourbus*, Francis II. de Medicis and his daughter, afterwards wife of Henri IV.; 75. *Rochman*, Landscape; *76. *Rogier van der Weyden*, Descent from the Cross (triptych); 79. *Rottenhammer*, Madonna and Child attended by angels; 80. *Ruysch*, Flowers; 83. *Teniers*, Apes carousing; 84. *Van Vliet*, Interior of a temple; 86. *J. Victoor*, Old man; 88. *Th. Wyck*, Interior; 94. *Boilly*, Houdon in his study; 96. *Bourguignon*, Cavalry attack; 101. *Coypel*, Scene from Don Quixote; 119. *Janet (Clouet)*, Small female portrait; 123. *Lafosse*, Presentation in the Temple; 124, 125. *Largillière*, Portraits; 128. *Lépicié*, The granted request; 135. *Oudry*, Eagle and hare; *Poussin*, 138. Pietà, 139. Pyramus and Thisbe; 143. *Rigaud*, Portraits; 145, 146. *Hub. Robert*, Ruins; *Lesueur*, 147. Sermon on the Mount, 148. Justice; 157. *J. Vernet*, Landscape; 158. *Vivien*, Portrait of Girardon, the sculptor; 159. *Vouet*, Ceres and Neptune; 171. *Gonsalvez Nuno*, Madonna; 172. *Couder*, Interior; 180. *Flinck*, St. Jerome; 216. *Leonardo da Vinci*,, Portrait of the artist; 228. *Sienese School*, Madonna. — No number, *Ph. de Champaigne*, Portrait of an ecclesiastic. — In the centre: *Flemish School*, The head of John the Baptist presented to Herod; *Unknown Artist*, Madonna (on marble); *Lefèvre*, Gretchen in church, in marble.

On the FIRST FLOOR is the *Library*, which contains a fine old chimney-piece, brought from an ancient abbey; and on the SECOND FLOOR are collections of *Natural History* and *Antiquities*.

On the S. side of the town is the noteworthy modern church of *Notre-Dame-du-Voeu* (Pl. D, 5), in the Romanesque style, with two towers and spires at the W. end. It replaces an earlier church of the 12th cent., built in fulfilment of a solemn vow taken by Queen Matilda of England during a storm.

In the pretty *Public Garden* (Pl. F, 5), to the E. of the station, a statue to *Millet* (1815-75), the painter, was unveiled in 1892.

The *Montagne du Roule* (Pl. F, 5), beyond this garden, commands

a fine *View of the town and the roadstead. The summit, reached in 1/4 hr., is occupied by a fort, to which visitors are not admitted.

Environs. Pleasant excursions (carr. 2 fr. per hour) may be made from Cherbourg to the *Château de Martinvast* (p. 160), the park of which is open on Sun. from 12-6; to the (2 1/2 M.) *Château de Tourlaville* (16th cent.), on the Barfleur road (tramway, p. 160); to the village of (3 1/2 M.) *Querqueville* (tramway, p. 160), 1 M. beyond which is the *Château de Nacqueville*, formerly the residence of Count Alexis de Tocqueville, the great political writer and historian. About 2 M. farther on is the bathing-beach of (6 M.) *Landemer* (Voisin; Millet), to which an omnibus (50 c.) plies 4 times daily (5 times on Sun.) from the tramway terminus. The little port of *Omonville-la-Rogue* (omnibus from Cherbourg, 1 1/2 fr., 4 times weekly) lies 5 M. from Landemer. Thence we may proceed to the pretty *Bay of St. Martin* (2 1/2 M. farther), beside *Cape La Hague* (16 M.), from which the Channel Islands are visible.

From Cherbourg to *Coutances*, *Folligny* (Granville), *Pontorson* (Mont St. Michel), *Dol* (St. Malo), and *Brest*, see R. 24.

22. Caen.

Railway Stations. *Gare de l'Ouest* (Pl. F, 5), the chief station (buffet), to the S.E., used by all trains, including those to the coast (but comp. p. 174); *Gare St. Martin* or *de la Mer* (Pl. B, 2), to the N.W. — *Gare du Tramway à Vapeur* (steam-tramway), Boul. St. Pierre (Pl. D, 3). — No hotel-omnibuses.

Hotels. DE LA PLACE-ROYALE (Pl. c; C, 3), Place de la République, opposite the Hôtel de Ville and the Musée, well spoken of, déj. 2 3/4, D. 3 1/2 fr.; HÔT. D'ANGLETERRE (Pl. a; D, 3), Rue St. Jean 77, R. 4-7, B. 1 1/2, déj. 3, D. 4 fr. — DE FRANCE (Pl. e; E, 5), near the station, good; MODERNE (Pl. f; D, 3), Boul. St. Pierre, R. from 3, B. 1 1/4, déj. 3, D. 3 1/2 fr. incl. wine; DE LONDRES, Rue des Quatre-Vents, near the Place de la République, R. from 2 1/2, B. 1, déj. 2 3/4, D. 3 1/4 fr. incl. wine, well spoken of; D'ESPAGNE ET DES NÉGOCIANTS (Pl. b; D, 3), Rue St. Jean 71; DE LA PLACE ROYALE (Pl. c; C, 3), Place de la République, R. 3-5, B. 1 1/4, déj. 2 3/4, D. 3 1/4 fr. incl. wine. — DE NORMANDIE, Rue St. Pierre 25, near the station, R. from 2 1/2, déj. 2 1/2, D. 3 fr. incl. cider.

Cafés. *Du Grand-Balcon*, Rue St. Pierre 50; *de la Bourse*, Rue St. Jean 28, with garden; *de Madrid*, at the Hôtel d'Espagne (see above), with garden. — **Restaurant.** **Fabre*, Place du Marché-au-Bois, à la carte.

Cabs. Per drive 1 fr., per hr. 2 fr., each additional 1/4 hr. 50 c.; 1/2 fr. more at night (11-7). — *Luggage*, 25 c. per package.

Electric Tramways (comp. Plan). 1. From the *Gare de l'Ouest* (Pl. F, 5) to the *Gare St. Martin* (Pl. B, 2); 2. From the *Gare de l'Ouest* to the *Rue Bicoquet* (Pl. A, 2); 3. From the *Cimetière de Vaucelles*, by the Rue de Vaucelles (Pl. E, 5), to the *Maladrerie*, by the Rue de Bayeux (Pl. A, 2); 4. From the *Pont de Courtonne* (Pl. E, 3) to *Venoix*, by the Rue Caponnière (Pl. A, 3). Fares, 1st class 15 c., 2nd cl. 10 c.; correspondance 5 c. more. — **Steam Tramway** from Caen to *Falaise* (p. 189).

Post Offices at the Hôtel de Ville (Pl. C, 3) and the Rue de la Marine (Pl. E, 4).

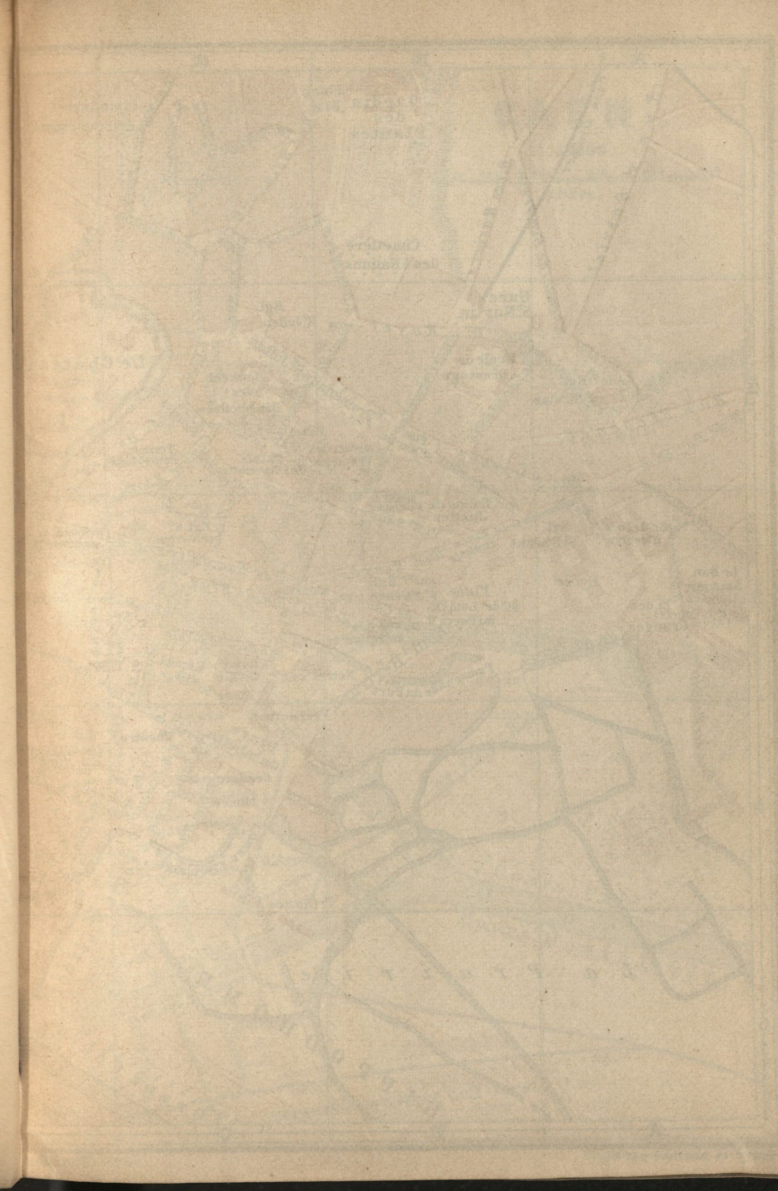
Baths. *Bains-Lavoirs* (Pl. C, 4), Rue Daniel Huet.

Steamboat daily to Le Havre (Quai de Juillet; Pl. F, 4); see p. 61. To *Newhaven* (Quai Vendœuvre; Pl. E, 3, 4), see p. xiii.

British Vice-Consul, *F. Lethbridge.*

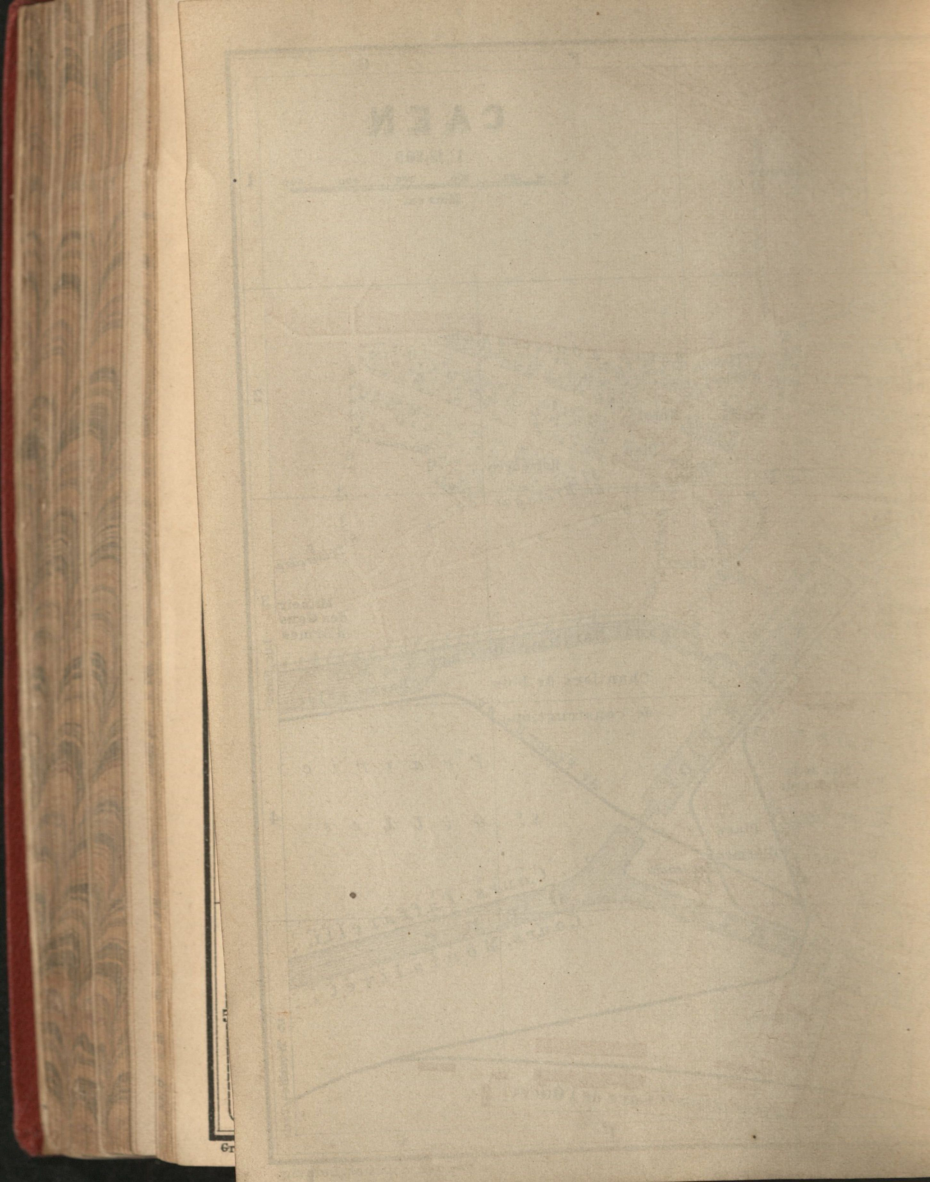
English Church *(St. Michael's)*, Rue Richard Lenoir (left bank of the canal); Chaplain, *Rev. T. Ashe, M. A.* — *Mission Service* at 7 p.m. at the *British Seamen's Institute*, Quai Vendœuvre (Pl. E, 3). [About 2000 British sailors visit the port annually.]

Caen, the chief town of the department of *Calvados*, with 44,800 inhab., and next to Rouen the most interesting town in Normandy,




A
B
C
1
2
3
4
5
Jardin des Plantes
Place Blot
Cimetière des Protestants
Cimetière des 4 Nations
Gare St Martin
Egl. St Julien
Le Château
Ancienne Egl. St Nicolas
École de Dressage
Couvent des Bénédictines
Hôtel et Rest.
Temple Protestant
Couvent des Ursulines
Palais de l'Université
Palais de Justice
Egl. St Etienne
Ecole Normale d'Instituteurs
Le Bon Sauveur (Aliénés)
Sourds-Muets
Lycée
Place St Etienne
Musée des Antiquaires
Granges
Notre-Dame
Hôtel de Ville
Préfecture
Place Gambetta
Théâtre
Gendarmerie
Musée
Cours Circulaire
Tribunes
La Prairie
HIPPODROME
Rue St Gabriel
Rue Rocquer
Rue Caponnière
Rue St Martin
Rue Bouvreuil
Rue Saint Pierre
Rue du Carrel
Rue du Grand Cours
Rue des Boucheries
Boulevard Bertrand
Promenade du Fort
Chemin de Beaurepaire
Chemin de Lorgeries
Caen à la Mer
Rue Basse
Rue Haute
Rue Neuve
Rue Rosière
Rue Vieille Maladrerie
Rue du Bastion
Rue de Bayeux
Rue de Caumont
Rue de Bras
Rue du Théâtre
Rue Jacques Auber
Rue Carnot
Rue Dumouriez
Rue Condé
Rue Froide
Rue Fontenelle
Rue Monnet
Rue Lafayette
Rue Thiers
Rue Gambetta
Rue Basse Remy
Rue Basse
Rue Neuve
Rue Haute


CAEN
1: 13,800
0 50 100 200 300 400 500
Mètres.
E
F
G
1
2
3
4
5
Cimetière
Rue de Lébisey
Rue de la Délivrande
Avenue Croix Guérin
R. de la Pigacière
Route d'Ouistreham
R. des Cordes
Grande Place St Gilles
Pte Place St Gilles
Anc. Egl. du Sépulcre
Rue Ste Anne
Pl. du Sépulcre
Rue Segrais
Anc. Egl. St Gilles
Pl. Reine Mathilde
Hôtel-Dieu
Rue des Chanoines
Egl. Ste Trinité
Belvédère
Rue de Vaubenard
Rue de la Masse
Rue Haute St Gilles
Rue de Bretagne
Calix
Rue Basse
Tour Poissonnerie
Pierre
Port de Courtonne
Quai de la Londe
Cabieu
Rue Varignon
R. Traversière
Manoir des Gens d'Armes
Nave St Jean
Couvent de la Charité
Quai Vendœuvre
Bassin à Flot
Canal Maritime de Caen à la Mer
Bassin à Flot
Chantiers de bois de construction
Rue de l'Engannerie
Rue Guilbert
Douane
Egl. St Jean
Rue des Carmes
Egl. de la Miséricorde
Av. Victor Hugo
Prairie St Gilles
Place Singer
Place d'Armes
Rue Singer
Rue Frementel
Paquebots à Vapeur
Cours Caffarelli
Cours Montalivet
Riv. Orne
R. Laplace
Place Alexandre III
Caserne
Q. de Juillet
Quai des Abattoirs
Abattoirs
Avenue de la Gare
Gare de l'Ouest
Luc. Dives
Trouville Paris
Vire Laval
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.



is situated on the *Orne*, about 9 M. from the coast, with which it is connected by a canal, a railway (p. 170), and a steam-tramway (p. 170).

Caen, mentioned as *Cadomum* in the early part of the 11th cent., first rose to importance in the time of William the Conqueror, under whom were built the castle and the two abbeys whose beautiful churches are still the chief ornaments of the town. In 1346 Caen, at that time 'a city greater than any in England save London', was taken and pillaged by Edward III. of England; and Henry V. again captured it in 1417. France did not succeed in finally wresting it from the English until 1450. Caen suffered much in the religious wars of France and was well-nigh ruined by the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. In 1793 Caen was the focus of the Girondist movement against the Convention; and it was from this town that Charlotte Corday, born in the neighbourhood, set out to assassinate Marat. *Auber* (1782-1871), the composer, and *Malherbe* (1555-1628), the poet, were natives of Caen. *Beau Brummel* (consul at Caen) lies buried in the Protestant Cemetery, Rue du Magasin à Poudre (Pl. C, 1).

The celebrated *Quarries* of Caen stone, which have for centuries afforded excellent building-material for the churches and other important edifices of France and England, lie to the W. and S. of the town.

On leaving the station (Pl. F, 5), we turn to the right, take the first street to the right again, which leads under the railway and over the Orne, and so reach the handsome *Monument of the Sons of Calvados*, commemorating the war of 1870-71. In the Rue St. Jean, beginning at the farther end of the Place, which we now follow, rises (on the right) the late-Gothic church of *St. Jean* (Pl. D, 4), with an elegant but unfinished tower. The church is unfortunately much hidden by the adjoining houses, and its fine portal has been disfigured by an unsuccessful restoration. — There are several interesting old houses in the Rue St. Jean, among them (No. 148) that of *Charlotte Corday* and (Nos. 20 & 24) the *Hôtel de Than* (16th cent.).

***St. Pierre** (Pl. D, 3), in the boulevard of the same name, is a most interesting example of Gothic architecture, though dating from various epochs from the 13th to the 16th century. The chapels and the turret of the **Apse*, both very elaborately decorated, were added in the Renaissance period. The most striking feature is the **Tower* (255 ft.), to the right of the main portal, a masterpiece of the bold and graceful style of art which prevailed at the beginning of the 14th century. The spire is pierced, and its base is surrounded by eight small turrets. There is a portal in the side of the tower, but the church has no transepts.

The general impression of the interior is one of great harmony. The capitals of the massive pillars in the nave are carved with a curious miscellany of sacred, profane, and grotesque subjects. (Note especially the third capital on the left.) The end of the nave centres on a single pillar, the usual termination being one on each side. The vaulting and keystones of the E. half of the nave are noteworthy. The ornamentation of the five **Chapels* of the apse is especially lavish, including unusually large keystones and fine modern stained glass.

Opposite the tower of the church is the *Exchange*, formerly the *Hôtel Valois*, a picturesque building of the 16th century.

On an eminence beyond the small square in front of the main portal of St. Pierre are situated the remains of the *Castle* (Pl. C, D, 2)

begun by William the Conqueror and finished by Henry I., and several times altered. It is now used as barracks, and presents few points of interest. The castle was held by the English after the rest of the town was taken (see p. 165), but in 1459 the garrison of 4000 men was compelled to surrender to Dunois. — In the Rue de Geôle are some quaint old houses (Nos. 17, 31, 37).

The Rue Montoir-Poissonnerie (Pl. D, 2; old houses at Nos. 10 & 12) and the Rue des Chanoines (Pl. D, E, 2; Gothic turret at No. 29) lead from St. Pierre to the former church of *St. Gilles* (Pl. E, 2), which is built in the transition style from Gothic to Renaissance.

A little farther on is ***La Trinité** (Pl. E, F, 2), the church of the *Abbaye-aux-Dames*, founded in 1066 by Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror, while the latter at the same time founded the church of the Abbaye-aux-Hommes (p. 167), as an expiation of the sin they had committed in marrying within the forbidden degrees of consanguinity. La Trinité, with the exception of one chapel, on the right of the choir, in the Transition style, is Norman-Romanesque; it was skilfully restored in the last century. Two square towers rise on the W. façade and another from the transepts; all three, long deprived of their spires, were provided with balustrades in the 18th century. The interior is no less striking. Small galleries surmount the aisles, and there is an interesting crypt beneath the choir (apply for adm. to the Hôtel-Dieu). The choir, which is reserved for the nuns who manage the Hôtel-Dieu (see below), is closed to the public; but it is visible from the transept (through the grille).

The *Hôtel-Dieu* or *Hospital* (Pl. F, 2), adjoining the church, is established in the former nunnery, rebuilt in the 18th century. The nuns of La Trinité were generally daughters of noble families and enjoyed considerable privileges. The abbess was known as Madame de Caen. Visitors, generally admitted on application, are expected to make a contribution to the poor-box. The extensive park commands attractive views.

We retrace our steps to St. Pierre, and then follow the Rue St. Pierre, Nos. 52 and 54 in which are quaint houses with wood-carving. Farther on, to the right is *St. Sauveur* (Pl. C, 3), consisting of two churches placed side by side and forming an immense nave. The building is in the Gothic style, and has a handsome belfry of the 14th cent., a richly decorated apse of the 15-16th cent., and some old stained glass.

The Rue Froide, skirting the church, leads to the *Palais de l'Université* (Pl. C, 2), which was partly rebuilt and considerably enlarged in the last century. It contains a *Natural History Museum* (adm. Sun., 12-4), the ethnographical collections of Dumont d'Urville (p. 190), and a library of over 37,000 volumes. In front of it, in the Rue Pasteur, are bronze statues of *Malherbe* (p. 165), by the elder Dantan, and *Laplace* (1749-1827; a native of Calvados), the mathematician, by Barre. — Near the Université

are the modern Gothic *Benedictine Church*, attached to a convent, and the *Promenade St. Julien.* — At the W. end of the Rue Pasteur is the Place St. Sauveur, in which is another church of *St. Sauveur* (Pl. B, 2, 3), dating from the 12th, 14th, and 18th cent., now a corn-market. On the right side of the square rises the *Palais de Justice* (18th cent.). In the centre is a bronze statue, by L. Rochet, of *Elie de Beaumont* (1798-1874), the geologist, a native of the department.

The Rue Ecuyère (old houses at Nos. 9 and 42), continuing the Rue St. Pierre to the W. from the Palais de Justice, leads to —

***St. Etienne** or *St. Stephen* (Pl. A, B, 3), the church of the *Abbaye-aux-Hommes*, founded by William the Conqueror at the same date as La Trinité (p. 166). St. Etienne is in the same style as La Trinité, though larger, but its unity of style was destroyed by alterations in the 12th cent., when the choir was rebuilt in the Pointed style. It is difficult to obtain a satisfactory view of the church, on account of the buildings which hem it in. The W. façade, with two elegant towers of the 12th cent., 295 ft. high, is remarkably plain; and the interior also, like that of La Trinité, is distinguished by its dignified simplicity. The aisles here too are provided with galleries; the S. aisle is adjoined by a Gothic chapel added in the 14th century. The transepts are shallow and have no doorways. A lantern-tower of the 17th cent. replaces the pyramidal spire, 400 ft. high, which formerly surmounted the crossing. A black marble slab in front of the high-altar marks the tomb of William the Conqueror (d. 1087); but the bones of the monarch were rudely scattered by the Huguenots in 1562, and again in 1793, so that the tomb is now empty The sacristy, itself an interesting specimen of architecture, contains an ancient portrait of the Conqueror. Other noteworthy features are the choir-stalls, the carved clock-case in the N. transept, the pulpit, and the organ-case, supported by colossal figures.

Professor Freeman writes as follows of this highly interesting church, which he describes as perhaps the noblest and most perfect work of its time. 'The choir has given way to a later creation; but the nave of William and Lanfranc is still there, precisely such a nave as we should expect to arise at the bidding of William the Great. Erected at the moment when the Romanesque of Normandy had cast aside the earlier leaven of Bernay and Jumièges, and had not yet begun to develop into the more florid style of Bayeux and Saint Gabriel, the church of William, vast in scale, bold and simple in its design, disdaining ornament, but never sinking into rudeness, is indeed a church worthy of its founder. The minster of Matilda (La Trinité; see p. 166), far richer, even in its earliest parts, smaller in size, more delicate in workmanship, has nothing of that simplicity and grandeur of proportion which marks the work of her husband. The one is the expression in stone of the imperial will of the conquering Duke; the other breathes the true spirit of his loving and faithful Duchess'. ('*Norman Conquest*', Vol. iii, p. 109).

A little to the N. of this point is the former *Church of St. Nicolas* (Pl. A, 2), built by the monks of St. Etienne in 1083-93, and now used for storing hay. The apse and transept may be seen from the cemetery. Mr. Fergusson believes it to be the only church in Normandy

which retains the original covering of the apse, consisting of a lofty pyramidal roof of stone.

The Abbaye-aux-Hommes was rebuilt in the 18th cent., and is now occupied by the *Lycée Malherbe* (Pl. A, 3). To reach the façade, which is turned away from the church, we retrace our steps to the Palais de Justice, and enter the Place du Parc, to the right, where there is a bronze *Statue of Louis XIV.*, by the younger Petitot.

The Lycée contains several handsome rooms (visitors admitted). The *Refectory* and the *Chapel* are panelled with oak and adorned with paintings. The railing of the *Main Staircase* was executed by a monk. — Another portion of the abbey is occupied by the neighbouring *Ecole Normale d'Institutrices.*

In the Rue de Caumont, leading E. from the Place du Parc, is the *Old Church of St. Etienne* (Pl. B, 3), of the 15th century. No. 33, nearly opposite, formerly a Jesuit college, contains the **Antiquarian Museum** (Pl. B, 3), open to the public on Sun. and Thurs., 2-4, but accessible to strangers on other days also.

Though the collections are not large, they contain some interesting objects, including an antique bronze tripod; Merovingian ornaments, found in a tomb near Caen; a goblet called 'William the Conqueror's', but in reality an Italian work of the end of the 15th cent.; and embroidered chasubles, etc., of the 16th century.

The Rue St. Laurent, running to the S. from the end of the Rue Caumont, leads to *Notre Dame* or *La Gloriette* (Pl. C, 3), a church built by the Jesuits in the 17th cent., and to the *Préfecture.*

Opposite the Préfecture is an ancient seminary (17th cent.), now occupied as the **Hôtel de Ville** (Pl. C, 3). The entrance is on the E. side, in the Place de la République (Pl. C, 3), where a marble *Statue of Auber* (p. 165), was erected in 1883. The ***Musée**, in the left wing of the Hôtel de Ville, is open to the public on Sun. and Thurs., 11-4, other days on applying to the concierge (knock at the door). Explanatory labels on the paintings.

On the staircase: 298. *H. J. Forestier*, The burial of William the Conqueror interrupted by the former owner of the soil, who had been unjustly dispossessed to secure a site for the church (p. 167); 251. *Abel de Pujol*, Old man with his children.

Room I. To the right, 219. *Fr. Gérard*, Death of Patroclus (unfinished); 223. *Mélingue*, Slave-dealers; 275. *Giraud*, Procession of the Circumcision at Cairo; 322. *G. Moteley*, Landscape; above the door, 264. *Debon*, William the Conqueror entering London.

R. II. 30. *Albano*, Head of the Virgin (on copper); 133. *Hondecoeter*, Hen and chickens; *151. *Dürer* (?), Madonna and three saints; *123. *Flemish School*, Virgin and three saints; 33. *Feti*, Nativity of the Virgin. — 10. *A. del Sarto* (?), St. Sebastian; 102. *Quellin the Elder*, The Virgin presenting a stole to St. Hubert; 116, 117. *Boudewyns* and *Bouts*, Landscapes; 50. *Guercino*, Madonna; **5. *Perugino*, Marriage of the Virgin, from the cathedral of Perugia, one of the chief works of this master; 192. *Patel*, Landscape; 83. *Rubens*, Portrait; 81. *Calvaert*, St. Sebastian; 152. *Denner*, Head of an old man; 178. *M. Serre*, Bacchus and Ariadne; 3. *Vitale da Bologna*, Madonna; 6. *Perugino*, St. Jerome in the wilderness; 9. *Carpaccio*, Virgin and Child, with saints; 77. *Brueghel*, The tribute-money; 8. *Cima da Conegliano*, Madonna with St. George and St. Rochus; 144. *G. de Lairesse*, Conversion of St. Augustine; 7. *Vecchietta*, Annunciation; 89. *Momper*, Landscape with cattle. — 136. Manner of *A. Boonen* (not *F. Bol*), Portrait of a magistrate; 176. *Coypel* and *Fontenay*, Mme. de Parabère.

R. III. Above the door, 189. *Restout*, Washing of the feet. From right

to left: 293. *Daubigny*, Sea-piece; 239. *A. Scheffer*, Portrait; 313. *Lecomte du Nouy*, Contemplation, Toilers of the Sea, Orientals; 264. *Luminais*, The shepherd of Kerlat; 281. *Thirion*, St. Severin; 295. *Chartran*, The wax-taper; 280. *Ribot*, The oyster and the litigants; 90. *Franck the Younger*, Slaves to the passion of love. — *Debon*, 253. Battle of Hastings, 252. William the Conqueror; 103. *Bosschaert*, Old woman; 100. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Head of Christ; 133. *Brakenburg*, Interior; 233, 234. *French School of the 17th cent.*, Mr. and Mme. de Formigny; 92. *Teniers the Younger*, Woman smoking; 85. *School of Rubens*, Bacchanals; 52, 53. *Cerquozzi*, Flowers and fruit; 80. *Van Balen* and *Velvet Brueghel*, The four elements; 105. *Flemalle* (1612-75), Adoration of the Shepherds; 183. *Galloche* (1670-1761), Roland discovering the love of Angelica and Medoro; 97, 98. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Vow of Louis XIII., Annunciation; 146. *Bega*, Landscape; 148. *F. Moucheron*, Landscape; *79. *Fr. Floris*, Portrait of a woman; 166. *Lebrun*, Baptism of Christ; 179, 180. *H. Rigaud*, Portraits. — 163. *Lebrun*, Daniel in the lions' den; 35. *Lanfranchi*, Head of St. Peter; 136. *S. Koning*, Portrait of a physician; 113. *Fictoor*, Oyster-seller; 95. *Seghers* and *Van Oost*, Virgin and Child in a garland of flowers. — In the middle of the room: *Gayrard*, Daphnis and Chloe, a marble group.

R. IV. 164. *Le Fèvre* (1633-75), Portrait of a magistrate; 196. *Nattier* (?), Portrait. — 154. *La Champagne-le-Feye*, St. Ursula; 51. *Neapolitan School*, Man snapping his fingers; 166. *Jouvenet*, Apollo and Tethys; 184. *Tournières*, Chapelle and Racine; 32. *Strozzi*, Mercury and Argus; *185. *Tournières*, Portrait of a magistrate; 46. *Panini*, Reception of the knights of the blue ribbon; 101. *Ph. de Champaigne* (?), Richelieu; 33. *It. School*, Fauns and Bacchantes; 60. *Lauri*, Return of the Prodigal Son (architectural accessories by *Bibiena*); 76. *Zurbaran* (?), St. Clara; 131. *Cornelis van Haarlem*, Venus and Adonis. — 55. *Sassoferrato*, Virgin and Child; 167. *Jouvenet*, St. Peter healing the sick; 194. *S. Julien*, Tithonus and Aurora; 72. *Murillo* (?), Salvator Mundi. — 17. *Tintoretto*, Descent from the Cross; 64. *Solimena*, Death of Archimedes; *99. *Phil. de Champaigne*, The Samaritan Woman; 138. *Van der Helst*, Portrait; 96. *Jordaens*, Head of a beggar; 61. *Tiepolo*, Ecce Homo; *157. *Poussin*, Death of Adonis; *Paolo Veronese*, 14. Judith, 16. Flight into Egypt, 15. Temptation of St. Anthony, 17. Christ giving the keys of heaven to St. Peter; *186. *Tournières*, Portrait of Audran, the engraver; 69. *Ribera*, The Crown of Thorns. — 71. *Ribera*, Head of St. Peter; 134. *Zustris*, Baptism of Christ; 182. *Rigaud*, Marshal Villeroy.

R. V. 161. *Lesueur*, Christ and the scribes; 18. *Tintoretto*, The Lord's Supper; 202, 203. *De Chavannes* (1672-1744), Landscapes. — In the middle of the room, *Schoenewerk*, Child and tortoise, in marble. — From this room we ascend to the Collection Mancel (see below).

R. VI. 170. *Parrocel*, Sobieski relieving Vienna; 165. *J. Courtois*, Battlefield; 49. *Guercino*, Dido; 168. *F. Jouvenet*, Portrait of an architect; 236. *Unknown Master*, Portrait of Malherbe; 27. *Lomi* (1562-1646), Sibyl; 78. *P. Brueghel*, Flemish festival; 54. *Cerquozzi*, Gipsies playing cards. — 195. *Lesueur*, Solomon before the Ark; 187. *Oudry*, Boar-hunt. — *109, *110. *Van der Meulen*, Louis XIV. crossing the Rhine; 48. *Guercino*, Coriolanus; 141. *S. van Ruysdael*, Landscapes; 86. *Snyders*, Interior; 87. *Snyders* (?), Bear-hunt; 119, 114, *J. van Bloemen*, Landscapes; 181. *Rigaud*, Portrait. — 135. *Drogsloot*, Landscape; 104. *D'Artois*, id.; 38. *Cignani*, Jaël and Sisera; 59. *Elisabetta Sirani*, Portrait of the artist. — Statues: *Moreau-Vauthier*, Bather; *Etex*, Nizzia.

The *Mancel Collection*, on the 2nd floor, contains a library, paintings, engravings, and other works of art.

The *Library*, also in the Hôtel de Ville, in part of the former chapel of the seminary, contains about 100,000 vols. and 600 MSS., besides portraits of illustrious natives of Normandy and a copy of the celebrated Bayeux tapestry (p. 158).

In the Place Gambetta (Pl. C, 4), to the S. of the Hôtel de Ville, is the modern *Gendarmerie*, opposite the façade of which is the *Musée Langlois* (Sun. and Thurs., 11-4), containing paintings by Col. Lang-

lois. — Farther to the S. are the fine promenades known as the *Cours Sadi-Carnot* (Pl. C, D, 4, 5) and the *Grand-Cours* (band on Sun. & Thurs.) which skirt the *Prairie* in which is the *Hippodrome* or race-course (races on the first Sun., Mon., and Tues. in August).

About 1/2 M. to the E., at Rue Basse 201, is the *Manoir des Gens-d'Armes* (Pl. G, 3), a picturesque ruined edifice, of the 16th cent., so called from two statues of armed men on the main tower. The towers and connecting wall are ornamented with curious old medallions, and the main tower still retains a fine grated window.

The interesting, but somewhat remote *Jardin des Plantes* (Pl. B, 1; open all day) contains numerous hothouses, important herbaria, etc.

From Caen to Dives-Cabourg *(Trouville)*. 1. *Railway* (20 M., in 1 hr.) from the Gare de l'Ouest viâ (15 1/2 M.) *Dozulé-Putot*, where we join the line from Mézidon (p. 156). — 2. *Tramway* (15 1/2 M., in 1 3/4 hr.) from the Boul. St. Pierre (fares 3, 2 1/4, 1 1/2 fr.) viâ *Benouville* (p. 174).

From Caen to Granville. a. Viâ Vire and Folligny, 80 1/2 M., railway in 3 1/2-5 1/2 hrs. (fares 15 fr., 10 fr. 15, 6 fr. 55 c.). 5 1/2 M. *Verson;* 11 M. *Noyers;* 16 1/2 M. *Villers-Bocage*. The line now traverses the undulating and wooded district known as the *Bocage*. From (33 M.) *Guilberville* a branch-line diverges to (16 M.) *St. Lô* (p. 159). — 46 M. *Vire*, and thence to (80 1/2 M.) *Granville*, see p. 184, 185. — b. Viâ Lison and St. Lô, 92 M., railway in 4 1/2-6 1/4 hrs. (16 fr. 90, 11 fr. 45, 7 fr. 40 c.). To (35 1/2 M.) *Lison*, see pp. 156-159; thence to (65 M.) *Coutances*, see p. 159; thence to (82 1/2 M.) *Folligny*, see p. 178; and thence to (92 M.) *Granville*, see p. 185.

From Caen to *Cherbourg*, see p. 156.

23. Watering-Places in Calvados.

a. Trouville-Deauville, Villers-sur-Mer, Beuzeval-Houlgate, and Cabourg.

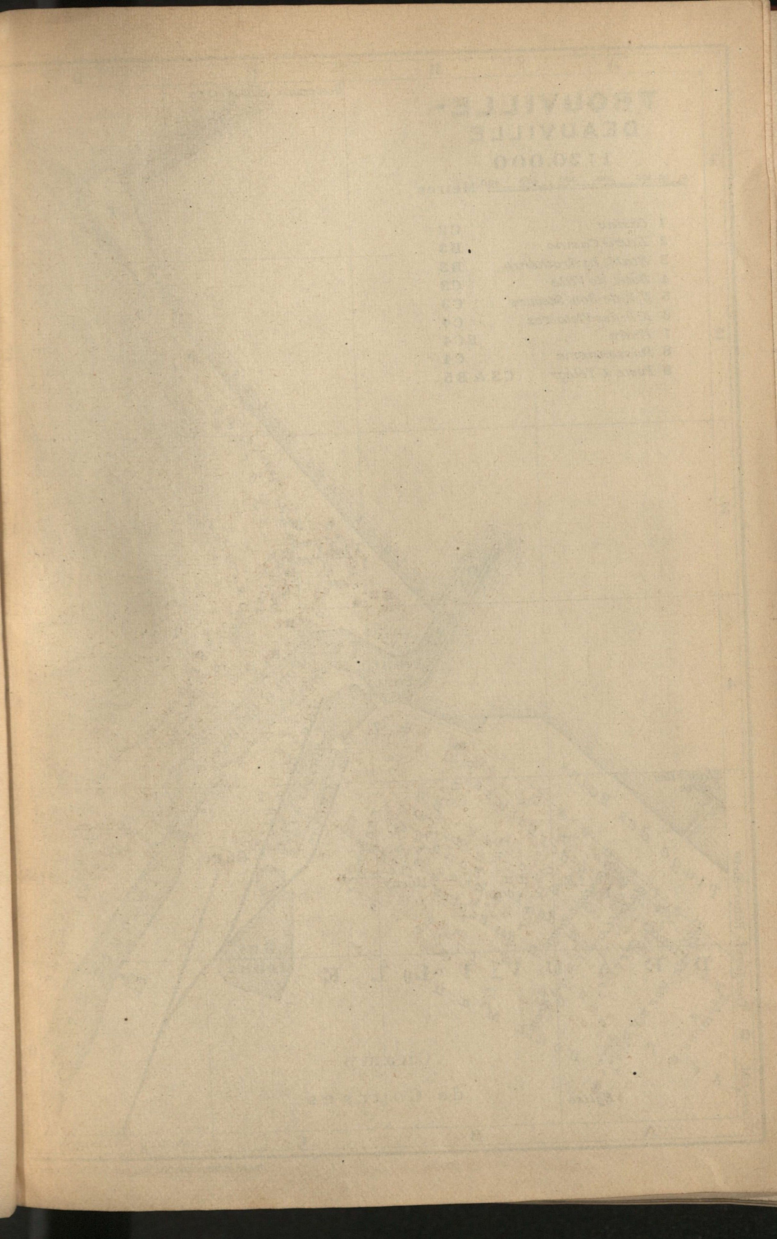
From Paris to *Trouville*, 136 1/2 M., Railway in 4-8 1/2 hrs. (fares 24 fr. 65, 16 fr. 65, 10 fr. 85 c.). — From Trouville to *Villers-sur-Mer*, 7 M., Railway in 1/2 hr. (fares 1 fr. 25, 85, 55 c.); to *Beuzeval-Houlgate*, 12 1/2 M., in 45-50 min. (fares 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 50 c., 1 fr.); to *Cabourg*, 14 1/2 M., in 1-1 1/4 hr. (fares 2 fr. 45, 1 fr. 65, 1 fr. 10 c.). — Another route, see p. 154.

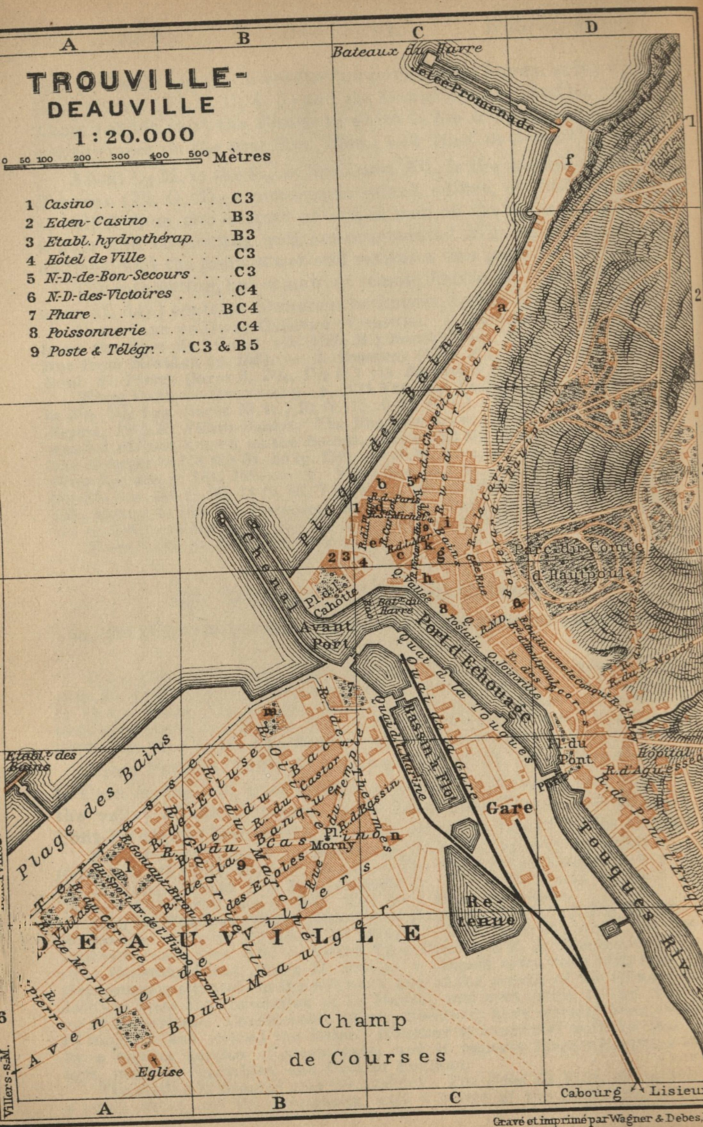
From Paris to (118 1/2 M.) *Lisieux*, see R. 21. We leave the line to Caen on the left, pass through a tunnel 1/2 M. long, and descend the valley of the *Touques*. 6 M. *Le Breuil-Blangy*. — 10 1/2 M. **Pont-l'Evêque** *(Bras d'Or)*, a quaint old town famed for its cheese.

From Pont-l'Evêque to Honfleur, 15 1/2 M., railway in 40-50 min. (fares 3 fr. 15, 2 fr. 40, 1 fr. 75 c.). — The train passes through a tunnel 1 1/4 M. long. From (7 1/2 M.) *Quetteville* (p. 173) a visit may be paid to Château d'Hébertot (see p. 173). The train skirts the *Seine*.

15 1/2 M. **Honfleur** (*Cheval Blanc*, Quai Beaulieu, R. 3-7, déj. 2 1/2, D. 3 fr.; *du Dauphin*, Rue du Dauphin; *St. Siméon*, 1/2 M. from the quay, on the Trouville road, pens. 8 fr. — British Vice-Consul, *J. R. D. Charlesson;* American Consular Agent, *Henry M. Hardy*), a seaport town with 9600 inhab., picturesquely situated on the left bank and at the mouth of the Seine, has declined since the foundation of Le Havre, and also owing to the silting up of its harbour. Considerable efforts, however, have recently been made to improve and extend the latter. Honfleur is connected with Le Havre by a regular service of steamboats; and it exports large quantities of eggs, poultry, vegetables, and fruit to England.

The station is situated near the harbour. The *Hôtel de Ville*, containing a small *Musée*, and the *Lieutenance*, with a portal of the 15th cent., stand





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near the outer harbour. The curious timber *Church of St. Catherine*, dating from the end of the 15th cent., consists of two parallel naves with aisles. It contains a good organ-loft, a painting of Christ in Gethsemane by *J. Jordaens*, and a Bearing of the Cross by *Erasmus Quellin* (in the nave). The *Côte de Grace*, to the W. of the harbour, is so named from a pilgrimage-chapel much resorted to by sailors. It commands a fine view of the mouth of the Seine; and the plateau forms an agreeable and shaded promenade. The **Hôtel and Restaurant de la Renaissance* on the top may be reached in about 1/4 hr. from the harbour. We pass the left side of St. Catherine's, follow the Rue de Grace to the right, and then take a path to the left, beside a customs-office. Below, on the road to Trouville, is a *Sea-bathing Establishment*, but the beach is muddy and little frequented.

An omnibus leaves the Cheval Blanc for (10 M.) *Trouville* regularly in the season at 8 a.m., 12, 2.30., and 5 p.m. (1 1/2-1 3/4 hr.; fares, inside 1 fr. 60, outside 2 fr. 10 c.). The road runs partly among trees and the view is confined until we reach (5 M.) *Criqueboeuf*, with its pretty ivy-covered church. 6 M. *Villerville*, see p. 173. — 10 M. *Trouville*, see below.

16 M. *Touques* (Hôt. de la Marine), a small river-port about 2 1/2 M. from the mouth of the Touques, with two ancient churches (11-12th cent.), is 1 1/4 M. from the ruined *Château de Bonneville* (adm. 50 c.). Then, to the left, appear the railway to Cabourg (p. 173) and the race-course of Deauville (p. 173).

18 M. **Trouville.** — **Hotels.** *Des Roches Noires (Pl. a; C, 2), a large establishment, at the N.W. end of the town and beach, R. from 6, B. 1 1/2, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. from 15 fr.; de Paris (Pl. b; C, 3), also of the first class, near the casino; d'Angleterre (Pl. d; C, 3), behind the casino, R. from 6 1/2, B. 1 1/2, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. from 12 fr.; du Helder (Pl. e; D, 1), déj. 3, D. 4 1/2 fr.; de la Jetée-Promenade (Pl. f; D, 1), R. from 4, B. 1 1/4, déj. 3 1/2, D. 4, pens. 12-15 fr.; du Bras-d'Or (Pl. g; C, 3), Rue des Bains 65, R. from 3-4, B. 1 1/4, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 12-16 fr.; du Chalet, Rue d'Orléans (Pl. C, 2); Beausejour (Pl. h; C, 4), Quai Vallée 14, pens. 10-12 fr.; Tivoli (Pl. i; C, 3), Rue de la Mer, R. 2 1/2-6. B. 1 1/4, déj. 3, D. 4 fr.; de la Plage, de Bourgogne et de la Place, both Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, R. 3-7, B. 1 1/2, déj. 2, D. 3, pens. 7-12 fr.; du Louvre (Pl. k; C, 3), Rue de la Mer 32, R. from 3, B. 1 1/4, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 10 fr.; Meurice, Rue Carnot 28, behind the Casino; des Bains, Rue de Paris 8; de France, Quai Joinville 34, near the station. — *Furnished Houses* and *Lodgings* are easily obtained. — The touts at the station should be disregarded.

Restaurants. At the *Hôtel du Helder* and the other hotels. — *Buffet* at the station. — **Cafés.** *De la Plage*, near the pier; *Eden-Casino* (café-concert), also on the beach, adm. 1-5 fr.

Sea-Baths opposite the Casino and the Hôtel des Roches Noires; bathing-box 75 c.-3 fr.; costume 60, 'peignoir' 30, towel 15, 'guide baigneur' 60 c.

Casino (*Salon*; Pl. 1, C, 3). Admission for one day 2 fr. (between July 14th and Sept. 15th 3 fr.); per fortnight, for 1 pers. 40, 2 pers. 70; per month, 70 & 110 fr.; per half-season (June 15th to Aug. 10th, or Aug. 10th to the close) 80 & 130; three months 100 & 170 fr.

Cabs. With one horse, between 5 a.m. and midnight, per drive 1 1/2, with luggage 2 fr.; with two horses 2 and 2 1/2 fr.; for Deau ville 2 and 3 or 3 and 4 fr.; per hr. 4 fr., each addit. hr. 3 fr., with two horses 1 fr. extra; per day 25 and 30 fr. — **Carriages** for hire, Rue des Bains 55.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 9; C, 3), Rue Victor-Hugo.

Steamboat to *Le Havre*, daily during the season, in 3/4 hr., see p. 61. — *Ferry* (Pl. C, 4), to Deauville, in summer only (5 c.; 10 c. after 7 p.m.).

Omnibus from the station to the town, 1/2 fr., at night 70 c., or 70 and 90 c. with 30 kilos of luggage. To *Honfleur*, at 8 a.m., noon, 2.30, ands 5.15 p.m. daily during the season, starting from the Rue des Bain 41 (fares 2 fr. 10, 1 fr. 60 c.; see p. 171). To *Villerville*, see p. 173; to *Villers-sur-Mer* (p. 173), 1/2 fr., return-ticket 1 fr.

Brakes. During the season excursion-brakes ply regularly to various points of interest in the vicinity (consult the placards; fares 3-8 fr. according to the distance); office at the Fish Market (Poissonnerie).

Trouville-sur-Mer, pleasantly situated at the mouth of the *Touques*, is one of the most frequented watering-places on the coast of Normandy. The season lasts from July to October and is at its height in August, when living here is extremely expensive. Fifty years ago Trouville was a humble fishing-village with a small harbour; now it has 6137 inhab., and the beach and adjacent slopes are covered with handsome villas and country-houses.

The *Railway Station* (Pl. C, 5) is situated on the left bank of the river, between Deauville and Trouville. We cross a bridge to reach the latter. The *Harbour* (Pl. B, C, 3-5) is much used by fishing-boats and also carries on some trade in timber. The church on the hill to the right of the harbour, *Notre-Dame-des-Victoires* (Pl. 6; C, 4), is a modern erection. The *Fish Market* (Pl. 8; C, 4), near the end of the quay, presents an interesting spectacle when the fishing-boats come in. Thence the important Rue des Bains leads to *Notre-Dame-de-Bons-Secours* (Pl. 5; C, 3), another small modern church, with a fine façade and a Renaissance tower. Beyond the fish-market rises the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. 4; C, 3), in the style of Louis XIII, to the left of which is the Place de la Cahotte (ferry, see p. 171).

The **Beach (Plage)* of Trouville (Pl. B, C, 2, 3), stretching from the harbour to the Hôtel des Roches Noires, a distance of about $^2/_3$ M., is one of the finest in France and during most of the day in the season thronged with holiday-makers and bathers in fashionable and attractive costumes. It is bordered for nearly its entire length by a broad paved or boarded promenade. It has been pithily described as the 'Summer Boulevard of Paris'.

The *Casino* (Pl. 1; C, 3), known also as the *Salon*, a large edifice on a terrace overlooking the beach, rebuilt after its conflagration in 1903, offers all the attractions common to fashionable institutions of the sort. Theatrical performances take place thrice a week, and a grand ball is usually given on Saturdays. — Another small *Casino* was opened in 1892 on the *Promenade Pier* (Pl. C, D, 1), at the other end of the beach; adm. to pier 10 c., gratis to passengers by the steamer to Le Havre, which starts here at low-tide.

Deauville. — **Hotels.** Grand Hôtel de Deauville (Pl. 1; A, 5), de la Terrasse (Pl. m; B, 4), on the beach, R. from 3, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. from 10 fr.; de l'Europe (Pl. n; C, 5), Frascati, both near the station. — *Houses* and *Furnished Apartments* may be obtained. — Sea Bathing as at Trouville. — *Ferry* to Trouville, see p. 171.

Deauville, which shares the railway-station with Trouville, may be reached from the right bank of the harbour either by ferry (5-10 c.) or by the bridge near the station. Founded in modern times as a sea-bathing resort, it has broad and straight streets, but the original plan was never carried out and the town presents the appearance of

a half-filled canvas. The beach is distinctly inferior to the beach at Trouville, and at low water the tide recedes too far. The *Terrasse* skirts a number of fine houses, situated somewhat far apart. — From the beach a tramway runs to *Tourgéville-les-Sablons* (10 c.) and *Bénerville* (20 c.), about halfway to *Villers-sur-Mer* (see below).

During one week in August the *Race Course* (Pl. B, C, 6) at Deauville is the scene of a highly fashionable race-meeting.

Excursions from Trouville and Deauville (see p. 172 and comp. the Map, p. 58). To the ruins of *Bonneville*, *Lassay*, and *St. Arnoult*, see p. 171 and below. — To the (10 M.) *Château d'Hébertot*, a castle of the 17th cent., situated at *St. André-d'Hébertot*. The road intersects the picturesque *Forest of Touques* and passes (5 M.) *St. Gatien* and (9½ M.) *St. Benoît-d'Hébertot*. The station of Quetteville (p. 170) lies 2½ M. to the N.E. of the château.

About 3½ M. to the N.E. of Trouville, by the Honfleur road, is the watering-place of *Villerville* (omnibus, twice or thrice daily, 1 fr.). The road ascends a steep hill, passing the fine *Château Cordier* and several pretty villas. 1¾ M. *Hennequeville*. — Villerville (*Hôtel des Parisiens; Continental; de la Plage*, pens. 7-8 fr.) is a picturesquely-situated bathing-place of more humble pretensions than Trouville or Deauville. It has a small *Casino*. Villas and chalets to be let.

From Trouville to *Le Havre*, see p. 61; to *Honfleur*, see p 171.

The Railway to Cabourg diverges to the right from that from Lisieux to Paris. On the right lies the race-course of Deauville. — 3½ M. *Tourgéville*. To the right rises *Mont Canisy* (330 ft.), with the insignificant ruins of the *Château de Lassay* and of the *Church of St. Arnoult*, an 11th cent. priory. From Tourgéville a visit may be paid to the *Château de Glatigny* (16-17th cent.), which has a fine carved wooden façade. — 8 M. *Blonville*, with several country-houses.

7 M. **Villers-sur-Mer.** — Hotels. Des Herbages et Beaurivage, on the beach; de Paris et de la Plage, adjacent, R. 4½, pens. 10-12 fr.; du Casino. — **Sea-Baths**, 1½ fr.; bathing-box and foot-bath 60, costume 50, peignoir 25, towel 10 c.

Villers-sur-Mer is a picturesquely situated bathing place resembling Trouville. The environs are undulating and prettily wooded; the beach, 1 M. from the station, is very extensive and flanked by tasteful villas. At one end is a small *Casino*. The church, on the cliff, partly in the Gothic style of the 13th cent., is embellished with stained glass by Duhamel-Marette. — Interesting excursion to (3½ M.) Houlgate viâ the *Désert* and the *Vaches Noires* (p. 174).

The railway now ascends a steep incline, passing the station of *St. Vaast* and traversing woods.

12½ M. **Beuzeval-Houlgate.** — Hotels. At *Houlgate*, to the right on arriving from Trouville: *Grand Hôtel d'Houlgate, Rue Baumier, a large house of the first class, with sea-view, separated from the casino by a garden, R. 5-25, D. 5, pens. from 12 fr.; Bellevue, R. 3-10, B. 1, déj 3, D. 3¾, pens. 8-12 fr.; Beauséjour, Rue des Bains, the continuation of the Rue Baumier towards Beuzeval. — At *Beuzeval*: Grand Hôtel Imbert et de la Mer (pens. 9-15 fr.); de Paris (pens. 7-8 fr.).

Sea-Baths. Bathing-box 50-60, costume 40-50, peignoir 30 c., etc. — **Casino.** At *Houlgate*, adm. 1 fr.; subscription for a week 12 fr., fortnight 20 fr., month 30 fr.; for 2 pers. 20, 30, & 50 fr.

Beuzeval and *Houlgate* form practically one long village, stretching along a fine sandy beach. Houlgate is of recent origin and consists mainly of villas with shady gardens. Beuzeval, through which the railway runs, extends to within 1/4 M. of the E. end of Dives and to the vicinity of Cabourg (see below).

About 3 M. to the N.E. is the *Désert*, a chaos of rocks fallen from the cliffs which are known as the *Vaches Noires*.

The railway now approaches the sea, and passes between the last few houses of Beuzeval and the shore. A little farther on, the *Dives* enters the sea. Walkers to Cabourg cross the small harbour at its mouth by a ferry. — 13 3/4 M. *Dives-Cabourg*, about 3/4 M. from each of the places it serves.

Dives-sur-Mer (**Guillaume-le-Conquérant*, a quaint building, déj. 4, D. 5 fr. incl. cider; *des Voyageurs*, déj. 2 1/2, D. 3 fr.) was the harbour from which William the Conqueror first set sail for England in 1066 (comp. p. 12). A column on a neighbouring height commemorates the event; and the names of his companions, so far as known, have been inscribed inside the porch of the *Church*, which dates from the 14th and 15th centuries. The timber *Market Buildings*, not far from the church, also date in part from the 16th century.

Cabourg. — **Hotels.** *Grand Hôtel, on the beach, adjoining the Casino, at the end of the Avenue de la Mer; des Ducs de Normandie, also on the beach, déj. 3 1/2, D. 4 fr.; du Casino, du Nord, in the Avenue de la Mer; des Deux-Mondes, Avenue de Trouville, déj. 2 1/2, D. 3 fr.; Pens. Beau-Séjour, Ave. des Bains (from 7 fr.).

Sea-Baths, 1 1/2 fr.; bathing-box alone 60 c., costume 50 c., etc. — **Casino.** Adm. 1 fr. and 1 fr. extra for the 'Salle des fêtes'; subscription for a week 12, fortnight 20, month 30 fr.; for 2 pers. 20, 30, and 45 fr.

Cabourg is of modern origin, at least so far as the sea-baths are concerned. It is laid out on a fan-shaped plan, which, however, as at Deauville, is far from being completed. It has several well-shaded avenues but a wide sandy beach. There is, of course, the usual huge *Casino*, with its *Terrasse*.

From Dives-Cabourg to Benouville (*Caen, Luc-sur-Mer*), 9 1/2 M., steam tramway in 1 hr. (fares 1 fr. 80, 1 fr. 35, 90 c.). The line passes the entrance of Cabourg (25, 20, 15 c.), and proceeds at some distance from the sea. — 2 1/2 M. **Le Home** (*Grand Hôtel*), a small watering-place with several villas. — Several other small stations. — 8 M. *Ranville*. We cross the *Orne* and a canal. — At (9 1/2 M.) *Benouville* we change cars for the Caen line (p. 170).

The railway, quitting the sea, runs to the S. to (5 M.) *Dozulé*, where it forks, one branch leading to (17 1/2 M.) *Mézidon* and the other to (20 M.) *Caen*. See pp. 156, 170.

b. Lion-sur-Mer, Luc-sur-Mer, Langrune, St. Aubin-sur-Mer, and Courseulles.

I. From Caen to Luc-sur-Mer direct.

14 M. Railway in 1 1/4-1 1/2 hr. from the *Gare de l'Ouest* at Caen, in connection with the trains on the main line from the S. (fares 2 fr. 35, 1 fr. 80, 1 fr. 30 c.); or 10 M. in 30-35 min. less from the *Gare St. Martin* (p. 164), whence special trains run (comp. the Indicateur); fares 1 fr. 75, 1 fr. 35, 95 c.

Caen, see p. 164. After leaving the Gare de l'Ouest the train makes a wide circuit to the W. of the town, passing the station of *La Maladrerie*, and reaches the *Gare St. Martin* (buffet), where carriages are changed. — 6 M. *Couvrechef;* 7½ M. *Cambes;* 9½ M. *Mathieu.* Before reaching the station of (12 M.) *Douvres-la-Délivrande* we have a view, to the right, of its graceful tower (12th cent.), surmounted by a spire in open stone-work, flanked by turrets. — 12½ M. *Chapelle-de-la-Délivrande*, a hamlet with the famous pilgrimage church of *Notre-Dame-de-la-Délivrande.* The present handsome church, with two towers, in the style of the 13th cent., is modern. — 14 M. *Luc-sur-Mer*, see below.

II. From Caen to Luc-sur-Mer viâ Ouistreham.

15 M. STEAM TRAMWAY (p. 170) in 1½ hr. (fares 2 fr. 90, 2 fr. 15, 1 fr. 45 c.).

Caen, see p. 164. Starting in the Boul. St. Pierre, the tramway skirts the left bank of the canal between Caen and the sea, viâ *Calix*, *Hérouville*, and (4½ M.) *Blainville.* At (6 M.) *Benouville* it is joined by the tramway from Dives-Cabourg (p. 174).

9½ M. **Ouistreham** *(Hôt. de l'Univers; de la Marine)*, an old seaport at the mouth of the canal, with a Romanesque church (12th cent.). Steamboat to Le Havre (p. 61). — 10 M. *Riva-Bella* (Hôt. de la Plage) and (12½ M.) *La Brèche-d'Hermanville* have sea-baths.

13 M. **Lion-sur-Mer.** — **Hotels.** GRAND HÔTEL, on the beach, R. from 3, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 8 fr.; DE LA PLAGE, R. 3-5, pens. 7-9 fr.; DU CALVADOS, BELLEVUE, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr. — *Furnished Houses.* — **Sea-Baths.** Bathing-box 20 c., costume 40 c., peignoir 15 c., towel 10 c.

Lion-sur-Mer is the leading watering-place on the W. coast of Calvados, though it is less pretentious than Houlgate or Cabourg and has no casino. The whole coast to the W. of Caen, though a little shingly, is very suitable for bathing, and at places it rises in cliffs of some height. At certain points the end of the season is apt to be accelerated by the smell of the sea-weed cast up in large quantities by the sea, which though used as manure by the peasants, is seldom wholly carted away before it begins to decay. There are few distractions at these watering-places beyond those offered by the sea and the beach. The bathing-boxes are large enough to be let (25-45 fr. per month) as day-quarters for visitors.

13½ M. *Haut-Lion* has a Renaissance château.

15 M. **Luc-sur-Mer.** — **Hotels.** BELLE-PLAGE, R. 2½-6, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. 7-12 fr.; DU PETIT-ENFER, pens. from 7 fr., both on the beach. — **Sea-Baths.** Bathing-box 40, costume 30-60, 'peignoir' 30 or 40, towel 10 c. — **Casino.** Adm. 1 fr., subs. for a week 7, fortnight 13, month 10 fr.; family-tickets less.

Luc-sur-Mer, which has a small harbour, is the oldest though not now the pleasantest or most frequented bathing-place on this coast. It possesses a tolerable *Casino.* — The Faculté des Sciences of Caen maintains a *Maritime Laboratory* at the E. end of the beach of Luc, in the direction of Lion.

III. From Luc-sur-Mer to Langrune, St. Aubin-sur-Mer, and Courseulles.

1/2, 1 3/4, and 5 M., in 3-5, 10-12, and 18-20 minutes. This railway is used also by the steam-tramway from Bayeux (No. 2; see p. 159).

Beyond Luc the railway runs close to the shore. The *Rochers du Calvados* in the sea are said to derive their name from the 'Salvador', a vessel belonging to the 'Invincible Armada', wrecked here in 1588.

3/4 M. (15 3/4 M. from Caen) **Langrune.** — **Hotels.** DE LA TERRASSE, on the shore halfway to St. Aubin (see below), pens. 6-8 fr.; GRAND HÔTEL, R. 3, B. 3/4, déj. 2 1/2, D. 3, pens. 8 fr.; DE LA MER, with café. — Bathing-box 30 c.

Langrune resembles Luc in its general characteristics, but it is only 3/4 M. by the shore from Luc and 1 M. from St. Aubin, both of which have casinos. The *Church* has an elegant stone spire dating from the 13-14th cent. and contains a fine stone pulpit.

1 3/4 M. **St. Aubin-sur-Mer.** — **Hotels.** DE LA TERRASSE, halfway to Langrune (see above); ST. AUBIN (pens. 7 fr.), BELLEVUE, well-situated on the beach; DE LA MARINE, on the outskirts. — **Sea-Baths** as at Langrune. — **Casino**, near the E. end of the beach. — *Café de l'Univers*, near the Casino.

St. Aubin-sur-Mer, though only a village like Langrune, with a rather shingly beach, affords on the whole better bathing. It has a long 'Terrasse' of attractive villas, and possesses oyster-beds.

3 M. *Bernières* (Vigne; de Paris; de la Mer) also has a few bathing-boxes and an interesting church dating from the 11-13th centuries.

5 M. **Courseulles** (*Hôt. des Etrangers*, pens. 7 1/2 fr., *de Paris*, both on the beach, near the station), at the mouth of the *Seulles*, carries on an active trade in oysters. Its sea-baths, at a little distance from the town, are the most primitive on this coast and the most exposed to the sea-weed annoyance. The oyster-beds are between the station and the harbour.

At *Creully*, 5 1/2 M. up the valley of the Seulles, is a fine old château of the 12-16th cent.; the ruined *Priory of St. Gabriel*, 1 1/2 M. farther on, dates from the 11th, 13th, and 15th centuries.

Steam-tramway to *Bayeux*, see p. 159.

24. From Cherbourg to Brest.

(Granville, Mont St. Michel, St. Malo.)

262 M. RAILWAY in 13 1/2 hrs. (fares 51 fr. 95, 38 fr. 95, 28 fr. 60 c.). — To *Granville*, changing carriages at Folligny (p. 185), 91 M., in 4 1/4 hr (fares 15 fr. 45, 10 fr. 45, 6 fr. 75 c.). — To *Mont St. Michel*. Railway (100 M.) *Pontorson* in 5 1/2 hrs. (p. 178; fares 19 fr. 95, 14 fr. 95, 10 fr. 95 c. thence (5 1/2 M.) by steam-tramway (see p. 225). — To *St. Malo*, changing carriages at Dol (p. 220; halt of 1 hr. 40 min.), 126 M., in 9 1/2 hrs. (fare 25 fr. 45, 19 fr. 10, 13 fr. 5 c.). — Considerable halts at one or more intermediate stations on all these routes.

Cherbourg, see p. 160. The train follows the line to Paris as far as (11 M.) *Sottevast* (p. 160), where it diverges to the S., traversing an undulating and wooded district.

16 M. **Bricquebec** *(Vieux-Château)*, a small town with an impo

ing ruined *Castle* of the 14-16th cent., and an interesting *Church* in the Transition style. Near the castle is a bronze statue, by Canova, of *General Lemarois* (1776-1836), a native of the town.

22½ M. *Néhou.* — 25 M. *St. Sauveur-le-Vicomte* is commanded by the ruins of a château and an abbey, dating from the 10-11th centuries. — 33 M. *La Haye-du-Puits*, with an old ruined castle, is also a station on the line from Carentan to Carteret (p. 160).

36 M. *Angoville-sur-Ay.* — 38 M. *Lessay*, with a fine abbey-church (11th cent.), is the station for the small sea-baths of *St. Germain-sur-Ay*, 3¾ M. to the N.W. (2½ M. to the W. of Angoville), and *Pirou*, 4½ M. to the S.W. — 45 M. *Périers*, with an interesting, church (14-16th cent.). Beyond (48½ M.) *St. Sauveur-Lendelin* we join the line from Lison (p. 159).

57½ M. **Coutances** (*Buffet; Hôtel de France; d'Angleterre*, at both these R. 3, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.; *du Dauphin; des Trois Rois*; *de la Gare*, well spoken of), a picturesquely situated town with 6990 inhab. and the seat of a bishop, is of ancient origin.

Its name is derived from Constantius Chlorus, who is believed to have fortified it in the third century. It suffered much from the incursions of the Normans, as well as subsequently in the English wars. From 1417 till 1449 it was occupied by the English. The Huguenots captured Coutances in 1561, 1562, 1563 and 1566.

The most conspicuous building is the fine Gothic **Cathedral*, dating in great part from the 13th cent., with a grand *Façade*, flanked by two towers, and a beautiful central *Tower* of great boldness, which forms a fine lantern in the interior. Ruskin, in his 'Lectures on Architecture', singles out the W. towers of this church as showing one of the earliest examples (if not the very earliest) of the fully developed spire, and points out 'the complete *domesticity* of the work; the evident treatment of the church-spire merely as a magnified house-roof'. The tower should be ascended both for inspecting it and for the view from the top, which embraces St. Malo and the island of Jersey. In the interior the chief points of interest include the triforium and the beautiful rose-windows in the nave, the double ambulatory in the choir, with its coupled columns, the Gothic high-altar of the 18th cent., and some Gothic bas-reliefs in the last chapel on the right before the choir. — A little to the S.E. is the simple and attractive Gothic *Church of St. Pierre* (14-16th cent.), containing finely carved choir-stalls and some good glass. — Behind the small *Musée* is a fine *Public Garden*, in the suburb beyond which is a ruined *Aqueduct*, erected in the 14th and 16th centuries.

An excursion may be made from Coutances to the picturesque ruined *Abbey of Hambye*, about 14 M. to the S.E. The ruins seem to date mainly from the 15th century.

A diligence plies from Coutances station to (7½ M.) *Coutainville* (Beau Rivage, etc.), a sea-bathing place, viâ (5 M.) *Tourville* and (6 M.) *Agon*.

Beyond Coutances we enjoy a fine retrospect of the town. 62 M. *Orval-Hyenville*, 2½ M. from which is the sea-bathing resort of *Montmartin*. Beyond (64 M.) *Quettreville* the *Sienne* is crossed.

75 M. *Folligny* (buffet) is the junction of the line from Paris to Granville (R. 25). — Beyond (82 M.) *Montviron-Sartilly* we catch a glimpse of Mont St. Michel to the right. The *Sée* is crossed.

86½ M. **Avranches.** — **Hotels.** GRAND HÔTEL DE FRANCE ET DE LONDRES, R. 3, D. 3 fr., good; D'ANGLETERRE, R. 2-3½ fr., D. 3 fr., well spoken of; BONNEAU, DE L'OUEST, at the station, R. 2, D. 3 fr. — *Café du Grand Balcon*, Rue de la Constitution. — *Omnibus* from the station 45 c., at night 60 c.. luggage 20 c.

English Church (*St. Michael's*), Rue Bouillant, services at 11 and 6; chaplain, *Rev. A. G. C. Bates, M. A.*

Avranches, one of the oldest towns in Normandy, with 7384 inhab., is picturesquely situated on a hill on the left bank of the *Sée*, commanding an exquisite and justly famed *View of the Bay of St. Michel. The direct footpath to the town ascends to the right from the station, but carriages must make a detour to the left.

The name of the town is derived from the *Abrincatae*, who are mentioned by Pliny. The *Civitas Abrincatum* was one of the important cities in the Second Lugdunensis in the 5th century. The bishopric of Avranches was probably founded in the 6th century. From 1421 till 1450 the town was occupied by the English. Avranches suffered severely at the hands of the Huguenots; and in 1591 it stubbornly resisted the troops of Henri IV, on the ground that he was a Protestant. In July, 1639, the revolt of the *Nu-Pieds*, or armed rising of the peasantry against the 'Gabelle', broke out at Avranches. The rising was put down with relentless cruelty.

Avranches at one time possessed a beautiful Norman-Gothic cathedral, but this was destroyed in 1790, and only a few shapeless ruins in front of the Sous-Préfecture are left to recall it. An inscription on a broken column indicates the spot where Henry II. of England did humble penance in 1172 for the murder of Thomas Becket. The *Place* commands a fine view. The *Bishop's Garden*, to the right, farther on, contains a marble statue, by Cartellier, of *General Valhubert* (1764-1805), who was born at Avranches. The *Palais de Justice* (the old Bishop's Palace), which stood to the left above the garden and contained a small musée, was entirely burned down in 1899. A little to the S. is *Notre-Dame-des-Champs*, the principal church in the town, recently rebuilt in a mixed Gothic style of the 13-14th centuries. The stained windows are fine. The church of *St. Saturnin*, a few yards to the left of the apse of Notre-Dame, is built in a similar style. The interesting *Jardin des Plantes* (good view) is entered from the W. side of the square in front of Notre-Dame. The church of *St. Gervais*, nearer the centre of the town, dates from the 17th century.

Beyond Avranches the railway recrosses the Sée, and beyond (91 M.) *Pontaubault* it crosses the *Sélune* by a lofty bridge (branch-line to *Vire* viâ *Mortain*, see p. 185). — 96 M. *Servon-Tanis.*

100 M. **Pontorson.** Pontorson and Mont St. Michel, see p. 225. Railway to *Fougères* and *Vitré*, see p. 205.

Our line crosses the railway to Vitré and the river *Couesnon*, the boundary between Normandy and Brittany. — 116 M. **Dol** *(Buffet)*, the junction of the line from Rennes to St. Malo (see p. 220). At

(124 M.) *Miniac-Morvan* a branch-line diverges to La Gouesnière-Cancale (see p. 228). Between (127 M.) *Pleudihen* and (129½ M.) *La Hisse* the railway twice crosses the picturesque valley of the *Rance* (p. 228) by viaducts, 100 ft. in height.

133½ M. **Dinan**, see p. 228.

139 M. *Corseul*, an important strategic point held by the Romans, is identified with the capital of the *Curiosilites* or the *Fanum Martis* of the Theodosian Itinerary. — 144½ M. *Plancoët* (Hôt. des Voyageurs), pleasantly situated in the valley of the *Arguenon*.

From Plancoët diligences ply to the N. and N.W. to (6 M.) *St. Jacut-de-la-Mer* and to (8½ M.) *St. Cast* (diligence also from Dinard, see p. 226). — **St. Jacut-de-la-Mer** *(Hôt. des Bains; Convent-Pension)* is a small seaport and bathing-resort, near which are the pictures que ruined *Château du Guildo* and the *Pierres Sonnantes de St. Jacut*, rocks which emit a resonant note when struck. — The diligence to the small village of *St. Cast* passes (5½ M.) *Matignon* (Hôt. des Voyageurs), not far from the Château du Guildo (see above), and (8 M.) **La Garde-St-Cast** *(Hôt. de la Plage)*, a bathing-place with a sandy beach. — To the N.W. of St. Cast are the (7½ M.) old *Fort de la Latte* and the (10 M.) *Cap Fréhel*, with fine cliff scenery (steamer from St. Malo, see p. 221).

148½ M. *Landébia*. The train now traverses a wood.

158 M. *Lamballe*, and thence to Brest, see pp. 210-216.

25. From Paris to Granville.

205 M. Railway *(Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest, Rive Gauche)* in 6½-10 hrs. (fares 36 fr. 85, 24 fr. 90, 16 fr. 25 c.). The trains start from the Gare Mont Parnasse (Pl. G, 16), some of them also from the Gare St. Lazare (Pl. C, 16). — To Mont St. Michel, see p. 186. Comp. the Map, p. 100.

5½ M. *Bellevue* is the only station between Paris and Versailles at which the trains stop. — 11 M. *Versailles*, see *Baedeker's Paris*. The palace and park are seen to the right, beyond a tunnel. To the left is the fortified plateau of *Satory*.

14 M. *St. Cyr*, famous for its military school, founded in 1806, numbering 1200 cadets between the ages of 18 and 21. The building, which is well seen from the train (to the right), was originally occupied by a school for daughters of the nobility, founded by Mme. de Maintenon, and for these 'Demoiselles' Racine wrote his dramas of 'Esther' and 'Athalie'. Railway to Brittany, see R. 28.

21 M. *Plaisir-Grignon*. Grignon possesses a well-known Agricultural Institute, established in a fine château of the 17th century. — Branch to (12 M.) *Epône-Mézières* (p. 44) through the pretty valley of the Mauldre, viâ *Maule*, with an old church and a 17th cent. château. — 25 M. *Villiers-Neauphle*. At Pontel near Neauphle is the 17th cent. *Château de Pontchartrain*.

28 M. *Montfort-l'Amaury* (hotel). The little town, which lies about 1¾ M. to the left of the station, contains an interesting church of the 15-16th cent., and the ruined castle (10th cent.) of the Comtes de Montfort, which was the birthplace of Simon de Montfort, the able though cruel leader in the campaign against the Albigenses and the father of the famous Earl of Leicester.

The castle at (39½ M.) *Houdan* (Hôt. du Plat-d'Etain), of which the donjon and a round tower with four turrets still stand, also belonged to the counts of Montfort. It was built in 1105-1137; the Gothic church dates from the 11th century. — 46 M *Marchezais-Broué.* The river *Eure* is crossed.

51 M. **Dreux** (*Buffet; Hôtel de France*, Rue St. Martin 24, R. 3, B. 1¼, déj. 2¾, D. 3 fr., incl. wine, good; *du Paradis*, Grande Rue 51), with 9697 inhab., is situated on the *Blaise*, a tributary of the Eure, at the base of a hill on which rise the ruined castle and the Chapelle Royale.

Dreux is a place of high antiquity. Known to the Romans as *Durocassis* or *Drocae*, in the territory of the Carnutes, it was annually the scene of a great meeting of the Gauls. In the middle ages it gave name to a famous family of counts, which, however, became extinct in 1378. In 1562 the Roman Catholics under the Duc de Guise defeated the Protestants in a most sanguinary battle near Dreux, and captured their leader, the Prince of Condé. In 1590, and again in 1593, Henri IV besieged the town; and on the second occasion he destroyed the castle. The Germans made themselves masters of the town in Nov., 1870, after a short resistance.

Quitting the station and crossing the river, we soon reach the *Place Métézeau*, named in honour of two famous architects of Dreux, who flourished in the 16th and 17th centuries.

The *Church of St. Pierre*, a Gothic edifice of the 13-15th cent., shows traces of the handiwork of the Métézeaus. Only one of its two towers has been finished (in the 16th cent.) and the exterior is much weathered. The Lady Chapel and the chapels of the aisles contain some good old stained glass (restored). The former has also a fine organ-case, designed in 1614 by Clément Métézeau.

The *Hôtel de Ville*, which resembles a large square donjon, was built between 1502 and 1537 and illustrates the transition from the mediæval to the Renaissance style. The façade on the side farthest from the Place is flanked by two projecting turrets at the angles, and is embellished with blind arcades and elaborate carving round the door and windows. The staircase and the vaulting in the interior should be noticed. A clock of the 16th cent., a few works of art, and the small library are also shown to visitors.

The route to the Chapelle Royale crosses the square in front of the Hôtel de Ville (to the left, the *Hospital Chapel*, of the 17th cent.) and follows the Grande Rue and the Rue des Tanneurs (leading to the left to the modern *Palais de Justice*). We next turn to the right, follow a lane behind the Palais de Justice, and finally pass through a small gateway to the left. The remains of the *Castle*, part of which is seen as we ascend, are insignificant. The Chapelle occupies part of the outer ward, which has been converted into a fine public promenade (open daily till 6 p.m. in summer, 4 p.m. in winter).

It is advisable to examine the exterior of the chapel before applying at the gate for admission (fee). The visitor should not hurry over his inspection of the interior, especially as he quits the building by a side door in the crypt, without returning to the nave. — Mass on Sun. at 10 a.m.

The *Chapelle Royale, or *Chapelle St. Louis*, is a handsome and

highly interesting erection, in spite of the medley of architectural styles which it presents. It was begun in 1816 by the Dowager Duchess of Orléans, mother of Louis Philippe, and enlarged and completed by her son as a burial-place for the Orléans family. In 1876 the remains of the exiled Louis Philippe and his queen were transferred hither from their temporary tombs at Weybridge in England. The principal part of the chapel, and the first built, is the rotunda, 80 ft. high, crowned by a dome 43 ft. in diameter. The nave, the apse, and the transepts, which were afterwards added so as to form a Greek cross, are all very short. The strange appearance of the pile is heightened by four balustrades which run round the outside of the dome, one above the other. On either side of the main entrance is an octagonal turret, in open stone-work; and the portal itself is lavishly ornamented with sculptures, representing the Angel of the Resurrection, the Eternal Father, Ecce Homo, St. Louis beneath the oak-tree at Vincennes, the Apostles (on the door), etc.

The INTERIOR is even more gorgeous than the exterior, and produces the effect of being over-loaded. The first objects to attract attention in the part of the church used for service are the magnificent **Stained Windows.* In the *Nave*, to the right, Christ in Gethsemane and St. Arnold washing the feet of pilgrims; to the left, Crucifixion and St. Adelaide giving alms, after *Larivière;* in the *Transepts*, Twelve saints, after *Ingres;* in the cupola, Descent of the Holy Ghost, after *Larivière*. Many of the sculptures, which are unfortunately difficult to see, are fine; they include statues, bas-reliefs, and stalls. — The funeral monuments are arranged in the *Apse*, to which steps descend behind the altar. At the sides are marble statues, by *Pradier*, above the tombs of the young Duc de Penthièvre and of a young Princesse de Montpensier. At the foot of the steps is the monument of *Louis Philippe* (d. 1850) and his consort, *Marie Amélie* (d. 1866), with a group of the deceased by *Mercier*. To the right is the tomb of the *Princess Marie*, Duchess of Würtemberg (d. 1839), with her effigy, by *Lemaire*, and a statue of the Angel of Resignation, sculptured by herself; then the tombs of the *Duke of Orléans* (d. 1842), with a statue by *Loison*, after *Ary Scheffer*, and of the *Duchess of Orléans* (Helena of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; d. 1858), with a statue by *Chapu*. To the left of the altar rest *Mme. Adélaïde* (d. 1847), sister of Louis Philippe, with a statue by *A. Millet* (1877), the *Dowager Duchess of Orléans* (d. 1821), foundress of the chapel, with a statue by the younger *Barre*, and the *Princess of Salerno* (d. 1881), mother-in-law of the Duc d'Aumale, with a statue by *A. Lenoir*. There are other tombs in the crypt of the ambulatory, some unoccupied and some without monuments. Among the statues here the most noteworthy are those of two youthful Princes de Montpensier, by *Millet;* and the charming group by *Franceschi*, marking the grave of two children of the Comte de Paris. The *Duchesse d'Aumale* (d. 1859; statue by *Lenoir*) and the *Duc d'Aumale* (d. 1897) are also interred here. — On each side steps lead down to the *Crypt* proper. The four magnificent **Stained Windows*, representing scenes from the life of St. Louis, were designed by *Rouget*, *Jacquant*, *E. Delacroix*, *E. Wattier*, *H. Vernet*, *Bouton*, and *H. Flandrin*. Most of the five other **Stained Windows* in the passages, representing scenes from the Passion, were designed by *Larivière*. All the stained glass used in the chapel was made at Sèvres. — The large crypt beneath the rotunda and the smaller one beneath the sanctuary contain other tombs and funeral urns.

After the circuit of the promenades has been made and the views enjoyed, there is little more to be seen at Dreux. In the square at the end of the Grande Rue is a bronze statue, by J. J. Allasseur, of *Rotrou*, the dramatic poet (1609-50), who was born at Dreux.

A branch-railway runs from Dreux through the valley of the Eure to (17 M.) *Maintenon*, passing (8½ M.) *Nogent-le-Roi*, near which is *Coulombs*, with the ruins of a Romanesque abbey.

From Dreux to *Chartres* (Orléans) and to *Bueil* and *Rouen*, see p. 59.

Beyond (56½ M.) *St-Germain-St-Remy* the railway crosses the *Arve*, a tributary of the Eure, and traverses a pastoral district, dotted with manufactories. 60 M. *Nonancourt*, 67 M. *Tillières*, both on the Arve; the latter has a 16th cent. church with elaborate vaulting.

73 M. **Verneuil** *(Hôt. du Commerce)*, a town with 4403 inhab., was fortified in the 12th cent. by Henry I. of England. The battle of Verneuil, fought in 1424 between the English under the Duke of Bedford and the French, resulted in the defeat of the latter. The church of *La Madeleine*, a remarkable edifice of the 11-17th cent., has a lofty and elegant Gothic *Tower of 1506-30, to the left of which is a poor porch, still bearing the inscription 'Temple de la Raison'.

Interior (recently restored). Above the Gothic arches of the nave are round arches. Several of the stained-glass windows and various works of art date from the 15th and 16th cent., while some of the more modern works are noteworthy. Choir-stalls of the 16th cent.; interesting iron pulpit.

In the street to the left as we quit the church is a *House of the 15th cent.*, with a turret displaying a chequered pattern in stone, brick, and flint. The Rue du Canon leads thence to the church of *St. Lawrence* (partly 16th cent.) and the *Tour Grise*, an ancient keep 65 ft. high (accessible to visitors). — The church of *Notre-Dame* (12-16th cent.) contains a number of interesting sculptures, and has also some good stained glass. — The *Tour St. Jean*, dating partly from the 15th cent., belongs to a secularized church.

The branch-line from Evreux (p. 153) is continued beyond Verneuil to (24 M.) *La Loupe*, viâ (10½ M.) *La Ferté-Vidame-Lamblore* and (18 M.) *Senonches*.

79 M. *Bourth.* The train now enters the *Forest of Laigle*, and beyond the two branch-railways mentioned below crosses the *Risle*.

87½ M. **Laigle** *(Buffet; Hôt. de l'Aigle-d'Or; du Dauphin)*, an industrial town with 5205 inhab., situated on the Risle, manufactures needles, pins, buckles, etc. The Gothic church of *St. Martin*, near the railway, to the left, has a handsome tower (15th cent.).

A branch runs from Laigle to (25½ M.) *Mortagne* (p. 196), viâ the *Forêt du Perche* and (10½ M.) *Tourouvre*. — To *Conches* (Evreux), see p. 155.

The railway continues to ascend the valley of the Risle, and crosses the river twice. — 97 M. *Ste. Gauburge.*

A branch-railway runs hence to (21½ M.) *Mortagne* (p. 196), viâ (11 M.) *Soligny-la-Trappe*, 2½ M. to the N.E. of which is the monastery of La Trappe or *La Grande Trappe*, in a wild situation near a pond ('trappe') but otherwise uninteresting. The monastery, founded in the 12th cent., was most famous under the Abbé de Rancé (d. 1700), who introduced the rule of strict silence, hard work, and plain fare. Expelled at the Revolution the monks returned in 1815; and in 1883 the new monastery and church were consecrated. The Romanesque chapel was added in 1892.

Branches from Ste. Gauburge to *Bernay* and to *Le Mesnil-Mauger*, see p. 156.

104 M. *Le Merlerault*, a great horse-breeding centre. Before reaching the station of (107 M.) *Nonant-le-Pin* the train passes, on the right, *St. Germain-de-Clairefeuille*, the church of which (14

15th cent.) contains some fine, though mutilated, wood-carving, and several antique paintings upon panel. — 113 M. *Surdon* (buffet). Railway to Alençon, etc., see R. 26.

From (115½ M.) *Almenèches* a diligence plies to the village of *Mortrée*, 3½ M. to the S., near which are the *Château d'O*, a magnificent edifice of the Renaissance, and the *Château de Clerai*, of a somewhat later period. The railway now crosses the *Orne*.

122 M. **Argentan** (*Buffet; Hôtel des Trois-Maries*, Rue de la Chaussée; *de l'Ouest*, at the station), the Gallic *Argentodunum*, is a town with 6290 inhab., situated on the *Orne*. The **Church of St. Germain*, reached by the Rue de la Chaussée, dates from the late-Gothic and Renaissance periods. The W. tower is crowned by a Renaissance dome, and the tower over the crossing forms a fine internal lantern. The nave contains two galleries, with balustrades, and the transepts terminate in apses. The ambulatory is in the Renaissance style. The vaulting, the choir-screen, the altars in the choir and S. transept, and the organ should be noticed.

Near the church, to the S., stands the *Hôtel de Ville*, near which, to the right, are a ruined donjon, and, to the left, the old *Château* (15th cent.), now used as the Palais de Justice. In front of the last is a small square, embellished with a monument in honour of *Mézerai* (1610-83), the historian, *Ch. Eudes d'Houay* (1611-99), the surgeon, and *Jean Eudes* (1601-80), founder of the Eudistes. To the right of the palais is the old Gothic church of *St. Nicolas;* to the left is the promenade known as the *Cours*.

The Rue du Griffon, diverging from the Rue de la Chaussée near St. Germain, leads to the other side of the town, where are situated the large round *Tour Marguerite*, with a peaked roof, a relic of the fortifications, and the Gothic church of *St. Martin*, in which, however, the gallery and the balustrade beneath the windows are in the Renaissance style.

Argentan is also a station on the railway from *Caen* (Falaise) to *Alençon* and *Le Mans* (see R. 26). — Diligence to (15 M.) *Carrouges* (p. 196).

The railway quits the valley of the Orne, after crossing the river. 128 M. *Ecouché*, beyond which the monotonous plain melts into a pleasant and undulating country, with meadows and woods. Attractive and extensive view to the left. — 140 M. **Briouze** *(Poste)*, a little town carrying on a trade in cattle and granite.

From Briouze to Couterne, 18½ M., railway in 1¼-2 hrs. (fares 3 fr. 35, 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 50 c.). — 4 M. *Lonlay*, with an abbey-church of the 11th and 16th cent.; 8½ M. *La Ferté-Macé* (Cheval Noir), a village with 7775 inhab., carrying on the manufacture of ticking. — 13½ M. **Bagnoles-de-l'Orne** *(Grand Hôtel*, near the station; *Hôtel des Bains; de Paris; de Bagnoles; Pension Beau-Site)*, a hamlet situated in a deep rocky gorge on the *Vée*, a tributary of the Mayenne. It possesses a sulphurous (warm) and two chalybeate *Springs*, with sedative properties, beneficial in cases of phlebitis. A casino, a park, a lake, and pretty walks are among the attractions. — 18½ M. *Couterne*, see p. 196.

148 M. *Messei* is also served by the railway to Domfront (p. 190).

151 M. **Flers** (*Buffet; Hôtel de l'Ouest; de l'Univers; du Vieux-Chêne*, at the station), a modern cotton-manufacturing town with 13,680 inhab. The *Château*, part of which dates from the 16th cent., is now occupied by the local authorities.

Flers is also a station on the railway from *Caen* to *Laval* (see p. 190).

154 M. *Caligny-Cerisi* is also a station on the line to Caen (p. 190). — 157½ M. *Montsecret-Vassy.*

A branch-railway runs hence to (5 M.) Tinchebray (*Lion d'Or*), a small industrial town (4421 inhab.), with manufactures of hardware. At the battle of Tinchebray in 1106 Henry I. of England defeated and captured his elder brother Robert Curthose, Duke of Normandy.

164 M. *Viessoix.* Fine view to the right as we approach Vire.

168 M. **Vire** (**Hôt. St. Pierre*, Rue du Calvados; *Cheval Blanc*, Rue aux Fèvres, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. 7½ fr. incl. wine), an old town with 6517 inhab., picturesquely situated on a hill washed by the river of the same name, is an important woollen-manufacturing centre and carries on trade in the granite quarried in the neighbourhood. Much of the blue cloth used for military uniforms in France is made here.

The long Rue du Calvados ascends to the right from the station to the town. At the top (½ M.), in the Rue aux Fèvres (to the right), is the square *Tour de l'Horloge*, with a Gothic gateway of the 13th cent., flanked by two round crenelated towers.

To the left, near the end of the Rue de la Saulnerie, rises the *Church of Notre-Dame*, a large Gothic structure of the 12-15th cent. with double aisles and a central tower. Like most of the other buildings of Vire, it is built of granite.

In the interior, to the left of the choir, is a tasteful Gothic door. The high-altar, in gilt bronze, is embellished with statues; the altar in the transept is also ornamented with statues and bas-reliefs, and that in the transept with a Pietà; and the large chapel, to the right of the sanctuary contains a painted and gilded altar-piece with twisted columns. The chapel also contains the font, encircled by a tasteful balustrade, and two interesting paintings. The polychrome painting in the choir and two carved wooden pillars below the organ are noteworthy.

The adjoining Place Nationale is embellished with a bust of *Chênedollé* (1769-1833), a native poet, and with a *Monument of 1789*, consisting of a column with a statue of the Republic.

The ruins of the *Château*, which is said to have been founded by Charlemagne, are scanty, but they occupy a picturesque situation on the brow of a rocky peninsula, dominating the charming valley of the *Vire*.

In this valley in the 15th cent. dwelt Olivier Basselin, the fuller to whom are attributed the famous drinking-songs, which, known as 'Vaux de Vire', gave origin to the modern term 'Vaudeville'. The real author was Jean le Houx, who flourished at the close of the 16th century.

This part of the town, called the Valhérel, possesses the handsome modern Norman *Church of St. Anne*, with a central tower. Paintings and numerous statues adorn the choir and apse.

The Grande Rue, leading hence to the upper town, passes thr

the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, in which rise a bronze statue, by Debay, of *Castel* (1758-1832), another native poet of Vire, and a crenelated *Tower*. — The *Hôtel de Ville* contains a *Library* and a small *Musée* (Sun. & Thurs. 2-4; on other days on application) of paintings, coins, porcelain, carvings, antiquities, curiosities, etc. — In the *Public Garden*, behind the Hôtel de Ville, is a marble statue of *Marshal de Matignon* (1525-97), attributed to Coustou.

A branch-railway runs from Vire to (22½ M.) Mortain (Avranches) viâ the valley of the Vire and (15 M.) *Sourdeval* (Poste), a small industrial town. — **Mortain** (*Poste*) is a picturesquely situated little town, on a rocky eminence rising from the *Cance*. The *Church* is an interesting example of the Transition style. The rocky valley of the Cance is attractive, especially above Mortain, at the *Petit Séminaire*, the ancient *Abbaye Blanche* (12-13th cent.). A good view is obtained from the *Chapelle St. Michel*, on a neighbouring hill. From Mortain to *Domfront*, see p. 191. — The line proceeds to the W. viâ (36 M.) *St. Hilaire-du-Harcouet* (branch to Fougères, p. 205), and joins the line to Avranches at (51 M.) *Pontaubault* (p. 178).

Beyond Vire the railway to Granville crosses the Vire. Fine view to the right. 174 M. *St. Sever*, to the left, with an abbey-church, part of which dates from the 13th century. — 181 M. *Villedieu-les-Poêles*, a small town on the *Sienne*, to the right, contains numerous boiler-works. The church dates from the 15-16th centuries.

We cross the pretty valley of the *Airou*. On the left, the railway to Avranches. — 195 M. **Folligny** (*Buffet; Hotels*, near the station).

Railway from Folligny to *Coutances*, *Pontorson* (Mont St. Michel), etc., see p. 176.

Beyond (200 M.) *St. Planchers* we descend the valley of the *Bosq*.

205 M. **Granville.** — **Hotels.** Grand Hôtel du Nord et des Trois Couronnes, in the lower town, near the harbour, R. 3-5, B. 1¼. déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. 10-12 fr.; Grand Hôtel, at the beginning of the lower town, R. from 2½, B. 1, D. 3, pens. from 8 fr.; des Bains, nearer the beach; Houllegatte, Cours Jonville, R. 2½, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. 7½ fr.; Tivoli. — *Café-Restaurant du Casino*, déj. 4, D. 5 fr.; other cafés in the Rue Lecampion.

Sea-Baths. Bathing-box 30, costume 50, peignoir 20, towel 10 c. — **Casino.** Adm. 1 fr.; subs. for a week 8, fortnight 15, season 30 fr.; family-tickets less in proportion.

Post & Telegraph Office, Rue Lecampion 9.

Granville, a small fortified seaport, with 11,667 inhab., at the mouth of the Bosq, is said to have been originally founded in the 12th century. The English fortified it in 1640 but lost it the following year. They burned it in 1695 and bombarded it in 1808. It consists of two distinct parts, *viz.* the lower town, the larger half, between the station and the harbour, and the upper town, perched on a steep rock extending into the sea and surrounded by the old fortifications. The street beginning at the station leads to the Cours Jonville, whence the Rue Lecampion descends, to the left, to the *Harbour*, which is frequented by numerous fishing-boats and a few coasting-vessels. A street diverging from the Cours Jonville a little farther on leads to the beach (p. 186).

The upper town, reached directly from the harbour, is small but commands a fine view from its unique position. The Gothic *Church*

of Notre-Dame is partly Romanesque, but was enlarged and restored in the Gothic style in the 15-16th centuries. The interior is of irregular proportions. A path to the N.E., outside the fortifications, leads down to the *Beach*, on the opposite side of the town from the harbour. The path passes at the end through the '*Tranchée aux Anglais*', a narrow passage between two rocks, beyond which is the firm sandy beach with the *Casino*. The women of Granville wear a picturesque headdress of white linen.

The small sea-bathing resort of *St. Pair* (omn. 75 c.), with inexpensive hotel and a good beach, but a far-receding tide, lies about 2½ M. to the S.

From Granville to Carolles, 6 M. A diligence (1½, return 2½ fr.) plies twice daily (from the Restaurant Guillot, Rue Clément-Desmaisons), passing *St. Pair* (see above) and (5 M.) *Jullouville*, a small bathing-place. — *Carolles* (Hôt. Benit, pens. 6 fr.; des Bains) is a village on the top of a cliff, with a good beach below (1 M. away). Omn. to Montviron-Sartilly (p. 178).

From Granville to Avranches. — a. By Railway, 21 M., in 1-1½ hr. (fares 3 fr. 80, 2 fr. 55, 1 fr. 70 c.), see pp. 185, 178. — b. By the Coast Road, 20 M., omnibus once daily or oftener in the season (fare 3 fr.; return-fare 5 fr.). The omnibus sometimes takes the shorter (16 M.) but less picturesque route viâ Sartilly. The coast-road leads by the following villages and sea-bathing resorts: 2½ M. *St. Pair* (see above); 5 M. *Jullouville* (see above); 7 M. *Bouillon;* 8 M. *St. Michel-des-Loups;* 10 M. *Champeaux;* 10½ M. *St. Jean-le-Thomas;* etc. — 20 M. *Avranches*, see p. 178.

From Granville to Mont St. Michel. Railway to (35 M.) *Pontorson* (fares 6 fr. 25, 4 fr. 25, 2 fr. 75 c.); thence to Mont St. Michel, see p. 225; about 4 hrs. in all (return-fares, incl. omnibus, 8 fr. 75, 7 fr. 25 c., 6 fr.). — Railway to (9½ M.) *Folligny*, see p. 185; thence to *Mont St. Michel*, see pp. 176, 225. — In the season an omnibus plies direct from Granville to *Mont St. Michel* (return-fare 6 fr.).

From Granville to Jersey, 28 M. Steamers ply from the Grand Bassin on Mon., Wed., and Frid. (returning Tues., Thurs., Sat.) in summer, and twice weekly (Mon. and Wed.) at other times, in 3½ hrs. (fares 11 fr. 5, 7 fr. 30 c., return 17 fr. 10, 11 fr. 45 c.); the hours of departure vary. Return-tickets are available for a month and allow the return-journey to be made viâ Carteret (p. 159) or viâ St. Malo (comp. p. 221). — About 7½ M. out the steamboat passes the *Iles Chausey*, a group of 52 islets belonging to France, all mere barren and uninhabited rocks except the *Grande Ile*, which is remarkable for its luxuriant vegetation. Steamboats ply from Granville to the Grande Ile every Sun. in summer (return-fare 3 fr.). — *Jersey* and the other *Channel Islands*, see *Baedeker's Great Britain*.

From Granville to *Caen*, see p. 170.

26. From Caen to Le Mans viâ Alençon. Falaise.

104 M. Railway in 3¾-5½ hrs. (fares 18 fr. 80, 12 fr. 75, 8 fr. 25 c.). To *Alençon*, 69 M., in 2¾-3¾ hrs. (fares 12 fr. 55, 8 fr. 40, 5 fr. 45 c.); to *Falaise*, 30½ M., in 1½-2 hrs. (fares 5 fr. 80, 3 fr. 95, 2 fr. 55 c.).

Caen, see p. 164. Our train follows the Paris railway to (15 M.) *Mézidon* (p. 156), then turns to the S. and ascends the valley of the *Dives*. — 19½ M. *St. Pierre-sur-Dives*, a small town to the left, possesses a Gothic abbey-church with three fine towers, one of which is a relic of an earlier Norman building. 23 M. *Vendeuvre*. *Jort*. 27 M. *Couliboeuf* is the junction of a line to (4 M.) *Falaise* (p. 187), where it joins a line to (18½ M.) *Berjou* (see p. 190).

Continuation of the railway to Le Mans, see p. 188. Steam-tramway from Caen to Falaise, see p. 164.

Falaise (*Hôtel de Normandie*, Rue Amiral-Courbet, to the left of the main street; *Grand Cerf*, farther on, beyond the market-place), a town with 7657 inhab., is picturesquely situated on a rocky height, on the right bank of the *Ante*, a small affluent of the Dives.

William the Conqueror was born here in 1027. His mother was the daughter of a simple tanner of Falaise, who won the heart of Robert the Magnificent, also called Robert the Devil, sixth Duke of Normandy. William's successors, the kings of England, remained in more or less peaceable possession of the town until 1450, when it was finally captured by Charles VII. of France. Falaise underwent one siege more in 1590, when it was occupied by the Leaguers and retaken by Henri IV.

The town lies to the right as we approach from Coulibœuf; to the left is the suburb of Guibray (p. 188). The Rue d'Argentan descends directly to the Place St. Gervais and the river. The *Church of St. Gervais* is a Norman and Gothic edifice, the most noteworthy feature of which is the fine Norman tower above the transept. In the interior we notice the bosses of the choir and chapels, the balustrade under the windows of the choir, and the beautiful niches in the ambulatory. The *Church of the Trinity*, reached by the street of that name on the other side of the Place St. Gervais, is a handsome Gothic structure, with a Renaissance W. front, consisting of an ancient triangular porch converted into a chapel. The choir possesses a fine arcaded balustrade like that at St. Gervais. — A few paces farther on is an **Equestrian Statue of William the Conqueror*, in bronze, by Rochet, erected in 1851. Round the base are bronze figures of the first six dukes of Normandy. Adjacent stands the *Hôtel de Ville*, to the right of which passes the street leading to the castle. We should, however, first turn to the left to obtain a view of the exterior.

The *Castle* of Falaise, a picturesque Norman ruin dating back to the 10th cent., is finely situated on a rugged promontory jutting out over the valley, opposite another rocky height named the Mont Mirat. During the middle ages it was a fortress of great strength and importance. The remains include the outer *Enceinte*, strengthened with round towers of the 12th cent. and now enclosing the buildings of a college; the *Donjon* or *Keep*, a massive Norman structure measuring 65 ft. in height and the same in breadth; and *Talbot's Tower*, a round tower 130 ft. high, added by the English in the 15th century. The interior of the donjon, which is shown by the concierge, contains little of interest. The dungeon in which King John Lackland is said to have confined his nephew Arthur of Brittany is also shown. The top (to which, however, visitors are now denied access) commands a fine view, and it was hence, or from one of the windows, that Robert the Devil is said to have first seen Arlette, the tanner's daughter (see above), washing linen in the small stream at

the foot of the castle rock. Talbot's Tower contains two vaulted chambers. The breach through which Henri IV entered the castle is seen at the end of the disengaged part of the enceinte next the promenade. This part was formerly defended by a moat.

Returning to the Place St. Gervais, we now descend the main street to the *Bridge*, which affords a picturesque view of the lower town and the castle.

At the suburb of *Guibray*, beyond the railway, a much-frequented horse-fair has been held since the 11th cent., lasting from Aug. 10th to Aug. 25th. The *Church* is mainly a Norman structure of the 11th century. Above the high-altar is a fine group of the Assumption by an unknown sculptor.

Continuation of Railway to Le Mans. The firststation beyond Coulibœuf is (29 M.) *Fresne-la-Mère*. Beyond (35 M.) *Montabar* the line to Granville (R. 25) diverges to the right. From (42 M. **Argentan** (p. 183) to (51 M.) *Surdon* (p. 183) our line coincide with that from Granville to Paris, from which it diverges to th right at the latter. To the left are seen the towers of Sées.

55 M. **Sées** *(Cheval Blanc)*, a town with 4165 inhab. and th seat of a bishop, is of ancient origin but has been repeatedly de vastated and rebuilt. The main street leads in a straight line fro the station to the Place de la Cathédrale, which is embellished wi a bronze statue of *Conté* (d. 1805), a local celebrity.

The *Cathedral (Notre-Dame)*, a pilgrimage-church, is a handson Gothic edifice of the 13-14th centuries. The W. front is preceded a porch with a fine iron grille and is flanked by towers (230 high), the stone spires of which have been restored.

The lofty arches and beautiful triforium of the nave are supported round columns. The transepts are lighted by good rose-windows, and t N. arm contains a fine tympanum and a modern monument. An old we surrounded by a stone coping, has been discovered to the right of the cho The high-altar, with its two faces, is adorned with bas-reliefs in bro and marble. The adjacent panelling is embellished with four fine b reliefs of scenes from the life of the Virgin.

Beyond Sées the scenery improves. 61½ M. *Vingt-Hanaps*.

68 M. **Alençon** (*Grand Cerf*, R. 2½-5, D. 3½ fr., incl. wi *de France*, both Rue St. Blaise; *de la Gare*), the chief town of t department of the *Orne*, with 17,270 inhab., is situated at confluence of the *Sarthe* and the *Briante*. It carries on extens manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and the famous 'Po d'Alençon' lace is still highly valued.

Alençon was repeatedly taken and retaken in the wars with Engl and in the time of the League, and it was occupied by the German 1871 after a slight resistance. The duchy of Alençon, created in the cent., was an apanage of the house of Valois.

The Rue de la Gare, the Rue St. Blaise (containing the Préf ture; 17th cent.), and the Grande Rue lead from the railway-sta to the centre of the town. The church of *Notre-Dame*, in Grande Rue, is a late-Gothic building with a handsome tr porch flanked by graceful turrets. The pediment of the cen

bay of the porch contains a group representing the Transfiguration. The exterior is adorned with balustrades. The most noteworthy features within are the vaulting, the stained-glass windows (15-16th cent.), the Renaissance organ-loft, and the canopied altar.

The Rue aux Sieurs, farther on, to the right, leads to the *Grain Market*, a huge rotunda, and then to the Place d'Armes. Here stand the remains of the old *Castle*, now a prison, consisting mainly of the keep (14th cent.) and the gateway, flanked with two towers.

Adjacent is the *Hôtel de Ville*, a building of the close of the 18th cent., containing a small *Musée* (open on Sun. and holidays, 1-4, and on application on other days).

Besides objects of natural history (including numerous 'Diamants d'Alençon', *i.e.* smoky quartz-crystals found in the neighbouring granite-quarries) the collections comprise a number of paintings and drawings. On the Staircase: 155. Altar-piece by an *Italian Master of the 15th Century*. — Room opposite the Entrance: 140. *Landon*, Paul and Virginia; 153. *Phil. de Champaigne* (?), The Trinity; numerous portraits. — Salle Godard. To the right: 50. *Géricault*, Shipwrecked; 177. *Oudry*, Still-life; 39. *Boucher*, Leda; 109. *Giroux*, Horses fighting; 102. *Meinier*, Ney in the hospital at Innsbruck; 99. *Court*, Charlotte Corday; 166. *Collin*, Daphnis and Chloe; 138. *Italian School*, Holy Family; *J. Leman*, Lovers' quarrel; 78. *Legros*, Vocation of St. Francis. — Grande Salle: 128. *Veyrassat*, Watering horses; *1. *Jouvenet*, Marriage of the Virgin; 149. *J. P. Laurens*, Duke of Enghien; 126. *Legrip*, Ph. de Champaigne painting Mme. de la Vallière as a nun; 2. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Assumption; 35. *Blin*, Landscape; 147. *Em. Adam*, Christening in Alsace; 125. *Gid*, Monks labouring; 9. *Restout*, St. Bernard and the Duke of Aquitaine; 27. *Buat*, Duc de Berry; 17. *Ouvrié*, Heidelberg Castle; 105. *Court*, Nymph and faun; 12. *Dominichino*, Lot and his daughters; *Lansyer*, Autumn in Brittany; 106. *Ribera*, Bearing of the Cross; 148. *Gautherot*, St. Louis in the camp of Mansourah; 134. *Courbet*, Landscape; 123. *Char. Lefèbre*, Last Judgment; *Lansyer*, Breton landscape; 60. *Palamedes*, Interior; 167. *Lansyer*, Rocks at Granville; 56. *Français*, Sunset; *G. La Touche*, Holy Family, Adoration of the Magi and the Shepherds; 139. *Desportes* (?), Animals; 38. *L. Duveau*, Viaticum in Brittany; 64. *Dutch School*, Judith and Holofernes; 81, 80. *Chardin*, Still-life; 31. *Mme. Lebrun*, Countess of Polignac; *G. Romano*, Assumption (on copper); 79. *French School*, Francis, Duke of Alençon, brother of Charles IX.; 8. *J. Dumont*, St. Francis of Assisi.

The *Promenade* at the back of the Hôtel de Ville affords a view of the *Church of St. Leonard*, at the end of the Grande Rue, an edifice of the 15th cent., lately restored.

From Alençon to *Condé-sur-Huisne* (for Chartres) and to *Domfront*, see p. 196.

Beyond Alençon the Le Mans railway crosses the *Sarthe*. 74 M. *Bourg-le-Roi*, with the considerable remains of a 12th cent. castle. — 77 1/2 M. *La Hutte-Coulombiers*, junction of branch-lines to (15 1/2 M.) *Mamers* (p. 197) and to (18 M.) *Sillé-le-Guillaume* (p. 202). — The train continues to follow the winding Sarthe, re-crossing the river. 84 1/2 M. *Vivoin-Beaumont*. *Vivoin*, 1/2 M. to the left of the line, possesses a ruined convent and an interesting church of the 13th century. — We again cross the Sarthe. 97 M. *Neuville*. The train now crosses the Sarthe for the last time and joins the line from Rennes (R. 28).

104 M. *Le Mans*, see p. 197.

27. From Caen to Laval viâ Domfront and Mayenne.

97 M. Railway in 5-6¾ hrs. (fares 17 fr. 70, 11 fr. 95, 7 fr. 75 c.). To *Domfront*, 55 M., in 3-4 hrs. (fares 9 fr. 95, 6 fr. 75, 4 fr. 40 c.); to *Mayenne*, 78 M., in 4-5 hrs. (fares 14 fr. 20, 9 fr. 55, 6 fr. 20 c.).

Caen, see p. 164. Our train follows the Cherbourg line (p. 156) for a short distance, but soon diverges to the left from it and from the lines to Courseulles (p. 176) and Aunay (Vire; p. 184). It then ascends the valley of the *Orne*, crossing that river several times and passing several small stations. Beyond (26 M.) *Clécy* the train crosses the Orne for the last time and passes from its valley into that of the *Noireau* by a tunnel upwards of 1 M. long. 28½ M. *Berjou-Cahan* is the junction of a line to (18½ M.) *Falaise* (p. 187), which also leads partly through the valleys of the Noireau and the *Orne*.

The valley of the Noireau, which we cross repeatedly, is pleasantly diversified. 31½ M. *Pont-Erambourg*. — 33 M. **Condé-sur-Noireau** *(Lion d'Or)*, a manufacturing town with 6600 inhab. and numerous spinning-factories, was the birthplace of Dumont d'Urville (1790-1842), the distinguished navigator, to whom a bronze statue, by Molknecht, has been erected here. At (38 M.) *Caligny-Cerisi* we join the Granville line (p. 184). Beyond (41 M.) **Flers** (p. 184) we continue to follow the main line for some time in the direction of Paris, and then turn to the right. — 44 M. *Messei;* this station is nearer the market-town of Messei than that on the Paris railway (p. 183). The town contains considerable remains of a castle of the 10th century. — We now descend the valley of the *Varenne*, crossing the stream several times. — As we near Domfront, we have a fine view of the town to the right.

55 M. **Domfront** (*Hôt. Larsonneur; du Commerce*, both centrally situated), an ancient town with 4800 inhab., is picturesquely situated on a hill rising steeply from the Varenne. Its position made it one of the chief fortresses of Normandy, and it was repeatedly besieged in the Hundred Years' War and in the religious contests of later date. Its military history begins in 1048 with its siege and capture by William the Conqueror, and ends in 1574, when Gabriel de Montgomery, the Scottish knight who accidentally killed Henri II in a tournament (1559) and afterwards became a Huguenot leader, sought refuge here but had to yield to Marshal Matignon.

It takes ¼ hr. to ascend from the station to the town by road, but pedestrians may follow short-cuts to the left. The small *Church of Notre-Dame-sur-l'Eau*, at the base of the hill, near the station, is a Norman edifice of the 11th century. The *Castle* (to the left, on the top of the rock) has been in ruins since the 16th cent., and little now remains of it except a picturesque corner dominating the valley. Henry II. of England here received the papal nuncio sent to reconcile him with Thomas Becket. The ramparts have been converted into a promenade, and command a beautiful view. A street

leads hence to the modern *Hôtel de Ville* and the *Church of St. Julien*. Behind these are some remains of the *Town Walls*.

From Domfront to *Alençon*, see p. 196. — A branch-line runs to the W. from Domfront to (15½ M.) *Mortain* (p. 185). Thence to Avranches, see p. 185.

69 M. *Ambrières*, with a ruined castle founded by Henry I. of England. We now reach the banks of the *Mayenne*, which we cross

78 M. **Mayenne** (*Grand Hôtel Thommerel*, R. 2½-3½, D. 3 fr.; *Grandguillot*, on the quay), an ancient cloth-manufacturing town with 10,125 inhab., is situated on both banks of the *Mayenne*, here a wide and navigable stream.

The lordship of Mayenne was advanced to a marquisate in favour of Claude I., Duke of Guise, and in 1573 it was created a duchy and peerage for Charles of Lorraine, who styled himself henceforth Duc de Mayenne. Its strongly fortified castle was frequently besieged during the middle ages and was taken by the English, under the Earl of Salisbury, in 1424.

On quitting the railway-station, we turn first to the right and then to the left, and descend the Rue St. Martin to the Mayenne, where we obtain a fine view of the town proper on the opposite bank, with Notre-Dame and the castle in the foreground. The views up and down stream are also fine.

The *Church of Notre-Dame* (12th cent.) was in great part skilfully rebuilt in the original style in 1868-72. In front is a statue of *Joan of Arc* (1896). The *Castle*, reached by the streets to the left beyond the bridge, is now a prison, but part of its enclosure has been converted into a public promenade.

Behind the *Hôtel de Ville*, at the upper end of the main street beginning at the bridge, is a bronze statue of *Cardinal Jean de Cheverus* (1768-1836), Bishop of Boston (U. S. A.) and Montauban and Archbishop of Bordeaux, who was a native of Mayenne. The statue itself and the bronze reliefs on the pedestal are by David d'Angers.

Branch-railways run from Mayenne to (29 M.) *Pré-en-Pail* (Alençon; p. 196) and to (30 M.) *La Selle-en-Luitré* (Fougères; p. 205). The latter passes (18½ M.) *Ernée*, an industrial town of 5000 inhab., with a fine château of the 16th century. — *Jublains* (p. 202) lies about 7 M. to the S.E. of Mayenne.

Farther on we cross a viaduct 78 ft. high. — 82½ M. *Commer*; 86½ M. *Martigné-Ferchaud*. At (91 M.) *La Chapelle-Anthenaise* we join the line from Paris viâ Le Mans (R. 28). 94½ M. *Louverné*.

97 M. *Laval*, see p. 202.

28. From Paris to Rennes.

232 M. Railway (*Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest*), from the Gare Montparnasse (see Pl. G, 16; p. 1) or the Gare St. Lazare (Pl. C, 18), in 7-11½ hrs. (fares 42 fr., 28 fr. 35, 18 fr. 55 c.). — From Paris to *Le Mans*, 131 M., railway in 3½-5¾ hrs. (fares 23 fr. 75, 16 fr. 5, 10 fr. 50 c.).

I. From Paris to Chartres.

55 M. Railway in 1¾-2½ hrs. (fares 9 fr. 85, 6 fr. 65, 4 fr. 35 c.), from the Gare Montparnasse or the Gare St. Lazare (see above). Comp. the Map, p. 100.

From Paris to (14 M.) *St. Cyr*, see p. 181. Farther on, the line to Cherbourg diverges to the right, and we pass, on the same side, the fort of St. Cyr. — 17½ M. *Trappes*. About 3 M. to the S.S.E. lie the remains of the ancient *Abbaye de Port-Royal*, a favourite retreat, from 1625 to 1656, of men of learning and religion, around whom clustered some of the most illustrious younger men of the day, such as Pascal and Racine. The attachment of the society to Jansenism led to its dispersion and to the destruction of the convent. — 20½ M. *La Verrière;* 24 M. *Les Essarts-le-Roi;* 25 M. *Le Perray*. We traverse a small wood.

30 M. **Rambouillet** (*Lion d'Or, Croix Blanche*, Rue Nationale, near the château), a town with 6176 inhab., known for its old château, where Francis I. died in 1547. The château afterwards belonged to Charles d'Angennes, husband of the celebrated Marquise de Rambouillet (d. 1665), and was acquired for the crown by Louis XVI. Charles X. signed his abdication here in 1830.

The street to the left as we quit the station leads to (5 min.) the Place de la Foire, whence we may enter the Small Park (see below).

The *Château* or *Palais National*, reached by the Rue Nationale and the avenues in the park beyond the ornamental water, consists of a number of incongruous buildings, surrounding an old crenelated tower. Neither exterior nor interior is of any special interest.

The great attraction of Rambouillet is the **Park* of the château which surpasses the gardens of Versailles in size, variety, and natura beauty, and contain many charming and secluded walks. In fron of the château is a *Parterre*, adjoined by the *Small Park*. The shee of water in the latter is diversified by several islets (boat 50 c. pe hr. for each pers.). To the right beyond this lake is the *Parc An glais*, which we reach most directly by skirting the left margin o the lake and passing through a magnificent avenue of Louisian cypresses, said to be unique in Europe. The English Park contain streams of water, a chalet, and a hermitage. To the right of th park, to the N.W. of the lake, is a *Dairy* constructed by Louis XV with a temple and an artificial grotto. Beyond, at the top of th avenue, is a *Farm*, where Napoleon I. kept the first merino shee brought from Spain to France. To the right, between the Pa Anglais and the N. part of the town, lies the *Great Park*, whi covers 3000 acres and contains numerous avenues of noble trees. To the N. of the town extends the Forest of Rambouillet.

At (38 M.) *Epernon*, a small and ancient town, to the right, obelisk has been erected to its defenders in 1870.

43 M. **Maintenon** *(St. Pierre; de la Gare)*, a small town on t Eure, to the right of the railway, possesses a handsome château the 16-17th cent., from which Françoise d'Aubigné, widow of t poet Scarron, took the title of Marquise de Maintenon on her m riage to Louis XIV. in 1684, at the age of forty-nine. To the rig



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beyond the station, are the ruins of the huge *Aqueduct* begun by Louis XIV. to conduct the waters of the Eure to his gardens at Versailles. Upwards of 30,000 men, chiefly soldiers, were employed on this work from 1684 to 1688, but it was then discontinued owing to the great mortality among the labourers. Louis XV. used part of the materials to construct a château for Mme. de Pompadour, which, however, has disappeared. — Branch-lines hence to *Dreux* (see p. 180) and to *Auneau* (p. 266).

Beyond Maintenon the train crosses the valley of the *Voise* by a lofty viaduct and ascends the valley of the *Eure*. 48½ M. *Jouy*; 51 M. *La Villette-St-Prest*. The train crosses the Eure, and the spires of Chartres now come into sight on the left.

55 M. **Chartres.** — **Hotels.** Grand Monarque, R. 3½-5½, B. 1½, déj. 3-3½, D. 4-4½, pens. 10-12, omn. ½ fr.; de France, R. 3-7, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr.; Duc de Chartres, well spoken of; all in the Place des Epars (Pl. b, c, a; A, 4, 5); de l'Ouest, near the station, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.

Cafés. In the Place des Epars; Boul. Chasles 20; and near the railway station. — *Buffet* at the station. — *Restaurant-Pâtisserie E. Villette*, Rue de Change 45, near the cathedral.

Cabs. Per drive ¾, per hr. 1¾ fr.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 4), Rue des Changes, near the cathedral.

Chartres, the capital of the department of *Eure-et-Loir*, with 23,431 inhab., on the left bank of the Eure, is one of the most important corn-markets in France, and is noted also for its 'pâtés'. Most of the streets are narrow, steep, and tortuous.

Chartres, the *Autricum* of the Carnutes (whence Chartres), is said to have been founded about 600 B.C., and was the centre of early Gallic worship and the seat of the College of Druids. The powerful Counts of Chartres play an important part in the history of the gradual development of the French monarchy. The city was several times besieged in the Norman, Burgundian, and religious wars. Henri IV. of Navarre, was crowned king of France here in 1594. Chartres was occupied by the Germans in 1870, and formed a useful *point d'appui* in their operations against the Army of the Loire. It gives its name to a duchy, held since 1661 as an apanage of the Orleans family, but now merely titular. It is to 'a day at Chartres' and to the inspiration of its: —

'Minster's vast repose,
'Silent and gray as forest-leaguered cliff
'Left inland by the Ocean's slow retreat' —

that we owe Mr. Russell Lowell's 'Cathedral'. The pilgrim must be left to himself to identify the 'pea-green inn' at which the prudent bard 'first ordered dinner'. Comp. also *Cecil Headlam*, 'The Story of Chartres' (London, 1902).

The **Cathedral of Notre-Dame (Pl. B, 3), one of the grandest Gothic edifices in France, is dedicated to the Virgin, and tradition avers that it is built above a grotto where the Druids celebrated the worship of a 'maiden who should bear a child'. The oldest part of the building is the crypt, a relic of an earlier church destroyed by fire in the 11th century. The rebuilding of the cathedral was undertaken about 1120, amid great popular enthusiasm, the devout peasants yoking themselves to carts and dragging materials for the towers; but a great part of the church was again destroyed by fire

in 1194, and the cathedral in its present form probably dates mainly from the first half of the 13th century. The principal tower was almost wholly rebuilt in 1507-14. Its vast dimensions, the huge blocks of stone employed in its construction, the simplicity of its design, and the grandeur of its conception combine to invest this cathedral with an air of the most impressive dignity.

The large **W. Façade*, which is somewhat severe in general aspect, is pierced by three doorways lavishly adorned with sculptures, representing scenes in the life of Jesus Christ, with statues and statuettes of Prophets, the Elders of the Apocalypse, and other Biblical characters. Above the doors are three pointed windows, surmounted by a handsome rose-window, above which again runs an arcade with sixteen large statues. Over the arcade rises a gable, containing a figure of the Virgin between two angels and bearing on its apex a figure of the Saviour. The lower part of this façade dates from the 12th, the rose-window from the 13th, and the higher parts from the 13-14th centuries. The statues in the doorways are stiff and Byzantine in type, with flat faces, short arms, elongated bodies, and ungraceful drapery; but they are, nevertheless, a distinct advance on anything previously achieved, and mark an epoch in the history of art. The façade is flanked by two fine **Towers*, rising to a height of 350 ft. and 375 ft. The older of the two, to the S., beautiful as it is, is thrown into the shade by the richly adorned spire added to the N. tower in 1506-14, which is described by Fergusson ('History of Architecture') as the most beautifully designed spire on the continent of Europe, surpassing those at Strassburg, Vienna, and Antwerp in elegance of outline and appropriateness of design.

The **Side Portals*, which are much more elaborately decorated than those in the W. front, date from the 13th cent. and are preceded by porches of the 14th century. The sculptures on the N. portal represent scenes from the life of the Virgin, and those on the S. the Last Judgment. The noble style of the large statues, the wonderful expressiveness of the statuettes, the variety and life of the bas-reliefs, and the finish of the mouldings combine to range these portals among the most splendid examples of monumental sculpture. There are two towers flanking each of the side-portals and one on each side of the beginning of the apse, but none of them have been carried above the springing of the roof. — The *Chapel of St. Piat* (16th cent.), adjoining the chevet to the right, is entered from within the cathedral by a staircase. To the left of the chevet is the *Bishop's Palace* (17th cent.).

The **Interior* produces a no less imposing effect than the exterior through the vast and majestic harmony of its proportions and the purity of its details. It is 428 ft. long, 105 ft. wide across the nave, 150 ft. across the transepts, and 120 ft. high. The superb **Stained Glass* dates chiefly from the 13th cent., perhaps the finest being that in the three wheel windows of the W. front, each of which is 36 ft. in diameter. Above the arches of the nave runs a low triforium-gallery, surmounted by

lofty clerestory. The wide and lofty windows are either plain single openings, or are divided into two lights by a mullion of unusual slenderness. On the floor of the nave is a curious maze of coloured lines, called *La Lieue*, the total length of which is said to be 967 ft. It is supposed to have served as a penitential path for worshippers, the stations on it corresponding to the beads of a rosary. Each arm of the transept has an aisle and is embellished with a rich wheel-window above a row of single-light pointed windows.

The *Choir* and *Apse* are surrounded by a double ambulatory, and the latter is adjoined by seven chapels. The **Wall enclosing the Choir* is adorned with exquisite sculptures ('like point-lace in stone'), begun by Jean Texier (architect of the N. spire) about 1514 and not finally completed till two centuries later. At the beginning of the N. choir-aisle is a Madonna (the 'Vierge du Pilier') of the 15th or 16th cent., which is an object of great veneration. In the Treasury is shown the *Veil of the Virgin Mary*, said to have been presented to Charlemagne by the Empress Irene.

The large *Crypt*, below the choir, contains some mediocre mural paintings, and is of little interest to the ordinary traveller. It is reached by a flight of steps adjoining the N. portal. It is open before 9 a.m., but after that hour those who wish to see it apply at the Maison des Clercs, to the S. of the choir.

At the corner of the Rue des Changes, to the S. of the cathedral, is the post-office in a fine *13th Cent. House* (Pl. B, 4), and in the Place de la Poissonnerie, reached thence by the second street on the left, is a *House of the 15th Century*. From this point we may follow the Rue St. Eman (Pl. C, 3, 4) and the Rue du Bourg (Pl. C, 4) to the *Porte Guillaume* (Pl. D, 4), an interesting relic of the mediæval fortifications of the town. Crossing the moat here and following the boulevard to the right as far as the first bridge (Pl. D, 4), we then ascend to the church of *St. Pierre* (Pl. C, D, 5), a fine edifice of the 11-13th centuries. The apsidal chapel contains twelve splendid Limoges **Enamels*, by Léonard Limosin (1547), each 2 ft. high and 11 in. wide, brought from the Château d'Anet (p. 59) and representing the Apostles (bell for the custodian on the left).

The Rue St. Pierre leads hence to the N., passing near the *Church of St. Aignan* (Pl. C, 4), a building of the 13th, 16th, and 17th centuries. A little to the S.W. stands the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. B, C, 5), of the 17th cent., containing a small *Musée* with a few good paintings and other works of art (open on Sun. & Thurs., 12-4, and shown on application on other days 11-4).

Proceeding towards the W. from the Hôtel de Ville, we reach the expansion of the boulevards called the *Place des Epars* (Pl. A, 5), in the centre of which rises a bronze statue, by Préault, of *General Marceau* (1769-96), a native of Chartres.

The finest part of the boulevards is the *Butte des Charbonniers* (Pl. A, B, 2, 3), on the N.W. side of the town. To the right, at this point, are some remains of the old city-walls.

A steam-tramway runs from Chartres to (20½ M.) *Bonneval* (p. 267) in 1½ hr., and to (4 M.) *Lèves* in 20 minutes.

Railway from *Rouen* to *Orléans* viâ Chartres, see p. 59. — A branch-line runs from Chartres to (18 M.) *Auneau* (p. 266).

From Chartres to Saumur, 123 M., railway in 4¼-6¼ hrs. (fares 19 fr. 30, 14 fr. 95, 9 fr. 75 c.). The line at first traverses the uninteresting

plain of the *Beauce* and crosses the *Eure*. — 15½ M. *Illiers*, a small town on the *Loir*. — 23 M. **Brou** (*Hôtel des Trois-Maries*), a small town on the *Ozanne*, with important markets and a *Church* of the 13th century. — Beyond (32 M.) *Arrou*, the junction for Nogent-le-Rotrou (see p. 197), we see the château of *Courtalain* (15th cent.) to the left and cross the *Ferre* by a large viaduct. — 34 M. *Courtalain-St-Pellerin* (buffet) is the junction of a line to Orléans (see p. 196). The country now becomes more varied. — Beyond (47½ M.) *Mondoubleau*, on the *Grenne*, with a picturesque ruined castle of the 10-15th cent., the train descends the valley of the *Braye*, crossing the stream several times. From (53 M.) *Sargé* a line runs to (50½ M.) Tours (p. 278) viâ *Châteaurenault* and *Vouvray* (p. 266). From (60 M.) *Bessé-sur-Braye*, a small industrial town, a line diverges to St. Calais and Connerré (see p. 199). — 65 M. *Pont-de-Braye* (Hôt. de la Gare) is the junction of the line to Vendôme and Blois (p. 278), traversing the pretty valley of the *Loir*, which our train also follows for some time. Ronsard, the poet (1524-85), was born at the manor of *La Poissonnière* (relics; visitors admitted), 2½ M. to the S. — To the right are the château of *La Flotte* (15th cent.), two other châteaux, and several grottoes. — 71 M. *La Chartre*, connected with Le Mans by a steam-tramway (see p. 201). 81 M. *Château-du-Loir* (buffet; Grand Hôtel), also on the railway from Le Mans to Tours (p. 201). We now cross the Loir and quit its valley, of which we obtain a fine view as we ascend. We then descend into another beautiful valley. — 92½ M. *Château-la-Vallière*, on the *Fare*, was the capital of a duchy which gave title to Mdlle. de la Vallière (1644-1710), mistress of Louis XIV. Railway from Châteaurenault to Port-Boulet, see p. 269. — 104 M. *Noyant-Méon*, junction of a line to Angers (p. 235). — 119 M. *Vivy*, the junction of a line to La Flèche (p. 230). — 123 M. *Saumur (Gare d'Orléans)*, the principal station, ½ M. from the town proper (see p. 264).

II. From Chartres to Le Mans.

76 M. Railway in 2-3¼ hrs. (fares 14 fr., 9 fr. 35, 6 fr. 10 c.).

The first station beyond Chartres is (61½ M. from Paris) *St-Aubin-St-Luperce*. At (66 M.) *Courville* the line approaches the *Eure*, the course of which it now follows, quitting the plains of La Beauce for the pastures of *Le Perche*, on which are reared the excellent draught-horses known as 'Percherons'.

About 5 M. to the S. of Courville, on the road to Illiers (see above), is the extensive and interesting château of *Villebon*, built in the 15th cent. and restored and altered subsequently. It afterwards came into the possession of Sully (p. 197), who died here in 1641.

71 M. *Pontgouin;* 77 M. *La Loupe* (Chêne-Doré), the junction for branch-lines to (24 M.) Verneuil (p. 182) and to (27½ M.) Brezolles (see above). 84 M. *Bretoncelles*. — 87½ M. *Condé-sur-Huisne* (Lion d'Or).

From Condé to Alençon and Domfront, 84½ M., railway in 5-5⅓ hrs. This line at first ascends the valley of the *Huisne*, traversing a hilly district. — 18 M. **Mortagne** (*Grand Cerf; Poste; de France*), an ancient decaying town with 3967 inhab., possesses a church of the 15-16th cent. the tower of which fell in 1890. It is an important horse-breeding centre and is the junction of lines to Laigle (p. 182), Mamers (p. 197), Ste. Gauburge (p. 182), etc. — 41½ M. **Alençon**, see p. 188. Line from Surdon (Caen) to Le Mans, see pp. 188, 189. — From (54 M.) *La Lacelle* a diligence plies to (7½ M.) *Carrouges*, with a curious château (15-17th cent.), containing a 16th cent. staircase, portraits, and tapestry. — The small town (59 M.) *Pré-en-Pail* is the junction of a line to (28½ M.) Mayenne (p. 1). 70 M. *Couterne*, the junction for La Ferté-Macé and Briouze (see p. 1). 76 M. *Juvigny-sous-Andaine*. — 84½ M. *Domfront*, see p. 190.

Our line now crosses the *Huisne*, the valley of which it descends all the way to Le Mans.

92½ M. **Nogent-le-Rotrou** *(Buffet; Hôtel du Dauphin)*, a town with 8514 inhab., was the birthplace of *Remy-Belleau*, the poet (1528-77), to whom a statue was erected here in 1897. The *Castle*, of the 11-15th cent., was once the property of Sully (1560-1641), the powerful minister of Henri IV (comp. pp. 196, 398). At the *Hôtel Dieu* is the handsome tomb of Sully, with marble statues of himself and his wife, by Boudin (1642). The church of *St. Hilaire* dates from the 10th, 13th, and 16th centuries.

From Nogent-le-Rotrou to Orléans (p. 269), 72 M., railway in 4¼ hrs., viâ (26 M.) *Arrou* (see p. 195); 28 M. *Courtalain-St-Pellerin*; 39 M. *Châteaudun* (p. 267); and (57 M.) *Patay* (p. 60).

105½ M. *La Ferté-Bernard* (St. Jean; Chapeau-Rouge), a small town to the left, with a fine church in the transition style from Gothic to Renaissance, with curious galleries and elaborate sculptures. The Hôtel de Ville is established in one of the old town-gates (15th cent.). — 111 M. *Sceaux*. — 116 M. *Connerré-Beillé*.

A branch-line runs hence to (28 M.) **Mamers** *(Hôt. d'Espagne; Cygne)*, a cloth-making town (6045 inhab.), connected by railway with *Mortagne* (p. 196) and with *La Hutte-Coulombiers* (p. 189). — Connerré is also the point of divergence of lines to (33½ M.) *Courtalain* (p. 196), and to (20 M.) **St. Calais** *(Hôtel de France)*, a small town (3627 inhab.) with a ruined castle and an abbey-church of the 14-16th centuries. The last is connected by a short branch-line with (7½ M.) *Bessé*, on the railway from Chartres to Saumur (p. 196).

We again cross the Huisne. Beyond (120 M.) *Pont-de-Gennes-Montfort* and (122½ M.) *St. Mars-la-Brière* the train passes through plantations of pines. 126 M. *Yvré-l'Evêque*. The names of these last stations are all known in connection with the important battle of Le Mans in 1871 (p. 198). On the *Plateau d'Auvours*, above Yvré-l'Evêque, are a column commemorating the battle and the tomb of General Gougeard (d. 1886), one of the French commanders. 131 M. *Le Mans*. To the left diverges the line to Tours. Pontlieue is a station on the steam-tramway to La Chartre (p. 201).

Le Mans. — **Hotels.** Grand-Hôtel *(Boule d'Or)*, R. 3-6, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr.; *Hôtel du Dauphin, R. 3, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr.; de France, R. 3½-5, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr.; Saumon, R. 2-3, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr. incl. wine; all four in the Place de la République (Pl. a, b, c, d; B, 3); Hôtel du Maine (Pl. e; B, 3), Rue des Minimes 10, R. 2, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.; de Paris (Pl. f; B, 5), at the station, R. 2-6, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr. — **Cafés** in the Place de la République and the Place des Jacobins. — **Restaurants.** *Soyez*, Place de la République; *Buffet* at the railway-station.

Cab with one horse 1¼ fr. per 'course', 1 fr. 80 c. per hr.; at night 1 fr. 75 and 2 fr. 25 c.; with two horses 1 fr. 60, 2 fr. 25 c., 2 fr., 2 fr. 50 c

Electric Tramways from the *Place de la République* (Pl. B, 3) to the *Station* (Pl. A, B, 5), to the *Rue des Maillets* (Pl. D, 1), to *Pontlieue* (Pl. D, 6), to the *Hospital* (Pl. A, 1), etc.; fare 10 c., or 15 c. with 'correspondance'. — *Steam-Tramways*, see p. 201.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 3), Place de la République.

Le Mans, formerly the capital of Maine, and now the chief place of the department of the *Sarthe*, the headquarters of the IVth Army Corps, and the seat of a bishop, is an ancient town with 63,272 inhab., situated on the Sarthe, chiefly on a height rising from the left bank. The staple commodities are grain and flax.

Le Mans, the ancient capital of the Aulerci-Cenomani, afterwards occupied and fortified by the Romans, became under Charlemagne one of the most important cities in the kingdom of the Franks. Taken by William the Conqueror in the 11th cent., it had afterwards, like the towns of Normandy, many vicissitudes to bear during the Anglo-French wars, and it is said to have undergone upwards of twenty sieges. The Vendéens were defeated here by General Marceau in 1793; and the victorious troops, in spite of the efforts of some of their officers, massacred many thousands of the unfortunate Royalists in the streets of the town, not even sparing women and children. In 1871 the Germans under Prince Frederick Charles defeated the Second Army of the Loire here in a 'week of battles' (Jan. 10-17th), effectually preventing the attempt to relieve Paris.

Le Mans was the birthplace (in 1133) of Henry II., the first of the Plantagenet line of English kings.

The *Avenue Thiers* leads from the station to the *Préfecture* and the church of *Notre-Dame-de-la-Couture*, in the centre of the town. In the Square de la Préfecture is a bronze statue, by Filleul, of *Pierre Belon*, a physician and botanist of the 16th century.

The church of **Notre-Dame-de-la-Couture** (*i.e.* 'de culturâ Dei'; Pl. C, 3), dating mainly from the 12th and 14th cent., has a fine W. front, flanked with two unfinished towers. The *Portal, which is preceded by a porch, is lavishly adorned with sculptures representing the Last Judgment (tympanum), with statues of Apostles, and statuettes of saints (on the vaulting).

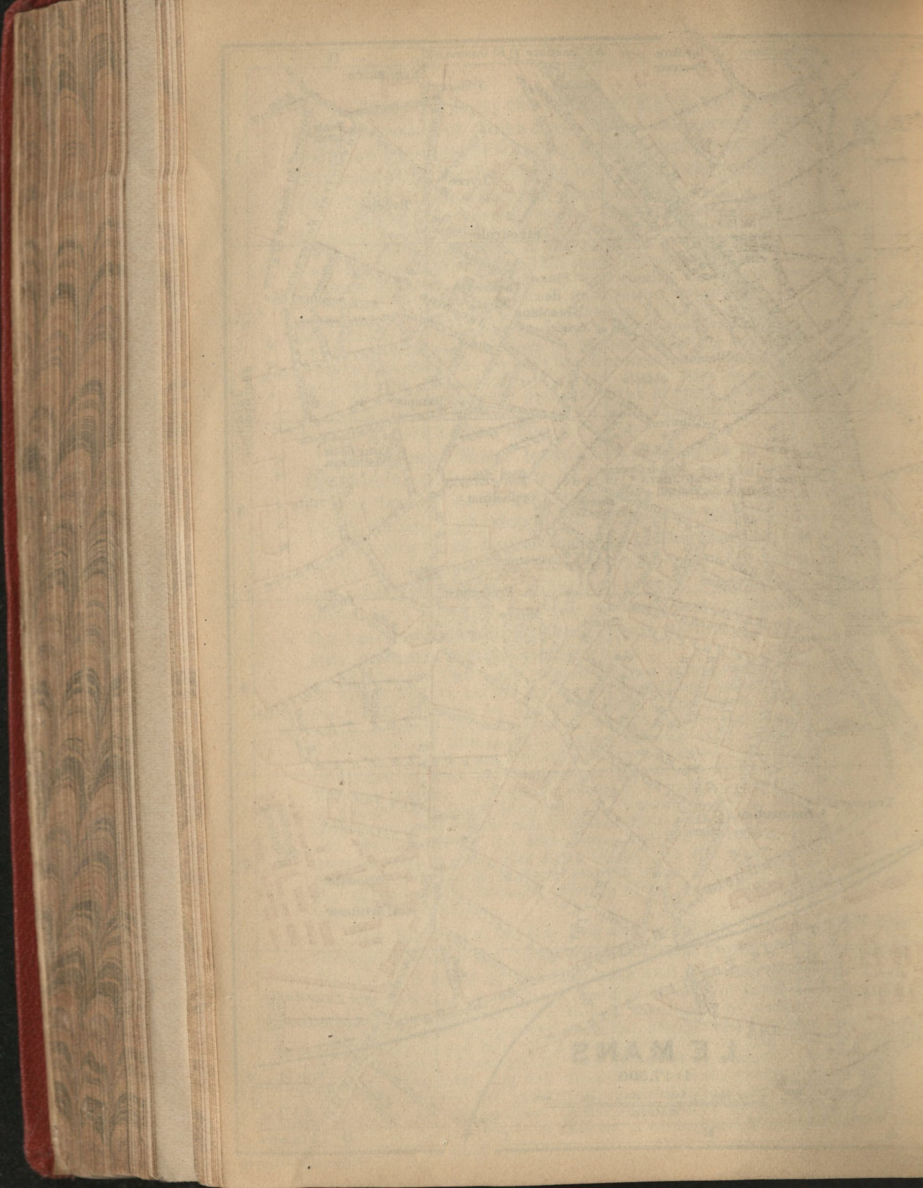
Interior. The nave, which is in a very primitive Gothic style, ha no aisles and is roofed by domical vaulting, stilted in the same way a that of St. Maurice at Angers (p. 237). The choir, which is surrounde by an ambulatory and chapels, is still earlier than the nave, the end o it being in the Romanesque style. Beneath it is a crypt. The nave con tains the following noteworthy pictures (named from right to left): Slee of Elijah, by *Phil. de Champaigne;* Entombment, by *G. Zeghers;* Abraha and the Angels, by *Restout;* Feast of Pentecost, by *Van Thulden;* Crow of Thorns, by *Bart. Manfredi;* St. Veronica, by *L. Carracci.* The larg chapels opening off the aisles of the choir contain handsome marble alta and altar-pieces of the 18th cent., and the high-altar is a piece of elab orate modern work. The Lady Chapel, to the right of the choir, is en bellished with good modern stained glass. In the sacristy is preserve the shroud of St. Bernard, Bishop of Le Mans in the 6th cent., made some Oriental fabric.

The buildings of the *Préfecture*, which run parallel with th church, contain the municipal **Museum** (open daily, except Mon 12-4). We enter by the iron gate and the door opposite it.

The first Gallery entered contains objects of natural history, 27 scen and portraits from Scarron's 'Roman Comique', by *Coulom* (of Le Mans; 1712-16), engravings, pottery, weapons, sculptures, Egyptian antiquities, e

Gallery to the left: 51. *L. Boulogne*, Calypso; 324. *Withoos*, Landsca 53. *J. Brueghel*, Festival; 55. *Van Balen*, Holy Family; 149, 150. *School Franck*, The golden age; 134. *Drogsloot*, Peasants quarrelling. — Room at end, adjoining the first gallery. From right to left: 305. *Tidemand*, Norweg bride's toilet; *269. *Ribera*, Christ delivered to the executioner; 179. *H mans*, Landscape; 164. *S. Guillebaut*, Assumption; 271. *Rombouts*, Tobias


LE MANS
1:17.500
0 50 100 200 300 400 500
Mètres
St Dens d'Orques
Gr.d Cimetière
Le Bon Pasteur
Gr.d Cimetière
St Cosme d.V.
Séminaire
St Vincent
Ecole Normale
Lycée
Evêché
Cathédrale
Place des Jacobins
Théâtre des Musée Jacobins
Promenade
Mairie
St Benoit
Asile
Pl. de l'Eperon
Banque
Cour de la Visitation
Jardin d'Horticulture
Mont de Chanzy
Pal. de Just.
Temple La Visitat.
Orphelinat
Préfecture
Musée
Pl. Thiers
Pl. Girard
Port
Hallo aux Toiles
Caserne
Usine à Gaz
Tramways
Manutention
Gare
Boulevard de la Gare
Boulevard de la Petite Vitesse
Av. de Pontlieue
Quartier d'Artillerie
Place de l'Artillerie
Asile des Aliénés
Huisne Riv.
Marché aux Porcs
Viaduc
Tours
Paris
Angers
Rennes
Hospice
Gravé et imprimé par
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig



the angel; 284. *Rembrandt*, Man with a hat; 314. *Van Loo*, Portrait; 32. *Albani*, Holy Family; 244, 265. *School of Primaticcio*, Comte de Tessé and his wife; 353. *Unknown Artist*, Portrait of Scarron, the author; 223. *Marilhat*, Landscape. — The glass-cases contain bronzes, antiquities, cameos, medals, enamels, etc. Among these is the famous **Enamel of Geoffrey Plantagenet* (d. 1151), a plaque of Champlevé enamel, 2 ft. high and 1 ft. wide, representing Geoffrey, Count of Anjou, father of Henry II. of England (see p. 198) and founder of the Plantagenet line. It originally adorned his tomb in the cathedral. A richly chased and enamelled knife with the arms of the Dukes of Burgundy; a casket of the 13th cent.; and the grave-plate of a surgeon of Le Mans in the 16th cent. may also be noticed.

Room to the right: 183. *Troyon*, Farmer; no number, *Corot*, Landscape; 275-280. *Jordaens* (?), Copies of Rubens's Sibyls; 216. *Oudry*, Hounds and hare; 58. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Holy Family; 138. *L. David*, Portraits; 316. *A. del Sarto*, Portrait of the artist; 327. *Dominichino*, Landscape; 313. *Van Loo*, Washing of the feet. In the glass-cases are curiosities and works of art.

Grande Galerie (from right to left). Numerous small pictures by old Italian, Flemish, and French artists, including one by *Perugino* (? No. 30), one by *Filippo Lippi* (No. 19) and one by *Ghirlandaio* (? No. 17). Then: 261. *Poelemburg*, St. John in the wilderness; 62. *Le Brun*, Christ in the Garden of Olives; 151. *Frans Floris*, Last Judgment; 317. *S. Vouet*, St. Veronica; 248. *Patel*, Landscape; 193. *Kalf*, Kitchen; 39. *Baroccio*, Entombment; 262. *Pourbus*, Duchess of Guise; 146. *Franck the Elder*, Adoration of the Magi; 179 b. *Huysmans*, Landscape; 302. *Teniers* (?), Mandoline-player; 228. *J. F. Millet*, Landscape; 288. *Santerre*, Mme. Pelletier des Forts; 192. *Kalf*, Still-life; 281. *Ruysdael*, Landscape; 53 b. *Brueghel*, Loves of the gods; 161. *Géricault*, Child's head; 46. *Van Bloemen*, Peasants resting; 143, 144. *Fr. Franck*, Venus; 303. *Teniers*, Tavern-scene; 251. *Poussin*, Child awakened by Cupid; 194. *Largillière*, Portrait; no number, *La Hire*, Christ in the Garden of Olives; *Ul. Roy*, Execution of a murderer; 105. *Constable*, Landscape; 153. *Français*, The Seine at Bougival; 112, 113. *Clouet* (?), Portraits of Catharine of Medicis and Henri III; 141. *Dupré*, Harvesters; 472. *Van der Helst*, Portrait of a youth; 61. *Bronzino*, Portrait; 183. *K. du Jardin* (?), A magistrate; 196. *La Hire*, Irene removing the arrows from thebody of St. Sebastian; 49. *F. Bol*, Children and goat; 252. *Poussin*, Rebecca; 247. *Palma Vecchio*, Madonna with SS. Jerome and Anthony; 311. *Valentin* (?), St. John in Patmos; 57. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Adoration of the Magi; *109. *Cuyp*, Portrait; 218. Attributed to *Luini*, St. Catharine; *Jouvenet*, 189, Presentation in the Temple, 190. Latona; *191. *Kalf*, Still-life; 38. *Guercino*, Orpheus and Eurydice; *220. *Lesueur*, Diana hunting; 42. *Pietro da Cortona*, Reconciliation of Jacob and Laban; 34. *Caravaggio*, Prodigal Son; 63. *Lebrun*, Hosannah; 137. *Van Dyck*, St. Sebastian; 249, 250. *F. Poërson* (1652-1752), Cincinnatus; 110, 111. *Clouet* (?), Portraits; 40. *Bozelli*, Heads of saints; 45. *H. met de Bles*, St. Christopher; 296. *Stella*, Infant Christ adored by angels. — In the glass-cases: natural history objects, medals, and fayence.

The Préfecture also contains the *Public Library*, open daily, 11-4, except on Sun., Wed., and holidays. It contains 53,000 printed volumes and 500 MSS.

The Boulevard René-Levasseur leads hence to the *Place de la Républtique* (Pl. B, 3), in which stands a **War Monument for 1871* (see p. 198). The statue of General Chanzy, commander of the Army of the Loire, is by Crauk; the fine groups of Attack and Defence are by Croisy.

In this Place are the *Bourse* and the new *Tribunal de Commerce* and, farther on, the *Crédit Lyonnais* (1898), the *Palais de Justice*, and the *Church of the Visitation*, two 18th cent. buildings, belonging originally to a convent. — The Rue Gambetta, which descends from

this point towards the Pont Gambetta, passes between the *General Hospital* (Pl. A, B, 3), an edifice of the 17th cent., with a fine chapel, and the *Place de l'Eperon* (Pl. B, 3), where upwards of 5000 Vendéens were wounded or slain in 1793 (comp. p. 198).

The Rue Dumas (adjoining the Grand Hôtel; Pl. B, 3) and the following streets (Rue Marchande, etc.) lead from the Place de la République to the *Place des Jacobins* (Pl. C, 2) and the *Theatre*, the latter constructed in 1842 on the site of a Gallo-Roman amphitheatre. In the basement is a small *Museum of Historical Monuments*, open to the public on Sun., 12-4, and shown on application on other days also (entr. to the right). It contains antiquities and mediæval and Renaissance objects of art, including some ancient vases, pottery, fayence, enamels, funereal monuments, an ancient relief-plan of the town, and a colossal bust of General Négrier, a native of Le Mans, slain at Paris in the insurrection of June, 1848. — On the W. side of the Place is a *Tunnel* descending to the Sarthe (see p. 201).

On the W. side of the Place des Jacobins rises the ***Cathedral** (Pl. C, 1, 2), which is dedicated to St. Julian, the traditional founder of Cenomanian Christianity and the first Bishop of Le Mans (3rd cent.). The building consists of two distinct parts, differing widely from each other: the nave of the 11-12th cent., with some modifications in the Transitional style; and the choir and transept rebuilt on an ampler scale after 1217, the one in the early-Gothic style, the other partly in the late-Gothic of the 15th century. In spite of this discrepancy, however, the Cathedral of Le Mans ranks among the leading churches of France, and the general effect is one of great nobility. The W. portal, dating from the 11th cent., is severe and simple, and is unrelieved by a tower. Between two buttresses to the right is a stone supposed to be a menhir. On the S. side of the nave is a *Lateral Portal* in the Transition style of the 12th cent., preceded by a crenelated porch, adorned with statues resembling those of the great portal of Chartres Cathedral (p. 194). The transept terminates at each end in a tower, of which the base is Romanesque and the upper portions of the 15-16th centuries. The soaring apse, with its girdle of chapels, is one of the most imposing features of the exterior.

The **Interior** presents the same striking contrast as the exterior, but each of the two parts is a fine example of its own style. The nave is divided into five bays roofed with domical vaulting; the aisles consist of ten bays, with groined vaulting. The richly ornamented capitals also deserve attention. The transept, the vaulting of which is loftier than that of the nave, has an open triforium and a magnificent rose-window (N. arm) filled with ancient stained glass. The **Choir*, with its double ambulatory, is in the purest Gothic style and is beautified by fine **Stained-Glass Windows* of the 13-14th centuries. Among the minor features of interest in the interior are the tomb of Mgr. Bouvier (d. 1854), in the style of the 13th cent. (N. transept); two Renaissance tombs, in a chapel opposite; the tomb of Queen Berengaria of Sicily, wife of Richard Cœur-de-Lion (13th cent.), brought to the cathedral from a neighbouring abbey (S. tran-

sept); the organ-screen, in the Renaissance style; a Holy Sepulchre of 1610, in terracotta, painted and gilded (chapel adjoining the screen); and the door leading from the ambulatory to the sacristy, constructed from the fragments of a rood-screen of 1620. In the sacristy are five pieces of tapestry of the 15-16th cent.

The *Hôtel du Grabatoire*, a Renaissance building opposite the cathedral, was formerly the canons' hospital. The Rue des Chanoines and the Grande Rue (Pl. B, C, 1, 2), to the S. of the cathedral, also contain several quaint old houses. No. 11 Grande Rue is named the *House of Queen Berengaria*, because it occupies the site of a mansion said to have been occupied in the 13th cent. by the widow of Richard Cœur-de-Lion (see above). It contains a small art-museum (9-11 and 1-5; fee).

Crossing the river by the Pont Yssoir, we next reach the church of *Notre-Dame* or *St. Julien-du-Pré* (Pl. B, 1), dating mainly from the 11-12th cent. and well illustrating the Romanesque style of that period. The N. aisle contains a bas-relief of the 16th cent., representing a procession. The frescoes are modern.

About $^1/_2$ M. to the E. of the Place des Jacobins is the *Horticultural Garden* (Pl. D, 2), open on Sun. and Thurs. and on Tues. when the band plays, and to strangers on other days on application.

From Le Mans to *Angers* and to *Nantes*, see R. 31a; to *Alençon*, see R. 26.

Steam Tramways ('Tramways de la Sarthe') run between Le Mans and the following places. 1. La Chartre (p. 197), $30^1/_2$ M., in $2^3/_4$ hrs. (fares 3 fr., 2 fr. 25 c.) viâ *Pontlieue* (p. 197), *Parigné*, *Grand-Lucé*, etc. — 2. Mayet, 30 M., in $2^1/_2$ hrs. (2 fr., $1^1/_2$ fr.), viâ *Allonnes*, *Yoré-le-Polin*, etc. — 3. St. Denis-d'Orques, $28^1/_2$ M., in $2^3/_4$ hrs. (2 fr. 85, 2 fr. 15 c.), viâ *Degré*, *Loué*, etc. — 4. Mamers (p. 197), 35 M., and La Ferté-Bernard (p. 197), 33 M., in 3 hrs. (3 fr. 50 or 2 fr. 65 c. and 3 fr. 40 or 2 fr. 55 c.). At (23 M.) *La Détourbe* the line forks, Mamers and La Ferté-Bernard lying respectively to the left and right.

From Le Mans to Tours, $61^1/_2$ M., railway in $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_4$ hrs. (fares 11 fr. 10, 7 fr. 50, 4 fr. 90 c.). This line at first coincides for a short distance with that to Paris, then turns to the S. and traverses the *Huisne*. At (5 M.) *Arnage* we quit the valley of the Sarthe. To the right and left are several châteaux. $23^1/_2$ M. **Aubigné** *(Buffet)* is the junction of a branch-line to ($20^1/_2$ M.) La Flèche (p. 230), which passes the small town of ($7^1/_2$ M.) *Le Lude*, with its handsome château of the 15-17th centuries. 26 M. *Vaas*, on the *Loir*. 31 M. *Château-du-Loir*, also a station on the line from Chartres to Saumur (p. 196). We now cross the Loir and ascend the valley of the *Escotais*. 44 M. *Neuillé-Pont-Pierre*, a small town 1 M. to the right, on the Châteaurenault and Port-Boulet line (p. 269). About 2 M. to the W. of ($48^1/_2$ M.) *St. Antoine-du-Rocher* lies *Semblançay*, with the picturesque ruins of a castle of the 12-13th centuries. $53^1/_2$ M. *Mettray*, with a well-known agricultural reformatory for boys. A little farther on we join the railway from Paris to Tours viâ Vendôme (see p. 266). Beyond ($56^1/_2$ M.) *Fondettes-St-Cyr* we cross the *Loire* and reach the Nantes railway (R. 31b). — $61^1/_2$ M. *Tours*, see p. 279.

III. From Le Mans to Rennes.

101 M. Railway in 3-$4^3/_4$ hrs. (fares 18 fr. 45, 12 fr. 50, 8 fr. 10 c.).

On leaving Le Mans we cross the *Sarthe* and obtain a fine view of the town to the right. The line to Angers (R. 31a) runs to the left, and the line to Alençon (R. 26) diverges to the right, farther

on. — 138½ M. (from Paris) *La Milesse-la-Bazoge;* 144 M. *Domfront;* 146 M. *Conlie;* 149½ M. *Crissé.*

153½ M. **Sillé-le-Guillaume** (*Hôt. de Bretagne*, R. 2, déj. or D. 2½ fr.), a town with 3014 inhab., possesses a ruined castle of the 15th cent., the keep of which is 125 ft. high, and a Gothic church with a beautiful portal of the 13th cent., and a large crypt of the 12th. The castle was several times taken by the English.

A branch-railway runs hence to (18 M.) *La Hutte-Coulombiers* (p. 189), passing (14 M.) **Fresnay-sur-Sarthe** (*Chevalier*), a small town on a steep, rocky hill, with a ruined castle and a church in the Transitional style.

Another branch-line leads viâ (15½ M.) *Loué* (tramway to Le Mans, see p. 201), and (20 M.) *Brûlon* to (32½ M.) *Sablé* (p. 230).

168 M. **Evron** (*Hôt. Lemoine*, R. 1½, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.), a small town (4089 inhab.) with an interesting church (11-14th cent.). Part of the rich ornamentation of the interior refers to a miracle attributed to some of the 'Milk of the Madonna', brought from the Holy Land by a pilgrim, and now preserved in the church. The timber *Market Buildings* date from the 14th century.

From Evron an omnibus runs to **Jublains** (*Hôt. de l'Ouest*), a village 9 M. to the N.W., occupying the site of the Roman *Neodunum*, of which considerable remains still exist. The most notable of these is the *Castellum*, or fort, the walls of which, strengthened by round and square towers, are standing up to a height of about 15 ft. — The omnibus goes on to (7 M.) *Mayenne* (p. 191).

Another omnibus plies to **Ste. Suzanne** (*Lion d'Or*), 1½ M. to the S. of Evron, with an ancient fortified wall and a ruined château.

180 M. *La Chapelle-Anthenaise*, the junction of a line to Caen viâ Flers, Domfront, and Mayenne (see R. 27).

186½ M. **Laval.** — **Hotels.** HÔT. DE L'OUEST, R. 2½-3½, déj. 3, D. 3 fr., DE PARIS, R. 3-3½, D. 3 fr. incl. wine; both in the Rue de la Paix. — *Cafés* in the Rue de la Paix and Place de l'Hôtel de Ville. — *Buffet* at the station.

Cabs 1 fr. per drive, at night 2 fr.; with two horses 2 and 3 fr.; luggage 20 c. — *Omnibus* from the station to Notre Dame 15 c.

Laval, the capital of the department of the *Mayenne* and the seat of a bishop, is a town with cotton manufactories and 30,356 inhab., situated on the Mayenne. It was taken by Talbot in 1428 and changed hands several times during the wars of the League and La Vendée.

The Rue de la Gare, to the right of the station, leads to the Rue de la Paix and the *Pont-Neuf*, whence a fine view is obtained, on the left, of the cathedral and castle, the Pont-Vieux, etc., and, on the right, of the viaduct and pleasant promenades. Beyond the bridge we reach the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, embellished with a bronze statue, by David d'Angers, of *Ambroise Paré*, styled the 'Father of French Surgery', who was born near Laval about 1510.

Thence the Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville leads to the left to the *Castle* which consists of two parts, the 'Old' and the 'New'. The *Old Castle*, a sombre-looking edifice, now a prison, is seen to most advantage from the Rue du Val-de-Mayenne, near the river. Visitors are admitted (on application at the Préfecture, Rue des Trois-Croix)

the court, to the interesting donjon (12th cent.), and to the chapel (11th cent.). The *New Castle* dates partly from the Renaissance period and is now the court-house.

The *Cathedral* is an unimposing and irregular building of the 12th and 16th centuries. The Romanesque W. portal is modern; but the S. portal, with its unfinished tower, also Romanesque, and the Renaissance N. portal are ancient. The interior is more interesting than the exterior. The oldest part is the transept (12th cent.). The choir (16th cent.) has five radiating chapels.

Behind the cathedral stands the *Porte Beucheresse*, one of the old town-gates, in the Gothic style, flanked by two towers. — The Rue Marmoreau descends hence to the Place de Hercé, in which are the *Galerie de l'Industrie* (18th cent.) and the attractive-looking *Musée des Beaux Arts* (1891-96), containing a small collection of paintings, by Flandrin, Isabey, Lenepveu, Meissonier, etc.

In the Place between the cathedral and the Hôtel-de-Ville stands the *Museum*, containing the public library and a small archæological collection. — To the left, in the Rue Joinville, is the church of *Notre-Dame*, a structure of the 14-15th cent., containing several fine marble altars of the 17th century.

Below the Pont Neuf is the *Pont Vieux*, a Gothic structure of the 14th cent., 1/2 M. from which is the beautiful 12th cent. church of *Notre-Dame-d'Avenières*, with a spire of 1534. — In the Rue du Pont-de-Mayenne, beyond the bridge, rises the 15th cent. church of *St. Vénérand*, with a fine façade.

From Laval a branch-line runs to (20 M.) *Gennes-Longuefuye* (Sablé, Angers; p. 230), viâ (13 1/2 M.) *Meslay*, whence a visit may be paid to the stalactite caves (adm. 1 fr.) of *Saulges* (Hôt. de la Grotte à Margot). — A railway also runs to the village of (20 M.) *St. Jean-sur-Erve*. — From Laval to *Mayenne*, *Domfront*, *Flers*, and *Caen*, see R. 27.

From Laval to Mayenne, 71 M., railway in 6 1/2 hrs. (8 fr. 80, 5 fr. 85 c.). — 24 1/2 M. *Ernée* (p. 191). — 42 1/2 M. *Landivy*. — 45 1/2 M. *Fougerolles* (2425 inhab.). — 71 M. *Mayenne*, see p. 191.

From Laval to Châteaubriant, 48 M., railway in 2 1/2-2 3/4 hrs. (8 fr. 60, 5 fr. 80, 3 fr. 80 c.). — 13 1/2 M. *Cosse-le-Vivien* (2800 inhab.). — 23 M. Craon (*Perle*), with 4104 inhab., on the *Oudon*, has a fine 18th cent. château. Branch to Chemazé, see p. 232. — At (38 M.) *Pouancé* a branch diverges to Segré (p. 232). — 48 M. *Châteaubriant*, see p. 232.

In leaving Laval the train crosses the valley of the Mayenne by a viaduct which affords a fine view of the town to the left. — Beyond (192 M.) *Le Genest* we have a view to the right of the interesting old *Abbey of Clermont*, founded in 1150 and now converted into a château. The abbey-church contains some magnificent monuments of the Sires de Laval, dating from the 14-15th centuries.

209 M. **Vitré** (*Hôtel des Voyageurs*, *Hôtel de France*, R. 2, D. 3 fr., both good and near the station), an ancient town with 10,775 inhab., is picturesquely situated on the left bank of the *Vilaine*. It still retains some portions of its fortifications, a ruined castle, and numerous quaint mediæval houses, and is in this respect one of the most interesting towns in France. Vitré early embraced the Pro-

testant doctrines, and the Huguenots successfully defended themselves here against the army of the League in 1589.

On leaving the railway-station, we proceed at first to the left and, beyond one of the towers of the old fortifications, turn to the right by the *Rue Beaudrairie*, which passes farther on between the *Rue d'Embas* and the *Rue Poterie*. These streets are the most quaint and picturesque in the town, exhibiting a singular array of old and sombre-looking houses of timber or stone, with galleries, sculptured ornamentation, balconies, and porches of the most varied description. In some cases the upper stories project over the foot-pavement so as to form covered arcades resembling those at Berne and not unlike the 'Rows' at Chester.

In the Place du Châtelet, to the left of the Rue Beaudrairie, is the remarkable entrance-gateway of the *Castle*, an imposing brown edifice, dating mainly from the 14-15th centuries. The present remains consist of the outer wall, strengthened with machicholated towers, and of the massive donjon, or keep, restored in the 19th century. The right wing has been converted into a prison, but visitors are admitted to the rest on application to the gate-keeper. The *Public Museum* and *Library* are established in the donjon-tower. The castle belonged to the Seigneurs de la Trémoille, whose motto ('post tenebras spero lucem'), above the gateway, is supposed to refer to their attachment to the Reformed faith. Magnificent view from the top.

The *Church of Notre-Dame*, in the upper part of the town, reached from the Place du Châtelet viâ the Rue de Notre-Dame, is a handsome Gothic edifice of the 15-16th cent., with a stone spire, recently rebuilt, above the crossing. On the outside, to the right, is a fine pulpit of the 16th cent., bearing a symbol of the Trinity, in the form of a head with three faces.

The chief treasure of the interior is the *Triptych in the chapel to the right of the entrance to the choir, dating from 1544 and consisting of thirty-two Limoges enamels depicting scenes from the New Testament. Among the other objects of interest are the holy-water basins, the stained-glass windows (all modern, except one of the Renaissance period in the S. aisle), and two tombs of the 15th cent., one in the Lady Chapel and one in the first chapel to the left.

The Rue de Notre-Dame leads to the *Place Marchix*, with various public buildings, beyond which are the Boulevard du Mail (see below) and the *Place de la Halle*, which contains several picturesque old houses, with lean-to roofs and outside staircases. Here also stands a round tower, forming a relic of the old fortifications.

We now follow the *Boulevard du Mail*, in order to view the town from its most picturesque side, where the *Ramparts* are still in existence. Turning to the left into the *Promenade du Val*, we have a fine view of the castle, a little beyond which we regain the station.

About 4 M. to the S. of Vitré, and 2½ M. to the N. of Argentré (p. 205), is the **Château des Rochers**, a mansion of the 15th cent., where Mme. de Sévigné frequently resided. Her portrait, by Mignard, and various per-

sonal relics are shown. — About 5½ M. to the W.N.W. of Vitré is *Champeaux*, with an interesting church of the 16th cent. and a ruined château of the 14th.

FROM VITRÉ TO PONTORSON (Mont St. Michel), 49 M., railway in 3-3½ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 85, 5 fr. 95, 3 fr. 90 c.). The train passes in full view of the castle of Vitré (to the right), crosses the *Vilaine*, and ascends to the N. through the picturesque valley of its affluent, the *Cantache*. — 12 M. *Châtillon-en-Vendelais*. To the left is a small lake. 19½ M. *La Selle-en-Luitré*, the junction of a branch-line to Mayenne (p. 191).

23 M. Fougères (*St. Jacques*, *des Voyageurs*, both in the upper part of the town; *de la Gare*, unpretending), a busy town of 20,952 inhab., with large shoe-making factories, picturesquely situated on the small river *Nançon*, is still partly surrounded by its ancient fortifications and possesses a feudal castle of great extent and importance. Both castle and town were taken by the English in 1166 and in 1449 and underwent numerous other sieges. Fougères was also the scene of important contests during the Vendéen war of 1793.

We leave the station and the modern quarter of the town by the avenue to the right, and ascend to the Place d'Armes. To the left is the Place du Marché, with an equestrian statue of *General de la Riboisière*, a native. The Rue Rallier leads thence to the Rue Nationale, in which are some old houses resembling those at Vitré, and, farther on, to the *Church of St. Leonard* (15-17th cent.), with a modern portal and a Flamboyant rose-window. — In the opposite direction the Rue Nationale leads to a small square containing the *Theatre*. We descend to the right by the old Rue de la Pinterie and the Rue de la Fourchette (left) to the *Porte St. Sulpice*, an old town-gateway (15th cent.), adjoining the wall of the castle. It is most picturesque when viewed from the outside, and commands a good view of the upper town. A little farther on is the *Church of St. Sulpice*, of the 15-18th cent., containing some wood-carving of the 17th and 18th cent., a fine ciborium, and a kind of altar-piece in granite (in a chapel off the S. aisle). — The *Castle*, commandingly situated on a rocky height, dates from the 12-16th cent., and presents a picturesque and imposing appearance, with its eleven battlemented towers. The ruins are now being restored. — A branch-line runs from Fougères to *St. Hilaire* (p. 185).

In leaving Fougères the train passes through a short tunnel below the town. 42½ M. *Antrain* ('inter amnes'), at the confluence of the *Oysance* and the *Couesnon*. — 49 M. *Pontorson*, see p. 225. — Thence to *Mont St. Michel*, see p. 225.

Another branch-line runs from Vitré to (25½ M.) *Martigné-Ferchaud* (see p. 191; for Châteaubriant and Nantes) viâ (7 M.) *Argentré*, with a château of the 15th cent., 2½ M. to the S. of the Château des Rochers (p. 204), and (15½ M.) *La Guerche-de-Bretagne* (pop. 3136), with an interesting collegiate church, part of which dates from the 13th century.

Beyond Vitré our line descends the valley of the Vilaine, diverging to the left from the line to Pontorson (see above), and passing several small stations. — 232 M. *Rennes* (Buffet).

Rennes. — **Hotels.** *HÔTEL MODERNE (Pl. d; A, B, 3), Quai Lamennais 17, R. from 4, déj. 3, D. 4 fr.; GRAND-HÔT. JULLIEN (Pl. a; A, 3), Rue de la Monnaie 17, R. 3-6, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 4 fr.; HÔTEL DE FRANCE (Pl. b; B, 2), No. 6 in the same street, R. 4, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4 fr. — CONTINENTAL (Pl. c; B, 3), Rue d'Orléans; DU BOUT-DU-MONDE, Rue St. Michel (Pl. B, 2); DE BRETAGNE, opposite the railway-station, R. 2-5, B. ¾, déj. 2, D. 2½ fr.; PARISIEN, same place to the right, a good second-class house; DES VOYAGEURS, Avenue de la Gare 20, unpretending.

Cafés. *Grand Café*, *Café de France*, Rue de la Monnaie; *de la Comédie*, *Café Glacier*, *des Fleurs*, at the theatre; *de la Paix*, at the Palais du Commerce (p. 208); *du Palais*, *de l'Europe*, on the quay. — *Brasserie du Coq-d'Or*, at the back of the theatre. — *Café-Concert de l'Alcazar*, Rue du Champ-Jacquet (Pl. B, 2).

Cabs. Per course 1¼, per hr. 1¾ fr.; at night 1½ and 2½ fr.

Electric Tramways (all passing the *Place de la Mairie;* Pl. B, 3). 1. From the *Station* (Pl. D, 5) to the *Faubourg de Fougères* (Pl. D, 1). 2. From the *Avenue de la Gare* (Pl. D, 4) to the *Cimetière du Nord* (Pl. B, 1). 3. From the *Avenue de la Tour-d'Auvergne* (comp. Pl. A, 3) to the *Octroi de Paris* (comp. Pl. D, 2). 4. From the *Mail* (Pl. A, 3) to the *Croix-St-Helier* (comp. Pl. D, 4). Fares 10 c. from any terminus to the Place de la Mairie, 15 c. beyond that point. — DEPARTMENTAL (STEAM) TRAMWAYS to (20 M.) *St. Aubin-du-Cormier* and (34 M.) *Fougères* (p. 205) on the N.E.; to (9 M.) *Mordelles* and (22 M.) *Plélan*, on the S.W.; to (12 M.) *Châteaugiron*, on the S.E., and eventually to (15 M.) *Hédé* and (31 M.) *Miniac-Morvan* (p. 179), on the N.E.; to (19½ M.) *Tinténiac* viâ Hédé, and eventually to St. Servan (p. 223) and St. Malo (p. 220).

Post Office (Pl. B, 3), at the Palais du Commerce.

American Consular Agent, *M. Ernest Folliard.*

Rennes, the ancient capital of *Brittany*, and now the chief town of the department of *Ille-et-Vilaine*, the headquarters of the Tenth Army Corps and the seat of an archbishop and of a university, is a town of 74,676 inhab., situated at the confluence of the canalized *Ille* and the *Vilaine*.

Rennes, the capital of the *Redones*, one of the Celtic tribes inhabiting the *Armorican Peninsula*, was formerly called *Condate* (whence Condé) and became a place of some importance under the Romans. At a later date it retained its importance as the capital of the Duchy of Brittany, down to the time when the duchy passed to France through the marriage of Anne of Brittany, first to Charles VIII. in 1491, and secondly to Louis XII. in 1499. Few traces of its ancient importance remain, as nearly the whole of the town was burned down in 1720 by a conflagration that lasted for seven days, and since then it has been rebuilt on a regular and monotonous plan. It has now little industry or commerce, and its spacious modern streets are generally dull, lifeless, and deserted.

A well-built modern quarter lies between the railway-station and the town proper on the left bank of the Vilaine. To the left of the Avenue de la Gare is the spacious *Champ-de-Mars* (Pl. C, 4), with the departmental *War Monument for 1870*. At the foot of the Avenue stands the *Lyceum* (Pl. C, 3), an imposing structure in the style of the 17th century. It occupies the site of a Jesuit college, of which the only relic now left is the *Eglise Toussaints* (Pl. C, 3), a little behind the university. Farther on, on the quay, is the *Palais Universitaire*, partly occupied by the ***Musée** (Pl. C, 3), which includes various scientific collections and one of the finest provincial picture galleries in France (open on Sun. & Thurs., from 12 to 4 or 5, on other days on application). The principal entrance faces the quay, but on the days when the museum is not open to the public we enter by the back.

Ground Floor. — SCULPTURES, for the most part modern, and in plaster. From right to the left: *Bourgeois*, Guillaume Budé; 52. *J. Gourdet*, Girl with dog; 44. *Barré*, Graziella; 74. *Quinton*, Death of Diagoras of Rhodes; 14. *P. Gourdel*, The little Savoyard; *Coysevox*, Bronze bas-relief from the old monument of Louis XIV. in the Place du Palais (p. 208), representing France triumphant at sea and Brittany offering the design of the statue to the king; *Aubé*, Gambetta; 22. *Lanno*, Lesbia; Roman inscriptions; 26. *Thomas*, Thought; 12. *Dubois*, 'Onchet' player; 27. *Florentine School*, Girl caressing a greyhound; 106. *Leofanti*, Pro Patri Mori. — Numerous casts after works by *Barrias*, *Falguière*, *St. Marceaux*, etc. — In the middle and from right to left: *Barrias*, Last funeral; *Blanchard*, Bathsheba; *Falguière*, Woman and peacock; *Longepied*, Immortality; *Falguière*, Diana; 10. *Boisseau*, Genius of


RENNES
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0 100 200 300
Mètres.
Hôtel Dieu
Séminaire
Archevêché
Coll. St Vincent
N.D. en St Melaine
Jardin des Plantes
Préfecture
Hôpital Milit.
Halle
Palais de Justice
Caserne
Hôpital Gener.
Pl. des Lices
Cathédrale
Hôtel de Ville
Mairie
Théatre
Université
Poste
Palais du commerce
Musée
Lycée
Manutention
Halle au Blé
Temple
Champ de Mars
Mont 1870-71
Ecole et Salle d'Asile
Arsenal
Caserne du Colombier
Gare
Caserne de Guines
Maison Centrale
Boulevard de la Liberté
Rue de Fougères
Rue de Paris
Rue de Dinan
Rue de Nantes
Rue Paul Féval
Rue Thiers
Rue de la Monnaie
Rue de la Motte Brulet
Rue de la Cochardière
Rue du Thabor
Rue de Brest
Rue de la Tour d'Auvergne
Rue de Châteaubriant
Rue de Fougères
Rue de Vincennes
Rue de Bourgogne
Rue de Berlin
Rue de Toulouse
Rue de Normandie
Rue de Bretagne
Rue de Lorraine
Rue de Saumur
Rue de Bordeaux
Rue de Metz
Rue de Lyon
Rue de Strasbourg
Rue de Montpellier
Rue de Nice
Rue de Marseille
Rue de Rouen
Rue de Dijon
Rue de Lille
Rue de Calais
Rue de Boulogne
Rue de Reims
Rue de Cherbourg
Rue de Caen
Rue de Versailles
Rue de Nancy
Rue de Clermont
Rue de Verdun
Rue de Sedan
Rue de Metz
Rue de Lyon
Rue de Strasbourg
Rue de Montpellier
Rue de Nice
Rue de Marseille
Rue de Rouen
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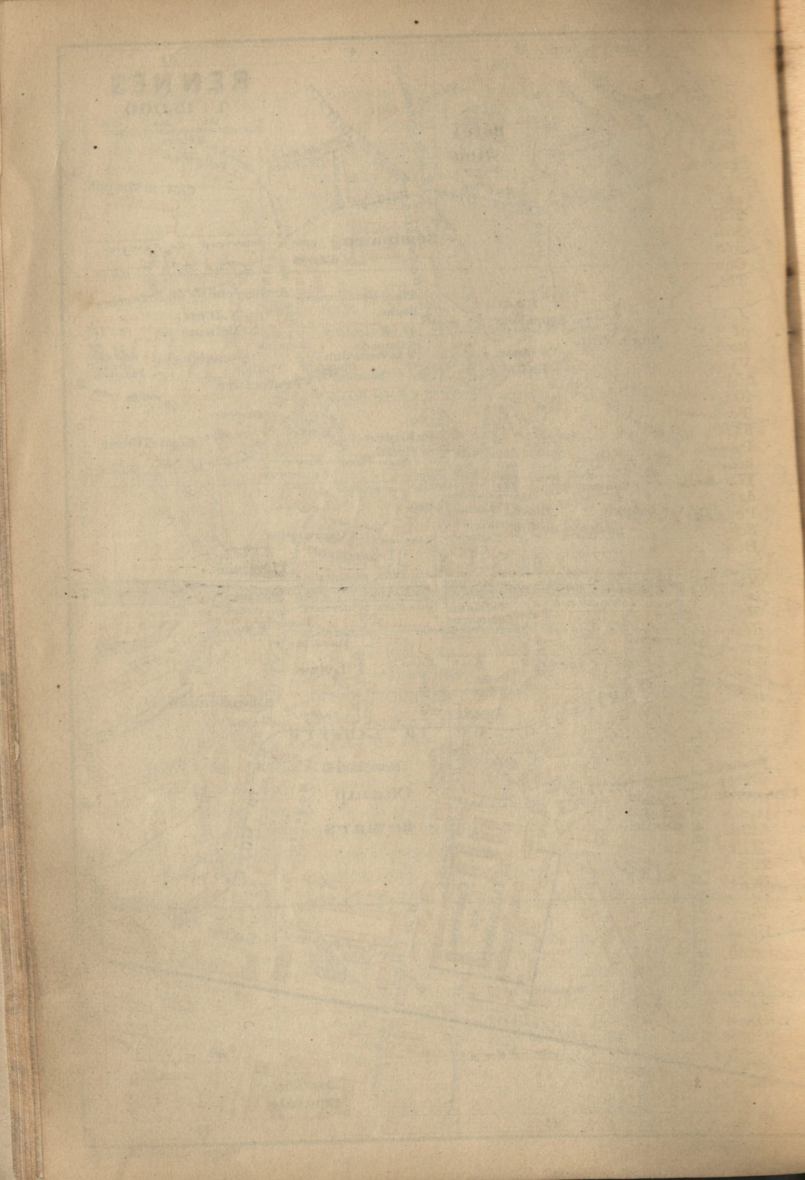
Rue de Lille
Rue de Calais
Rue de Boulogne
Rue de Reims
Rue de Cherbourg
Rue de Caen
Rue de Versailles
Rue de Nancy
Rue de Clermont
Rue de Verdun
Rue de Sedan
Quai Lamennais
Quai Duguay-Trouin
Quai de la Prévalaye
Quai de la Motte Brulet
Quai de la Motte Brulet
Quai de la Motte Brulet



Evil; 11. *Captier*, Hebe; *Pech*, Guido of Arezzo; *St. Marceaux*, Vine; *Millet*, George Sand; 105. *Dolivet*, Magdalen; *Mercié*, David; *Escoula*, Spring. By the walls, to the right of the entrance: *Marochetti*, Casts of figures from the tomb of Mme. de la Riboisière in Paris; *Barré*, Mary Magdalen; 48. *Dolivet*, Mignon; 23. *Lanno*, Noah; 44. *David d'Angers*, Philopœmen. — The galeries beyond this room contain the NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTIONS.

First Floor. — PICTURES. The staircase and Room I contain *Engravings* and *Drawings*, and also several paintings: 93. *Guido Reni*, Cu id and Psyche; 272. *Jouvenet*, Portrait; 75, *Bothner*, Cupid disarme d by Venus; 61. *Unknown Master*, Cæsar Borgia; 319-21. *De Troy*, Portraits. — Room II, at the end, to the left, contains several modern French works: 264. *Cl. Jacquand*, The Count of Cominges recognizing Adelaïde; 363. *T. Abraham*, Landscape; 378. *M. Roy*, The beggars' part.

ROOM III. To the right: 301. *Patel*, Landscape with ruins; 235, 236. *J. Courtois*, Landscapes; 168. *Saftleven*, Sea-piece; *84. *De Crayer*, Raising of the Cross; 21. *Giordano*, Martyrdom of St. Lawrence; 32. *School of Bassano*, Circumcision; 251. *Ferdinand* (of Rennes), Presentation of the Virgin. — 294 (easel), *Honthorst*, Betting; 271. *Jouvenet*, Christ in the garden; 154-158. *School of Teniers;* 147. *Spiericks*, Landscape; 31. *Bassano*, Penelope; 105. *Van Kessel*, Noah's Ark; 15. *L. Carracci*, St. Philip; 104. *Van Kessel*, Terrestrial paradise; 85. *De Crayer*, Raising of Lazarus; 38. *Ricci*. St. Barbara; 233. *M. Corneille*, The Saviour appears to St. Peter; *101. *Honthorst*, Denial of St. Peter. — 4. *Guercino*, Pieta; 142. *Sandrart*, Holy Family, with landscape. — 89. *Van Dyck* (?), Holy Family; *103. *Jordaens*, Crucifixion; 17. *Cerquozzi*, Fruit and flowers; 81. *Philip de Champaigne*, Penitent Magdalen; 139. *Rubens* (?) and *Snyders*, Lion and tiger hunt; *10. *Paolo Veronese*, Perseus delivering Andromeda; 110. *Loth*, Woman taken in adultery; 144. *Schwartz*, Crucifixion; 184. *German School*, Still-life; 49. *Elisabetta Sirani*, Death of Abel.

ROOM IV. No. 165. *P. Wouverman*, Horse-fair; 29. *Palomino de Velasco*, Vision of St. Anthony; 150. *Swanevelt*, Landscape; 13. *Ann. Carracci*, Repose in Egypt; 137. *Pourbus the Younger*, Charron, the author; 292. *Monnoyer*, Vase and flowers; 296. *Le Nain*, The new-born child; 146. *Snyders*, Wounded dog; 143. *Schoewaerdts*, Landscape; 311. *Quesnel*, Portrait; *255. *Claude Lorrain*, Landscape; 212. *Bon Boulogne*, Children and birds; 221. *Casanova*, Destruction of a bridge (three other paintings of this series farther on); 253. *Ch. de la Fosse*, Iphigenia; 141. *S. van Ruysdael* (?), Landscape; 135. *P. Neeffs the Elder*, Interior; 87. *Gerrit van Hees*, Landscape with cattle; 87. *Decker* (?), Landscape; 305. *Poussin*, Ruins of a triumphal arch; 302. *Patel*, Landscape with ruins. — 3. *J. de Arellano*, Flowers. *Ant. Coypel*, 239. Venus bringing arms to Æneas, 240. Jupiter and Juno upon Mt. Ida; 282. *Van Loo*, Portrait; 168. *Wynants*, Landscape; 109. *Leermans*, Trumpeter and maid-servant; 111. *Maas*, A magistrate; 96. *Franck the Younger*, Jesus at the house of Simon; 132. *W. van Mieris*, Lady at her toilette; 162. *Vuchel* (?), Man listening to a woman who robs him; 153. *Teniers the Younger*, Tavern; *138. *Rembrandt*, Young woman having her nails cut by an old one; 164. *J. Wildens*, Landscape; 134. *Mytens*, Fête; 159. *S. Koninck*, Dutch interior; 297. *Le Nain*, Madonna, St. Anne, the Holy Child, and angels; *237. *Jean Cousin* (?), Jesus at the marriage in Cana of Galilee, a large painting from the church of St. Gervais, at Paris; 76. *Brouwer*, Topers in a barn; 99. *Van Herp*, 'La Vierge au chardonneret' (goldfinch); 73. *J. van der Bent*, Landscape; 131. *Mieris the Elder*, The painter's son. — 161. *Heemskerck (Van Veen)*, St. Luke painting the Virgin. — Casts; Sèvres porcelain.

ROOM V. No. 331. *French School*, Ball at the court of the Valois; 24. *Lucatelli*, Landscape; 25, 26. *Maltese*, Still-life; 325. *Cl. Vignon*, St. Catharine; 300. *Patel*, Ruins; 216, 217. *Callot* (?), 80. *'Velvet' Brueghel*, Landscapes; no number, *Restout*, Orpheus; 14. *L. Carracci*, Martyrdom of St. Peter and of St. Paul; 276. *Lebrun*, Descent from the Cross; 238. *N. Coypel*, Resurrection; 242. *Desportes*, Wolf-hunt; 252. *Ferdinand*, Crucifixion; 213. *L. Boulogne*, The Woman with an issue of blood; 39. *Tintoretto*, Massacre of the Innocents; 298. *Natoire*, St. Stephen.

ROOM VI contains nothing of importance. The door of the staircase to the 2nd floor opens here.

Room VII. 233. *Chaigneau*, Forest of Fontainebleau; no number, *Bourgogne*, Gifts of autumn. — 234. *Couder*, Tanneguy-Duchâtel carrying off the Dauphin (Charles VIII.) from Vincennes to save him from the attacks of the Duke of Burgundy (1418); 314. *Ségé*, The pines of Plédéliac; 260. *Guérin*, Ulysses exposed to the wrath of Neptune; 275. *Lansyer*, Landscape. — 208. *Blin* (of Rennes), Landscape; 262. *Guillemot*, Sappho and Phaon; 295. *Mouchot*, Bazaar at Cairo; no number, *Feyen-Perrin*, Sleeping nymph; 207. *Blin*, Landscape; 196. *Abel de Pujol*, Naomi and Ruth.

The **Second Floor** is devoted to the Archæological Museum, comprising vases, medals, arms, casts of ancient gems and other precious objects found in the district, and various other antiquities. There are also several paintings of the early Italian school, including a triptych ascribed to Giotto, and a representation of Death said to be painted by King René of Anjou. A small room contains a ceramic collection.

At the end of the Quai de l'Université, to the left, rises the *Chamber of Commerce*, a large structure in the Renaissance style, only partly completed.

The Pont de Berlin, to the right of the Quai de l'Université, and the street forming its continuation lead to the *Place du Palais* (Pl. B, C, 2, 3), one of the principal open spaces of the town.

On the N. side of this Place stands the **Palais de Justice** (Pl. C, 2), the finest secular edifice in Rennes, erected in 1618-54, by Jacques Debrosse, the architect of the Luxembourg for the Parlement of Brittany. The somewhat heavy façade is preceded by statues of D'Argentré (1519-46), La Chalotais (1701-85), Gerbier (1725-88), and Toullier (1752-1835), four eminent lawyers of Brittany. Several of the rooms in the interior are adorned with paintings by Coypel, Jouvenet, Gosse, Jobbé-Duval, and other well known artists (apply to concierge, at the end of the corridor on the right; fee).

To the S.W. of the Place du Palais lies the *Place de la Mairie* (Pl. B, 3), the centre of the tramway-system (p. 206). The *Hôtel de Ville* here, rebuilt by Gabriel, the architect of Louis XV., after the great fire of 1720 (p. 206), is in the form of a semicircle between two pavilions and is surmounted by a tower ending in a bulbous dome. The *Theatre*, on the opposite side, is also in a semicircular form, but presents its convex side to the Place. — Adjoining the Hôtel de Ville is the *Library*, with 80,000 vols., 600 MSS. and numerous incunabula.

To the N.W. of the Hôtel de Ville is *St. Sauveur* (Pl. B, 3), a church of the 18th cent., containing a canopied high-altar, a handsome pulpit, a bas-relief of the marriage of the Virgin (altar on the S.), and statues of SS. Peter and Paul.

A little farther on rises the **Cathedral** (Pl. A, 3), a building of ancient foundation but dating in its present form mainly from the 19th century. The façade is in the classical style. The interior is adorned with paintings by Le Hénaff and Jobbé-Duval. The last chapel in the S. aisle contains a fine altar-piece, in carved and painted wood, executed in the 15th century.

In the lane opposite the cathedral rises the *Porte Mordelaise* (Pl. A, 3), an interesting relic of the mediæval fortifications of the

town (15th cent.), surrounded by old houses. Through this gate the Dukes of Brittany and Bishops of Rennes made their formal entries into the town.

A little to the right, farther on, is the *Church of St. Stephen* (Pl. A, 2), of the 17th cent., containing several statues by *Barré*, stained-glass windows by *Lavergne*, and a painting by *Jourjon*.

We now follow the Rue de la Monnaie (Pl. A, 3, B, 2). The fourth turning on the left brings us to a small square with a bronze statue, by Dolivet, of *Leperdit*, maire of Rennes during the Terror, who had the courage to resist the ferocious Carrier (p. 244). Farther to the N. is the large unfinished modern Gothic church of *Notre-Dame-de-Bonne-Nouvelle* (Pl. B, 2), whence the Rue St. Melaine leads to the E. to the church of *Notre-Dame-en-Saint-Melaine* (Pl. D, 2), an abbey-church of the 11-13th cent., with a tower surmounted by a modern statue of the Virgin. The chief interior adornments are the monument by Valentin (near the entrance), the Gothic high-altar, and the choir screen in carved wood, all modern.

A little farther on, to the right, is the **Thabor** (Pl. D, 2), part of the garden of the former Abbey de St. Melaine, and now the chief open-air resort of Rennes; it is embellished with a figure of Liberty and with a statue of Duguesclin, the celebrated Connétable of France, who was born near Rennes in 1314 or 1320 (d. 1380). On the E. this promenade is adjoined by the *Jardin des Plantes* (Pl. D, 2), which is open to the public and affords extensive views.

From the Place St. Melaine we return by the Contour de la Motte, passing the modern *Chapelle des Missionnaires*, the *Préfecture*, and the promenade of *La Motte*, upon an ancient moat-hill. The Rue Victor-Hugo leads thence to the right to the Place du Palais, while the Rue Gambetta descends straight to the Vilaine, which it reaches beside the new *Université* (Pl. C, D, 3), with a faculty of science. On the opposite bank begins the Avenue de la Gare (p. 206).

A walk may be taken, on the left bank of the Vilaine, to the *Château de la Prévalaye*, famous for its butter (2 M. to the S.E. of Rennes).

From Rennes to *St. Malo*, *Mont St. Michel*, *Dinan*, etc., see R. 30. — A branch-line also runs to (38 M.) *Châteaubriant* (see p. 232; for Angers), joining the line from Vitré (p. 205) at (29 M.) *Martigné-Ferchaud*. About 2 M. to the N.W. of the station of (21 M.) *Retiers* lies *Essé*, with a large dolmen or 'Allée Couverte' named the *Roche aux Fées*.

From Rennes to Redon, 44½ M., railway in 1¾-2¼ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 5, 5 fr. 45, 3 fr. 55 c.). — The valley of the *Vilaine*, which this line follows more or less all the way to Redon, crossing repeatedly from one bank to the other, affords numerous picturesque views of wooded hills and rocky summits surmounted by castles and châteaux. — At (23 M.) *Messac* our line is joined by one from Châteaubriant (p. 232), which is to be continued to Ploërmel (p. 253). We now cross a viaduct 70 ft. high and traverse a tunnel ½ M. long. 32½ M. *Beslé*. At (36 M.) *Massérac* we join the line from Châteaubriant and Segré (p. 232). The train passes through a marshy district. 40 M. *Avessac*. To the left runs the railway to Nantes. — 44½ M. *Redon*, see p. 252.

29. From Rennes *(Paris)* to Brest.

155 M. Railway in 4¾-7½ hrs. (fares 28 fr. 10 c., 19 fr., 12 fr. 40 c.).

The ancient duchy of *Bretagne* or **Brittany**, 'pays de granit, recouvert de chênes', forming the extreme N.W. corner of France, still differs in many important respects from the rest of the country. The inhabitants are of pure Celtic race and their native tongue is akin to Welsh. In upper or E. Brittany this language has to a great extent given place to French, but upwards of a million inhabitants in the W. provinces (Finistère, Côtes du Nord, Morbihan) still speak it, and in many places in the interior French is not understood. The peasants still retain their ancient picturesque dress, which is seen to greatest advantages on Sundays and at 'Pardons' and other fêtes. Many of their manners and customs are also quaint and primitive, and curious old legend and superstitions are met at every turn. In addition to its wild scenery, Brittany offers the traveller a special attraction in the stupendous monuments of the ancient Celts at Carnac and Locmariaquer.

Rennes, see p. 205. On leaving Rennes, our line diverges to the right from those to Châteaubriant and Redon (see p. 209), and crosses the *Vilaine*. To the right runs the line to St. Malo (R. 30). — 13½ M. **Montfort-sur-Meu** *(Cheval Blanc)*, a small and ancient town, with a tower of the 15th cent. and other relics of its former fortifications. — 20 M. *Montauban-de-Bretagne* (Cosnier), with a château of the 14-15th centuries. — 23 M. *La Brohinière*.

A branch-line runs hence to (26 M.) *Ploërmel* (p. 253), where it meets a branch from *Questembert*, on the railway from Nantes to Brest (p. 252). — Branch to *Dinan*, see p. 229.

The train ascends the valley of the *Garun* and crosses the *Rance*. 28½ M. *Caulnes;* 33½ M. *Broons;* 40 M. *Plenée-Jugon*.

50 M. **Lamballe** *(Hôtel de France; du Commerce)*, a town with 4390 inhab., is picturesquely situated to the right of the railway. The hill on which it lies is crowned by the *Church of Notre-Dame*, a handsome and interesting edifice of the 13-15th cent., originally the chapel of the castle of the Comtes de Penthièvre, which was destroyed by Card. Richelieu in 1626. It was in besieging this castle in 1590 that La Noue, the 'Bayard of the Huguenots', met his death. A suburb of Lamballe contains the interesting church of *St. Martin*, dating mainly from the 11th and 12th centuries. — Princess Lamballe, the unhappy favourite of Marie Antoinette, and one of the victims of the atrocious massacres of September, 1792, was the widow of the last duke of Penthièvre.

A diligence (2 fr.) plies twice daily in summer from Lamballe to **Le Val-André** *(Grand Hôtel et Hôt. du Verdelet; de la Plage*, etc.), a sea-bathing place 9½ M. to the N., passing (7½ M.) the village of *Pléneuf*. — **Erquy** *(Hôt. des Bains)*, 5½ M. to the N.E., another bathing-resort, is also served by a diligence (13 M. from Lamballe; 2½ fr.). Cape Fréhel (p. 179) is 11 M. distant.

An omnibus (fare 1¾ fr.) runs from Lamballe to **Moncontour** *(Hôt. du Commerce)*, a small town 10 M. to the S.W., the parish-church of which *(St. Mathurin's)* is a favourite resort of Breton pilgrims who bring their cattle to be touched by the reliquary of the saint. It contains some admirable stained glass of the 16th century. The 'Pardon de St. Mathurin' is celebrated here on Whitmonday, attracting great crowds of visitors.

From Lamballe to *Dinan*, *Pontorson*, etc., see R. 30.

57 M. *Yffiniac* (2042 inhab.). The train now traverses a lofty embankment and viaduct (125 ft. high).

63 M. **St. Brieuc.** — **Hotels.** D'Angleterre, Place du Guesclin, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.; Moderne, Place Glais-Bizoin, R. 2-6, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.; de France, Croix-Blanche, Rue St. Guillaume 58 and 39, R. from 2½, déj. or D. 3 fr.; Croix-Rouge, Rue de Gouëdic 2, déj. 2, D. 2½ fr. — **Cafés.** *Jouhaux*, Rue St. Guillaume; *du Champ-de-Mars*, Place du Champ-de-Mars; *Univers*, near the theatre. — **Cabs.** Per drive, 2 pers. 1¼, 3-4 pers. 1½ fr.; per hr. 2 fr., at night (8-7) ¼ and ½ fr. extra.

St. Brieuc, a town with 22,198 inhab., the capital of the *Côtes-du-Nord* department and the seat of a bishop, is situated on the left bank of the *Gouët*, about 1 M. above the point where it flows into the *Manche*. The town sprang into existence round a monastery founded here at the end of the 5th cent. by St. Brieuc, a missionary from Britain. Though ill built, with irregular streets, St. Brieuc contains many quaint and picturesque old houses.

Following first the Rue de la Gare, opposite the station, and then the Rue du Lycée (to the right), we soon reach the *Champ-de-Mars* with a *War Monument for 1870-71*, by Ogé, a native of the town On the other side, to the right, is a boulevard with a *Statue of Duguesclin* (p. 209); to the left stands the church of *St. Guillaume*, dating from the 13th cent., but rebuilt in 1854. The first turning to the right in the Rue St. Guillaume leads to the *Grande Promenade*, containing the *Palais de Justice*. In the neighbouring quarter is the modern church of *St. Michel*, in the classical style. The street opposite this church, and the Rue Jouallan lead to the Marché au Blé, with the *Theatre*. Thence the Rue des Halles, to the right, leads past the end of the Rue de Rohan, No. 4 in which is the *Hôtel de Rohan*, one of the most interesting old mansions in the town (15th cent.). Farther on in the same direction rises the *Cathedral*, an unimposing edifice of the 13-15th and 18th cent., containing numerous monuments. Many of these, executed by Chapu and by Ogé, are erected to bishops of St. Brieuc.

The *Hôtel de Ville*, adjoining the cathedral, contains a small Musée, open on Sun. and Thurs., 2-4 p.m.; in front of the building is a bronze *Statue* of *P. Corbion*, by Ogé. Opposite the cathedral is the *Préfecture*, which is adjoined by the *Bishop's Palace*, dating partly from the 16th century. The street passing to the left of the latter leads to *Notre-Dame-d'Espérance* or *St. Pierre*, another 13th cent. church, recently rebuilt. It is resorted to by pilgrims and contains a Calvary. The cross-street to the left brings us back to the Champ-de-Mars.

Good views of the picturesque ravine of the Gouët and of the Bay of St. Brieuc are obtained from the *Croix de Santé*, to the N.E. of the Grande Promenade, and from the *Tertre de Bué*, to the N.W., with a figure of the Madonna by Ogé.

The port of St. Brieuc is *Le Légué*, 1 M. to the N. (railway). About 1½ M. farther on stands the ruined *Tour de Cesson*, built in 1395 to protect the mouth of the river, but blown up by Henri IV in 1598.

From St. Brieuc to Binic, Portrieux, and St. Quay, 12½ M., diligence thrice daily (fare 3 fr., to Binic 1¾ fr.). A railway is to be built along

the coast, extending to *Paimpol* (p. 213). — 4 M. *Ste. Croix*; 5 M. *Pordic*. — 7½ M. **Binic** *(de Bretagne; de France)*, a prettily situated little town and sea-bathing resort, with a small harbour for boats engaged in the cod-fishery. — 11 M. **Portrieux** *(de la Plage; du Talus*, etc.), a village with a good harbour of refuge, also frequented for sea-bathing. On the Sunday nearest the first flood-tide in May the fishing-fleet of the Bay of St. Brieuc (with about 4000 men) sets sail hence for the Newfoundland fishing-banks. — 12½ M. **St. Quay** *(Hôt. St. Quay*; lodging also at the *Convent*), a small town and sea-bathing place affected by the French clergy.

From St. Brieuc to Paimpol, 27½ M., diligence daily (5 fr.). To *St. Quay*, see above. Thence viâ (17½ M.) *Plouha*, (20 M.) *Lanloup*, (24 M.) *Plouézec*, (25 M.) *Kérity*, and the finely-situated ruins of the *Abbaye de Beauport* (13-15th cent.; no admission). 27½ M. *Paimpol*, see p. 213.

From St. Brieuc to Auray, 79 M., railway in 6 hrs. (fares about 14 fr. 45, 9 fr. 75, 6 fr. 35 c.). — 5 M. *St. Julien*, about 1 M. to the N.E. of which is the *Camp de Péran*, an ancient vitrified fort. — 12 M. *Quintin* (du Commerce; Grand' Maison), picturesquely situated on the *Gouët*, is noted for its 'toiles de Bretagne', a linen cloth. The château was built in the 17-18th centuries. Diligences ply hence viâ (10½ M.) *Corlay* to (25 M.) *Rostrenen*. — 14 M. *Le Pas* contains iron-works. The *Wood of Lorges* and the *Château of Lorges* are passed. — 31 M. *Loudéac*, with cloth-manufactures, gives name to a forest, 11 sq. M. in extent. The railway now crosses the *Oust* and the canal from Brest to Nantes. — 39 M. *St. Gérand*.

45 M. **Pontivy** *(Hôtel Grosset; de France)*, a town with 9360 inhab., on the *Blavet*, grew up round a monastery said to have been founded in the 7th cent., by St. Ivy, a monk of Lindisfarne. Pontivy was situated in the midst of those parts of Brittany most loyal to the house of Bourbon, and in 1805 Napoleon ordered the erection of a new town, to overawe the district. The whole community was then known as *Napoléonville*. The old town contains the remains (two fine towers) of a *Château* of the 15th cent., and the church of *Notre-Dame-de-la-Joie*, of the same period. Behind the hospital is an ancient *Town Gate*. — A diligence plies hence to (13 M.) *Guéméné-sur-Scorff* viâ (13¼ M.) *Stival*, with the 16th cent. *Chapelle St. Mériadec*.

54½ M. *St-Nicolas-des-Eaux* has a 16th cent. chapel of *St. Nicodemus*, which is annually visited by many pilgrims. On the day of the 'Pardon' (the first Sat. in Aug.) the cattle of the neighbourhood, gaily adorned with ribands, are driven to two fountains near the chapel, which are supposed to possess miraculous virtues. Young cattle are presented to the saint, and afterwards sold by auction, the popular belief being that one of them in a herd brings prosperity. — Beyond two short tunnels is the (63 M.) station of *Baud*. The small town of that name lies 3 M. to the W. At the ruined château of *Quinipily*, about 1 M. from Baud, is the curious 'Venus' of Quinipily, a rude stone statue, formerly worshipped by the peasantry with obscene rites. The figure, which is of granite, is about 7 ft. high, and on the fillet about the head are the letters I I T. The origin or meaning of the statue is obscure, but it seems clear that it was never intended for Venus. Some authorities ascribe it to Moorish soldiers in the early Roman armies; to others it has an Egyptian appearance. — The train now traverses the *Forest of Camors* and reaches (72 M.) *Pluvignier*. The town, with 5260 inhab., lies ¾ M. to the left. We join the line from Brest to Nantes. — 79 M. *Auray*, see p. 255.

Beyond St. Brieuc the train crosses the valley of the Gouët by a viaduct, 190 ft. high. — 69½ M. *Plouvara-Plerneuf*. — 74 M. *Châtelaudren*. The village, ½ M. to the N., has a chapel containing panelling painted in the 15th cent. with 72 Biblical subjects.

82 M. **Guingamp** *(Hôt. de l'Ouest; de France)*, a town with 9252 inhab., is noted for its church of *Notre-Dame-de-Bon-Secours* (13-16th cent.), one of the chief pilgrim-resorts in Brittany. The interesting 'Pardon' takes place on the Sat. before the first Sun. in

July. Guingamp also contains a fine *Fountain*, reconstructed in the style of the 15th century. The Gothic chapel at *Grâces*, a village 1¼ M. to the W., dates from 1507-21 and contains some noteworthy sculptures.

FROM GUINGAMP TO CARHAIX AND ROSPORDEN, 64½ M., railway in 4¼-4¾ hrs. (fares about 11 fr. 65, 7 fr. 90, 5 fr. 10 c.). This line penetrates the heart of *Basse-Bretagne*, a sombre district, comparatively unknown to tourists, and inhabited by a highly superstitious people, with many curious customs. — *Coadut*, a village about halfway between Guingamp and (7 M.) *Moustérus-Bourbriac*, the first station, is noted for its 'Pardon des Coqs' (1st Sun. in Advent), so called from the cocks (sometimes 6-700) presented to St. Ildut. — 12 M. *Pont-Melvez*, 2½ M. to the S. of which is *Bulat-Pestivien*, with an interesting church (15-16th cent.) and a 'pardon' on Sept. 8th. — 20½ M. *Callac* (3130 inhab.), noted for its cattle-fairs. — 33½ M. **Carhaix** (p. 215). — Beyond (41½ M.) *Motreff* the line passes the E. extremity of the *Montagnes Noires* (1070 ft.), a small chain of granite hills running parallel with the Montagnes d'Arrée (p. 215). — 47½ M. *Gourin* (Cheval Blanc), a mining-town (4900 inhab.). Diligence viâ Le Faouet to Quimperlé (p. 256). — 57 M. *Scaër* (6240 inhab.). — 64½ M. *Rosporden* (p. 257).

FROM GUINGAMP TO PAIMPOL, 23 M., railway in 1¾-2½ hrs. (fares 4 fr. 15, 2 fr. 80, 1 fr. 80 c.). The railway crosses the *Trieux*, passes under the Brest line, and ascends towards the N. — Beyond (9½ M.) *Plouec* we return to the valley of the Trieux and skirt the river. — 13 M. *Pontrieux* (Hôt. de la Grande-Maison; de France), a village with a small harbour, on the Trieux. From Pontrieux to Tréguier, see below. — 19½ M. *Plourivo-Lézardrieux*. Lézardrieux (Hôt. du Commerce), on the left bank (reached by a suspension bridge), is another small port. — 23 M. **Paimpol** (*Gicquel; Continental*, R. 2, D. 2½ fr.), a small town with 2737 inhab., has a harbour at the end of a bay, which is of importance as a centre for the French boats engaged in the cod-fishery off Newfoundland and Iceland. — About 5 M. to the N., 1¼ M. off the coast, is the *Ile Bréhat* (Hôtel de la Place, R. 1 fr.; sea-baths), offering a good harbour of refuge, large enough for men-of-war (boat from the *Pointe de l'Arcouet*, 25 c.). About 8 M. to the S., and 1 M. to the E. of the direct road to *St. Brieuc* (see p. 212), is the *Temple de Lanleff*, an interesting circular church, formerly looked upon as a heathen temple and probably erected by the Templars in the 12th century. — A public conveyance (2-4 fr.) plies from Paimpol to (20½ M.) *Lannion* (see below) viâ (3 M.) Lézardrieux (see above) and (9½ M.) Tréguier (see below). — Diligence to St. Brieuc, see p. 212.

A diligence (2 fr.) plies from Pontrieux (see above) to (9½ M.) *Tréguier*, viâ (2½ M.) *Ploëzal*, near the curious 15th cent. *Château de la Roche-Jagu*, (4½ M.) *Pommerit-Jaudy*, and (5½ M.) *La Roche-Derrien*, a village with an interesting church and a ruined castle. — 9½ M. **Tréguier** (*Grand Hôtel Mallo; de France*), a picturesque fishing-town with 3297 inhab., lies partly on the hills at the confluence of the two streams that unite to form the *Tréguier*. The * *Cathedral* (14-15th cent.), with three towers over the transepts, contains the large tomb of *St. Yves* (1253-1303), patron-saint of advocates, who was born at *Minihy*, a village ¾ M. to the S. The *Cloisters*, entered from the left transept, are as old as the church. A monument was erected here in 1903 to *Ernest Renan* (1823-92), who was born at Tréguier. — Diligence to *Paimpol* and *Lannion*, see above.

The railway skirts Guingamp, affording a pretty view of the environs. 91 M. *Belle-Isle-Bégard*. — 98 M. *Plouaret* (Hôt. Rocher).

FROM PLOUARET TO LANNION, 10 M., railway in 30-35 min. (fares 2 fr., 1 fr. 35, 90 c.). — **Lannion** (*Hôtel d'Europe*, pens. 7½ fr.; *de France*), a town with 6010 inhab. and a small fishing harbour, is situated on the *Léguer*. In the pretty valley of this river, which deserves a visit (carr. 10 fr., in ca. 4 hrs.), are the ruins of the (2½ M.) *Château de Coëtfrec*, the Renaissance *Chapel of Kerfons* (2-2½ M. farther), the *Château of Kergrist* (2 M. farther), and the ruined *Château of Tonquédec*, 3 M. beyond Kerfons.

A diligence (75 c.) plies from Lannion to (6 M.) **Perros-Guirec** (*Hôt. du Levant; des Bains*), a small port with two bathing-beaches, *viz.* those of *Trestraou* (Grand Hôtel des Bains; Hôt. de la Plage, pens. 6-8 fr.) and *Trestrignel* (Grand Hôtel de Perros-Guirec). Thence we may visit the curious rocks of *Ploumanac'h* (3 M. to the N.W.) and Trégastel (2½ M. farther W.). **Trégastel** (*Communauté de Ste. Anne*, kept by nuns, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Hôt. de la Plage*, 5 fr.) is another bathing-resort, also served by a diligence from Lannion (8 M.; 1 fr.). [The combined excursion to Perros-Guirec and Trégastel may be made by carriage (10 fr.).] Another diligence (2 fr.) runs to (7½ M.) *Trébeurden*, a pretty little bathing-place with a harbour.

The railway traverses an undulating country, and beyond two short tunnels reaches (103 M.) *Plounérin*.

About 2½ M. to the S.E. lies the *Chapel of Keramenac'h*, a curious structure of the 15th century. — A diligence plies from Plounérin to (7½ M.) **Plestin-les-Grèves** (*Grand' Maison*), a bathing-resort (3900 inhab.), between which and *St. Efflam* (1¼ M.; Hôt. du Héron) extends the *Lieue de Grève*, on the site of a former forest said to have been swallowed up by the sea in 709, like the Marais de Dol (p. 220). — 6 M. from Plestin is **Locquirec** (*Hôt. des Bains*), another resort of the same kind. *St. Jean-du-Doigt* lies 8 M. to the W. of Locquirec (see p. 215).

To the left of the railway, farther on, lies the village of *Plouegat-Moysan*, near which is the rude chapel of *St. Laurent-du-Pouldour*, a frequented pilgrim-resort on the night of Aug. 9-10th, when many curious superstitious rites are performed. — 112 M. *Plouigneau*. We cross the lofty *Viaduct of Morlaix* (see below).

118 M. **Morlaix** (**Hôtel Bozellec*, R. 2½, B. ¾, D. 2½ fr.; *de l'Europe; de Provence*), a town with 16,086 inhab., picturesquely situated on a tidal river, about 4 M. from the English Channel. The Rue Gambetta describes a considerable curve in descending from the station; a flight of steps to the left offers a shorter route for pedestrians. At the end is the *Hôtel de Ville*, in front of which is the Place Thiers, with a bronze bust of *Cornic-Duchêne* (1731-1809), a famous privateer of Morlaix. Between this Place and the harbour is the **Viaduct*, 310 yds. long and 190 ft. high, with a bridge for foot-passengers below the railway.

The *Harbour* is formed by the *Jarlot* and the *Queffleut*, which unite in a vaulted channel beneath the Hôtel de Ville to form the *Rivière de Morlaix*. Morlaix carries on an active trade with the N. of Europe in grain, oil-seeds, vegetables, butter, honey, wax, leather, horses, etc. To the left of the wet dock is a *Tobacco Manufactory*.

On the quay to the right of the same dock is the *Fontaine des Anglais*, marking the spot where 600 Englishmen were surprised asleep and slain after an attack on Morlaix by Henry VIII. (1522).

The church of *St. Melaine*, near the Place Thiers, dates chiefly from the 15th cent.; the carvings on the fonts, organ-case, and vaulting should be noticed. The quaint old houses in the Rue St. Melaine, and especially the Grande-Rue (No. 14 with a fine carved staircase; fee) and the Rue du Mur (*Maison de la Reine Anne*, No. 33; fee) should be inspected. — Farther on is *St. Mathieu* (16th cent.) with a massive tower.

In the Place des Jacobins, on the other side of the Jarlot, is an old convent-church (with two fine windows) now containing the *Mus*

(Sun. and Thurs., 1-4, free; other days 25 c.), which includes paintings by Delacroix, Fragonard, Troyon, and Diaz. — The quaint costume of the peasants is seen at Morlaix to advantage on market-days.

FROM MORLAIX TO ROSCOFF, 17½ M., railway in 50-55 min. (fares 3 fr. 15, 2 fr. 10, 1 fr. 40 c.). — Beyond (6¼ M.) *Taulé-Henvic* we cross the *Penzez* by means of a viaduct, 100 ft. in height. 10½ M. *Plouenan*. — 13½ M. **St. Pol-de-Léon** *(Hôtel de France)*, a town with 7846 inhab., is ½ M. from the sea, on which lies its small port *Pempoul*. It was founded by St. Pol, its first bishop, in the 6th cent., and was of importance in the middle ages. The **Cathedral*, a partly Romanesque and partly Gothic structure of the 13-14th cent., possesses two beautiful spires, and contains some good stained glass and carved stalls of the 16th cent., besides interesting tombs. Still more interesting, perhaps, is the **Chapelle de Creizker*, chiefly 14th and 15th cent. work, with an exquisite tower and spire, traditionally said to have been built by an English architect. The cemetery contains Gothic ossuaries and a church of the 15th century. — 17½ M. **Roscoff** (**Hôtel des Bains-de-Mer*, pens. 6-6½ fr.; **Hôt. du Palmier*, English landlady; *Talabardon*), a pleasant town with 4936 inhab. and a small harbour, carries on a trade in the vegetables which grow in the neighbourhood. The Gulf Stream is said to contribute to the fertility of this district. Mary, Queen of Scots, landed here in 1548, at the age of five, on her way to be betrothed to the Dauphin Francis (memorial chapel). Prince Charles Edward Stuart also landed here after escaping from Scotland. — About 2½ M. off the coast lies the small *Ile de Batz* (Hôt. Robinson), inhabited by mariners.

FROM MORLAIX TO CARHAIX, 30 M., railway in 1¾-2½ hrs. (fares 5 fr. 50, 3 fr. 70, 2 fr. 40 c.). — Beyond (5½ M.) *Plougonven-Plourin* the line crosses the *Montagnes d'Arrée* (1280 ft.), the principal chain in Brittany. — 20½ M. **Huelgoat-Locmaria.** *Huelgoat* (Hôt. de Bretagne; de France) is situated 3¾ M. from the station (hotel-omn. 1½ fr.) near a lake and a romantic wooded valley in which is a huge rocking-stone ('rocher tremblant'). The *Church* (16th cent.) has some interesting wood-carvings. About 4½ M. to the S.W. is *St. Herbot*, with a remarkable 16th cent. chapel, which is the scene of an interesting 'pardon' in May. — 23½ M. *Poullaouen*. — 30 M. **Carhaix** *(Grand Hôtel de France; Hôt. de La Tour-d'Auvergne)*, on the *Hière*, the ancient *Vorganium*, with 3308 inhab. and two old churches, is the birthplace of La Tour-d'Auvergne, 'the first grenadier of France' (1743-1800), who is commemorated here by a statue. A branch-line runs hence to (13½ M.) *Rostrenen*, whence a diligence plies viâ (10 M.) *Goarec* to (30 M.) *Loudéac* (p. 212). — From Carhaix to *Guingamp* and to *Rosporden*, see p. 213.

Other interesting excursions may be made from Morlaix to (8½ M.) *Carantec* (carr. 12-15 fr.); to *St. Thégonnec* and *Gimiliau* (carr. 12 fr.); and to (10 M.) **St. Jean-du-Doigt** *(Hôt. St. Jean;* sea-bathing), the church of which (15-16th cent.) contains a finger of St. John, in a gold and silver enamelled casket of the 15th century. The local 'pardon' takes place on St. John's Eve (23rd June). St. Jean may be conveniently reached by means of the diligence (1 fr.) from Morlaix to (11¼ M.) *Plougasnou* (hotels), 1¼ M. from St. Jean. The diligence goes on to *Primel* (Hotels; sea-baths).

123½ M. *Pleyber-Christ.* — 127 M. **St. Thégonnec** *(Hôtel Ferer)*. The town (3144 inhab.), 1¾ M. to the N. (omn. 1½ fr.), has a handsome Renaissance church. In the churchyard are a curious triumphal arch and an ossuary of the same epoch, a 'Calvary', and a Holy Sepulchre. — The line now crosses the *Penzez* by a viaduct 100 ft. high. 131 M. *Gimiliau* contains one of the most curious 'Calvaries' in Brittany, adorned with statues and statuettes (1581). — 134 M. **Landivisiau** *(Hôt. du Commerce)* is a small industrial town (4354 inhab.), 1¼ M. to the N. of the railway.

About 3½ M. to the N.W. lies **Bodilis**, with a tasteful Renaissance church, and 4½ M. farther on, to the left of the road, are the interesting ruins of the *Château of Kerjean* (16th cent.). — About 5 M. to the N.E. is Lambader, with a pilgrimage-chapel of the 14th cent., beyond which are (½ M.) *Plouvorn* and (1½ M.) the *Château of Kéruzoré* (17th cent.).

We now descend the valley of the *Elorn*. — 140 M. *La Roche*, 2½ M. to the S.E. of which is *La Martyre*, a village with a handsome church (15-16th cent.), and a noted horse-fair in July.

143½ M. **Landerneau** *(Buffet; Hôtel de l'Univers; Raould)*, the junction of the Nantes line (R. 34), is a cloth-manufacturing town with 7080 inhabitants. It contains two churches of the 16th cent., one dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury, and a mediæval bridge across the Elorn.

From Landerneau to Brignogan, 19 M., railway in 1½ hr. (fares 2 fr. 30, 1 fr. 55 c.). 10 M. **Le Folgoët** is a pilgrim-resort, with a curious 15th cent. *Church*, containing a handsome rood-loft. 10½ *Lesneven* (Hôt. de France; Trois-Piliers), a small town (3496 inhab.). 17½ M. *Plounéour-Trez* (2900 inhab.). 19 M. *Brignogan* (hotels), a small sea-bathing resort.

The railway continues to follow the valley of the Elorn and traverses a forest. To the left is the *Anse de Kerhuon*, a small bay crossed by a lofty viaduct and containing the chief timber depot of the French navy. — 150 M. *Kerhuon*.

A ferry (10 c.) here crosses the Elorn to *Le Passage*, whence a road ascends to (1¾ M.) **Plougastel** *(Hôt. Kervella)*, a village noted for the quaint costumes of its inhabitants, and for the 'Pardon' of St. John, which takes place on June 24th. The cemetery contains a curious monumental **Calvary* of 1602-04, embellished with numerous statuettes and reliefs. — Dog-cart to (7 M.) *Daoulas* (p. 259), 8 fr.; steamer from Brest to Le Passage on June 24th and Sun. in summer.

152½ M. *Le Rody* is also situated on a creek. About this point begin the *Roads of Brest*, the shores of which are well wooded and picturesque. The train traverses a long cutting.

155 M. **Brest.** — **Hotels.** Hôtel Continental (Pl. a; D, 3), Place de La Tour-d'Auvergne, R. 3-6, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 3½, omn. ½ fr., well spoken of; *des Voyageurs (Pl. b; D, 2, 3), Rue de Siam 16, R. 2½-4, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr.; *Grand Hôtel Moderne (Pl. d; D, 2), Place des Portes, R. 2½-3, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.; de France (Pl. e; D, 3), Rue de la Mairie.

Cafés. *Du Commerce, de Paris*, Rue d'Aiguillon and Place du Champ-de-Bataille; *Grand Café, Brestois*, Rue de Siam 15 and 17. — *Café-Concert du Casino Brestois*, Rue de Siam 111.

Electric Tramways: 1. From the Petit-Paris to the Porte du Conquet; 2. From the Port de Commerce to Lambézellec; 3. From the Arsenal to St. Marc; 4. From the Porte du Conquet to St. Pierre-Quilbignon. Fare 10 with 'correspondance' 15 c.

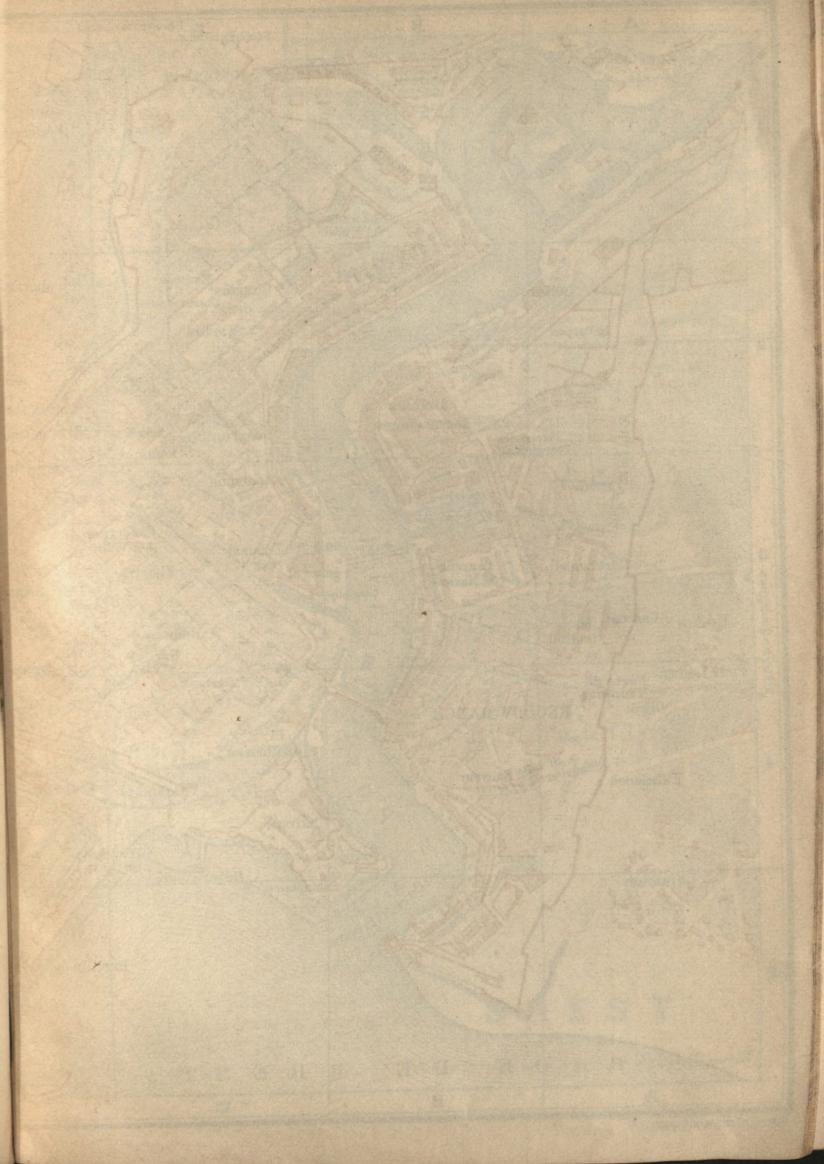
Cabs. For 1-2 pers., per drive 1¼, per hr. 1¾ fr.; 3-4 pers., 2 & 2½ fr.

Post Office (Pl. D, 3), at the corner of the Rue du Château and Rue d'Aiguillon, in the Place du Champ-de-Bataille.

British Consul, *Capt. Herbert Gye, R.N.*; vice-consul, *Wm. Sterling*. — **American Consular Agent,** *M. A. Pitel*.

French Protestant Church, Rue d'Aiguillon 4 (service at 11 a.m.).

Brest, a town with 84,284 inhab., the chief naval port of France and a fortress of the first class, is situated in the department of *Finistère*, the westernmost part of France, to the N. of the Roads of Brest. Though it also possesses a commercial harbour, its im





Gravé et imprimé par


1 : 400,000
Kilomètres
Rade de Brest
Brest
Dirinon
Daoulas
Plougastel-Daoulas
Le Portzic
Roscanvel
Camaret
Crozon
Landévennec
Logonna
Lanvéoc
Anse de Poulmic
Anse du Fret
Lliongue
Ile Longue
Ile de Quélern
Goulet de Brest
Pte. de Pern
Pte. de Kerdonis
Pte. de Kerdrain
Pte. de Kerbonn
Pte. de Kerhuon
Pte. de Kerbriant
Pte. de Kerbonn
Pte. de Kerdrain
Pte. de Kerdonis

portance depends entirely upon its naval dockyard, and its history is practically the history of the latter.

The date of the foundation of the town of Brest is unknown. It was one of the twelve Breton ports given by John IV., Duke of Brittany, to Edward III. of England in 1342, and it repulsed an attack of the French under Duguesclin. In 1386, 1387, and 1388 John IV. made attempts to recover Brest, but the English did not relinquish it until 1397, when Richard II. sold it to Charles VII. of France for 12,000 crowns. In 1489, during the Breton War of Succession, Brest opened its gates to Charles of Blois, and offered a successful resistance to Anne of Brittany, who was assisted by an English fleet. The English afterwards threatened Brest several times, and Lord Howard attacked it unsuccessfully in 1513. Though it passed finally to France in 1532, along with the rest of Brittany (see p. 206), it did not begin to be a naval port of importance until about 1631. Richelieu began the extensive harbour-works, and Vauban fortified the port in time to beat back an energetic attack of the English and Dutch fleets in 1694. Information of this expedition is believed to have been conveyed to the French court by Jacobite spies. In 1794 Admiral Howe defeated the French fleet, under Villaret and Joyeuse, off Brest.

The town is built on two rocky hills on the banks of the *Penfeld*, which forms the naval harbour, the chief part being on the left bank. Three roads lead to the town from the *Station* (Pl. E, 3), which lies outside the fortifications. That straight in front conducts us in a few minutes to the *Place du Champ-de-Bataille* (Pl. D, 3), viâ the Porte Foy, the Rue Voltaire (left), and the Rue de la Rampe or Rue d'Aiguillon (right). The two last streets lead on beyond the Place to the *Rue de Siam* (Pl. C, 3), the principal street in Brest, while in the other direction they end at the Cours Dajot (see below). — The Avenue de la Gare, to the right from the station, leads to the upper end of the Rue de Siam, which descends thence to the naval harbour. — The street to the left from the station passes between the commercial harbour and the Cours Dajot to the Place du Château.

The *Commercial Harbour* (Pl. E, 3), of recent construction, includes at present four basins, with a total area of 100 acres, with two moles, and a breakwater $^1/_2$ M long. The *Cours Dajot* (Pl. C, D, 4) is a handsome promenade laid out in 1769, and embellished with statues of Neptune and Abundance, by Coyzevox. It communicates with the commercial harbour by flights of steps. The **View* of the roadstead thence is particularly fine.

Brest Roads, in which several men-of-war are usually anchored, are formed of an irregular bay, 14 M. long and 7 M. wide, almost landlocked by a peninsula, which leaves free only a single channel on the N., called the *Goulet*, 1-2 M. broad and 3 M. long. The entrance is thus somewhat difficult, but the Goulet once passed, ships find themselves in perhaps the largest and safest roadstead of Europe, in which 400 men-of-war can ride at anchor at one time. The roads are defended by powerful batteries, for the most part on the level of the water, and commanded themselves by the guns of the vast system of fortifications which guard the harbour and town. The peninsula of Plougastel (p. 216) divides the roadstead into two main parts, from which various smaller bays ramify. The part next the town is called the *Bras de Landerneau*, into which the Elorn or Landerneau falls; the other is the *Bras de Châteaulin* (p. 259), which receives the Châteaulin or Aulne.

At the W. end of the Cours Dajot, on a rock overlooking the harbour, rises the *Castle* (Pl. C, 4), an important military work,

modified by Vauban from a construction of the 13th century. Visitors are admitted on application at the entrance (at 10 a.m., 2 p.m., or 4 p.m.; fee), but there is nothing of great interest in the interior. The *View from the Tour de Brest, on the side next the harbour, is, however, very fine. Including the donjon, the castle has eight towers, the original conical roofs of which were replaced by Vauban with platforms, on which cannon were mounted. Various cells and dungeons are shown to the visitor, most of them with their special tale of horror or suffering.

The *Naval Harbour (Pl. B, 4, 3, 2) is a sort of canal, 3 M. long, averaging 100 yds. in breadth, and from 30 to 40 ft. deep, excavated in great part from the living rock, at the mouth of a small stream called the *Penfeld*. It has been made accessible from the castle by levelling the ground. It is most conveniently reached from the centre of the town by the Rue de Siam (Pl. C, 4).

The **Swing Bridge* (*Pont Tournant;* Pl. B, 4), at the end of this street, constructed in 1861 to connect Brest with Recouvrance, is one of the largest of the kind in existence. It is 125 yds. long, with an average height of upwards of 65 ft. The two iron wings of which it is composed turn upon tower-shaped piers; four men can open or shut the bridge in 10 minutes. The visitor will hardly fail to be struck with the combined boldness and lightness of this remarkable structure. A bridge-of-boats for foot-passengers crosses the harbour below the swing-bridge.

Perhaps the best general survey of the naval port is obtained from the swing-bridge, though as the canal forms a series of curves, concealed by the rising banks, nothing like the whole of it can be seen from any one point. The animation and variety of the port, with the immense magazines, workshops, barracks, etc., lining it on both sides, are more easily imagined than described. No one at all interested in naval matters should fail to endeavour to obtain permission to inspect the dockyard, which employs between 8000 and 9000 workmen. Foreigners, however, require a special permission from the French Admiralty.

The town offers few other points of interest besides those already mentioned. The principal church, *St. Louis* (Pl. C, 2), though founded in 1688, has only recently been finished. In the ambulatory, to the left, is a fine 13th cent. tombstone with a recumbent statue, discovered under the floor of the church in 1898.

Near the upper end of the harbour, on the right bank, is the *Etablissement des Pupilles de la Marine*, where orphans are received at the age of seven to be trained as sailors. At thirteen they enter the *Ecole des Mousses* (ship-boys) on board a vessel lying in the roads, from which they are drafted into the navy, or pass at the age of sixteen to the *Ecole des Novices*, on board another ship for farther training. The 'Iphigénie', also anchored in the roads, contains the *Naval School*.

The *Musée*, in the Place Sadi-Carnot (Pl. C, 3), is open free on Sun. & Thurs., 11-4 or 5, and to strangers on other days also. It contains a small collection of paintings, including works by Terburg,

Seghers, Coypel, and Daubigny, and the public *Library*. The *Botanic Garden* (Pl. C, 2), beyond the Quartier de la Marine, is open in summer, on Sun. & Thurs., 2-3. It includes a museum of natural history. Near it is the large *Naval Hospital*, with 1200 beds. — The suburb of *Bel-Air*, beyond the fortifications to the N.E., contains the handsome *Church of St. Martin* (Pl. E, 1), a modern building in the Gothic style of the 12th century.

Excursions. Various pleasant excursions may be made in the roads and environs of Brest by means of steamers and public conveyances. Small steam launches may also be had for hire. — Besides *Plougastel* (see p. 216) perhaps the most interesting points, commanding the finest views, are (13½ M.) *Le Conquet*, a small port, and (14 M.) the *Pointe St. Mathieu*, the W. extremity of Finistère, near which stands a ruined abbey-church. The road to both starts from Recouvrance (diligence twice a day from No. 1 Grand' Rue). Beyond (13¾ M.) *St. Pierre-Quilbignon* on this road we may diverge to the *Chapel of St. Ann* near (3½ M.) *Portzic*, which is also reached by a picturesque road along the coast. — The *Ile d'Ouessant*, a small islet inhabited by fishermen, lies about 14 M. off the coast, and is reached by steamers plying from Le Conquet in 3-3½ hrs. It gives name to the indecisive battle of *Ushant*, fought in 1788 between the English fleet under Keppel and the French under D'Orvilliers. Between this island and the *Isle de Molène*, to the S.E., are the *Pierres Vertes*, on which the English liner 'Drummond Castle' was lost, with 300 lives, in June, 1896.

From Brest to Morgat. Steamer (½-¾ fr.) from the commercial harbour on Mon., Wed., Frid., and Sun. at 7 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. to (¾ hr.) *Le Fret*, and diligence thence to (3½ M.) **Crozon** (8625 inhab.) and (4 M.) **Morgat** (*Grand Hôtel; Hôt. de la Plage; Hervé*), a bathing-resort on the peninsula of Crozon, with interesting cliff-caverns. Summer steamboat service to *Douarnenez* (p. 258) in ¾ hr. Diligence to (21 M.) *Châteaulin*, see p. 259.

From Brest to Douarnenez. The steamer 'Glaneuse' plies on alternate days (in 3 hrs.), returning on next day (single fare 4 or 3 fr.).

From Brest to Landévennec, by special steamer (1 fr.) on Sun. in summer or by the Châteaulin steamer, twice weekly. At *Landévennec* (inns), at the mouth of the Châteaulin, is a ruined *Abbey* (16th cent.).

From Brest to Portsall, 22 M., railway in 1¾ hr. (fares 2 fr. 70, 1 fr. 80 c.). This line starts from the *Gare des Chemins de Fer Départementaux* (Pl. C, 3). — 3½ M. *Lambézellec* (16,416 inhab.), an industrial suburb of Brest. — 10½ M. *St. Renan*. — 20 M. *Ploudalmézeau* (Bretagne; Grande-Maison). 22 M. *Portsall*, where the rock-bound coast is exposed to the full fury of the sea.

From Brest to L'Aber-wrach, 22½ M., railway in 1⅔ hr. (2 fr. 80, 1 fr. 85 c.). This line diverges from the above beyond *Lambézellec*. 18½ M. *Lannilis* (Hôt. Lagadec) lies about 1¼ M. from the remarkable estuary of the *Aber-Benoît*, on the N. Near the (22½ M.) *L'Aber-wrach* is *Paluden* (hotel), a bathing-resort.

30. From Rennes to St. Malo. Environs of St. Malo. Excursions from St. Malo.

Mont St. Michel. Dinan.

a. From Rennes to St. Malo.

51 M. Railway in 1½-2½ hrs. (fares 9 fr. 20, 6 fr. 20, 4 fr. 5 c.).

Rennes, see p. 205. To the left diverge the lines mentioned at p. 210. We cross the *Vilaine* and then ascend the pretty valley of the canalized *Ille*, crossing the stream several times. 8 M. *Betton;*

12½ M. *St. Germain-sur-Ille;* 15 M. *St. Médard-sur-Ille;* 17½ *Montreuil-sur-Ille;* 20 M. *Dinge.* The train then leaves the val of the Ille. — 26 M. *Combourg* (Hôt. des Voyageurs; de la Ba nière). The town (5204 inhab.) lies about ¾ M. to the left a possesses a château (14-15th cent.) belonging to the Chateaubria family, in which the famous author of that name spent part of childhood. — 31 M. *Bonnemain.*

36 M. **Dol** (*Buffet; Grand Hôtel*, near the station, R. 2½- D. 2½ fr.; *Grand' Maison*, in the town), a town with 4708 inha still preserves many quaint mediæval houses, with the first stori projecting over the street and supported by arches. The *Cathedr* an interesting building of the 13th and 16th cent., is dedicated St. Samson, an English monk who is said to have founded a monaste on the site of Dol; and some authorities are inclined to trace t influence of English architects in the square end of the choir a in other particulars (comp. p. 109). The W. façade, with its t towers of the 13th and 16th cent., is remarkably plain, but on the side of the church is a handsome 15th cent. portal with a porch. T S. transept also has a portal; but there is none on the N., where t church touched the town-walls, and where the chapels are furnish with battlements. The church also possesses a central tower. T large window of the choir is filled with good stained glass of t 13th century. The N. transept contains the tomb of Bishop Jam (d. 1503), by Jean Juste; unfortunately it is mutilated and has l the statue. In the apse is a fine chapel dedicated to St. Samson.

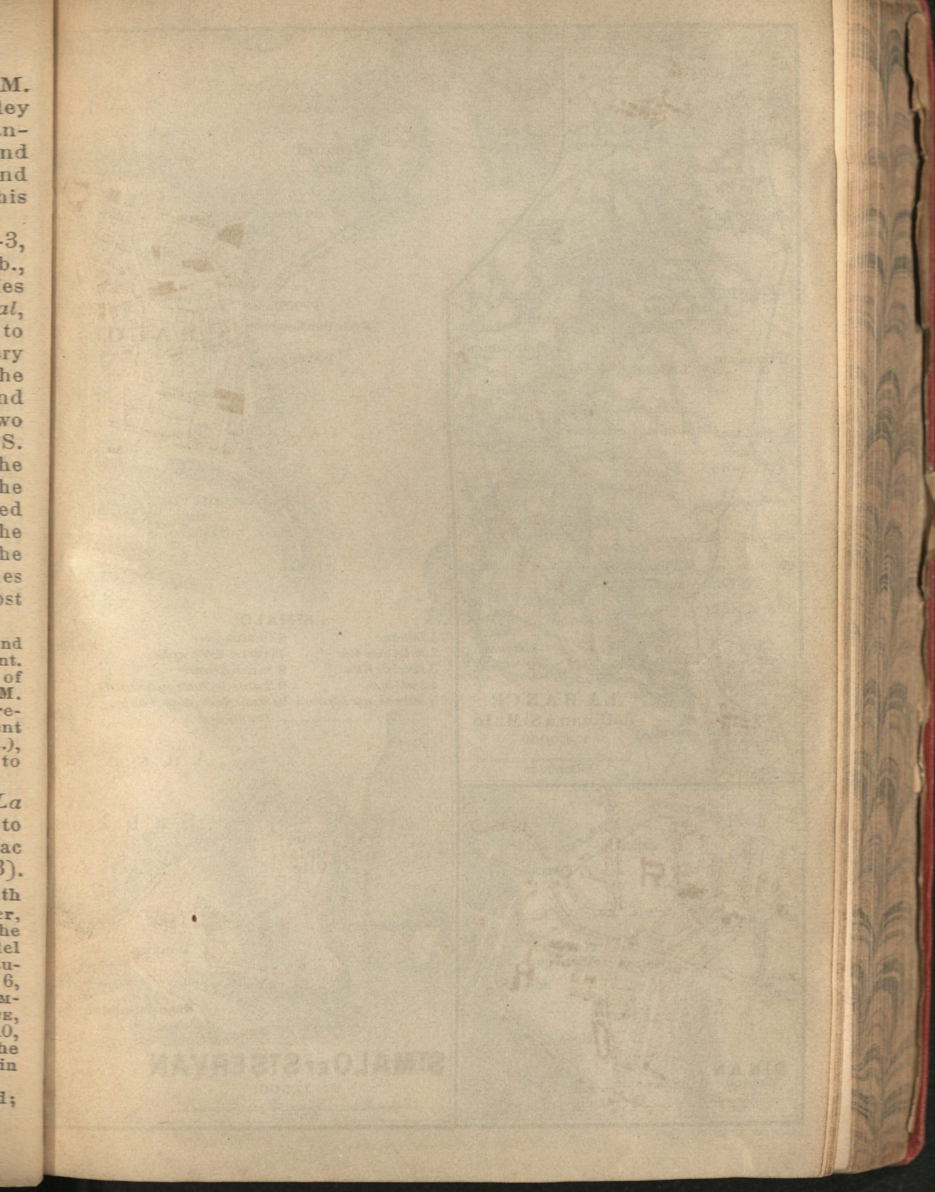
Excursion-brakes (2 fr. per pers.) leave the Grand Hôtel at 9.30 a.m., a 1.30 and 3.30 p.m. and visit the cathedral, Mont Dol, and the Champ Dole

Near *Carfantain*, about 1¼ M. to the S.E., is the *Stone of Dol* or *Champ Dolent*, a menhir 30 ft. high, surmounted by a cross. — About 1¾ to the N. is the **Marais de Dol**, a fertile plain inundated in 709 but r claimed in the 12th cent., and protected by a 'digue' or embankmé 22 M. in length. In the middle of the plain rises the *Mont Dol* (210 f on which is situated a village with a 15th cent. church. — Railways *Pontorson* (Mont St. Michel) and *Dinan*, etc., see p. 179.

The line now crosses the marsh of Dol (see above). 42 M. *Fresnais.* From (45 M.) *La Gouesnière-Cancale* an omnibus plies Cancale (7½ M.; see p. 224); and a branch-line diverges to Mini (p. 228). To the left as we approach St. Malo appears St. Servan (p. 22

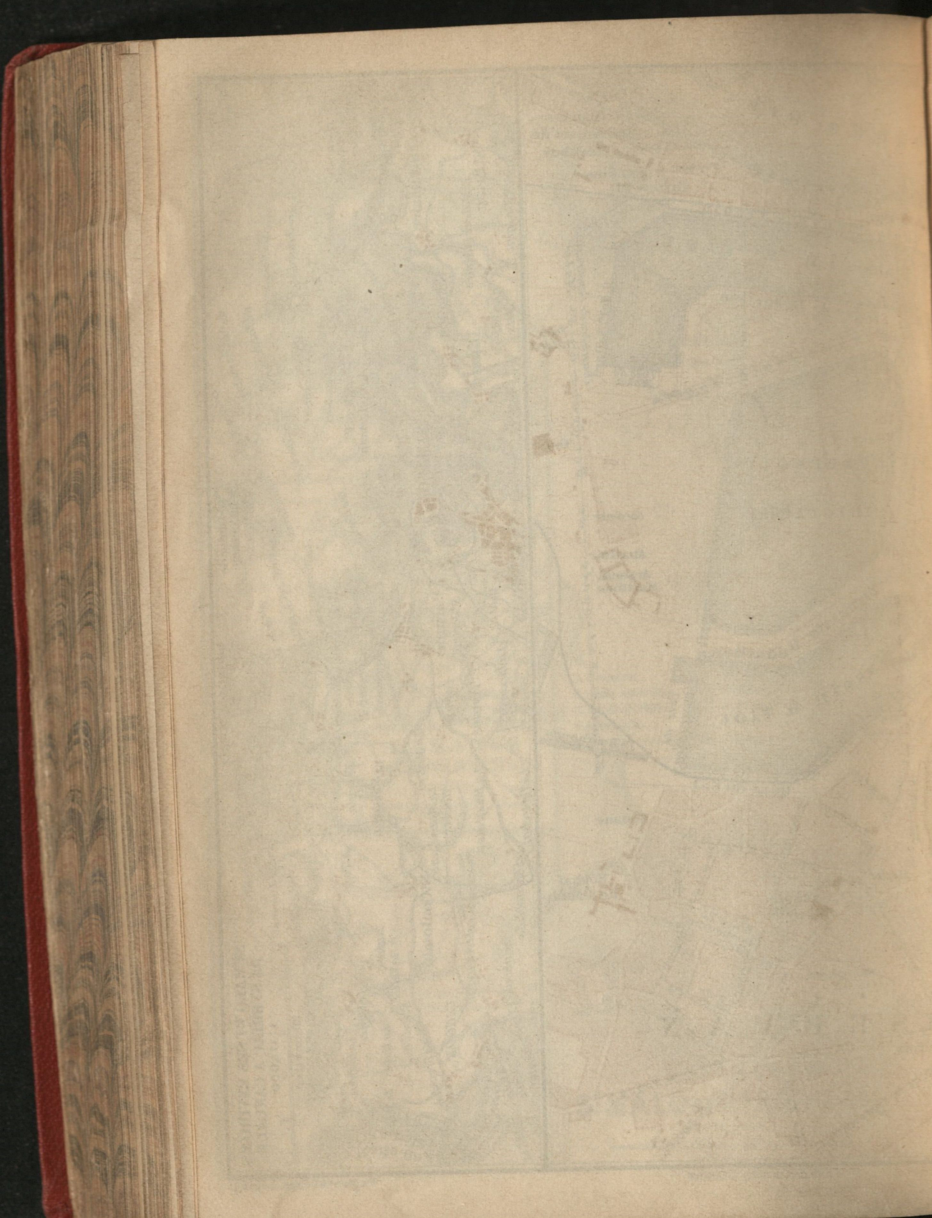
51 M. **St. Malo.** — **Hotels.** *De France et de Chateaubriand, wi sea-view from the back-windows, R. 3-6, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 4 fr. incl. cid pens. 10-12, omn. ¾-1 fr.; *Hôt. Franklin, outside the town, near t Casino, R. 3-10, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-15 fr.; Continental ('hô meublé'); *de l'Univers, pens. 12 fr., these two in the Place Chatea briand. — In the town: du Centre et de la Paix, Rue St. Thomas R. 2½-5, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. 8½-10 fr.; de Normandie, du Co merce, both also Rue St. Thomas; Union, R. from 3 fr., de Provenc unpretending, both Rue de la Poissonnerie; Central, Rue Boursaint well spoken of; du Louvre, same street; Chadoin, des Voyageurs, at t station, déj. 2 fr. — Many English and other visitors patronize St. Malo summer, so that the hotels are often crowded and expensive.

Cafés. *Continental*, *des Voyageurs*, *de l'Ouest*, Place Chateaubrian *Grand Café*, Rue St. Thomas.




St MALO
St SERVAN
Paramé
Rothéneuf
St Enogat
Dinard
Le Vau Garni
La Balue
Les Rimains
Les Nielles
Les Ménies
La Richardais
Le Rosé
St Joseph
Le Minihic sur Rance
Pleurtuit
Trégonle
St Suliac
Châteauneuf
Trémereuc
Langrolay
La Ville Bonais
La Chiennais
La Roche
Pleslin
Plouer
Pleudihen
Le Montceau
La Motte
St Samson
La Vicomté
Le Val
Le Chantelier
La Marie
Taden
St Helen
LA RANCE de Dinan à St Malo
1:250,000
Kilomètres
DINAN
Lanvallay
Léhon
Petit Bey
Grand Bey
Fort
Tombeau de Chateaubriand
Poudrière
Arsenal
Prison
Collège
Théâtre
Pte St Vincent
Pte de Bon Secours
Pte St Pierre
St MALO
Pte de Dinan
Bourse
Avant Port de St Malo
St MALO:
1. Douane
2. Halle aux blés
3. Hôtel de Ville
4. Hôtel-Dieu
5. Marché aux légumes
6. Poissonnerie
7. Poste et Télégraphe
8. Sous-Préfecture
9. Statue de Chateaubriand
10. Statue de Duguay-Trouin
Tramways
Anse
Sablon
Fort de la Cité
Chap. St Pierre
Douane
Port St Père
Bassin de Solidor
St MALO ET St SERVAN
1:17,500
Mètres
St Malo
Pte du Jerzual
Rue de la Corne de Cerf
Rue de la Poissonnerie
Rue de la Grande Rue
Rue de la Marine
Rue de la Lainerie
Rue de la Cordonnerie
Rue de la Boucherie
Rue de la Ferronnerie
Rue de la Tannerie
Rue de la Tour
Rue de la Fontaine
Rue de la Croix
Rue de la Chaussée
Rue de la Poterie
Rue de la Cohue


St MALO ET SES ENVIRONS
DE St BRIAC A CANCALE
1 : 175,000
Kilomètres
St MALO
Parame
St COULOMB
St SERVAN
St LUNAIRE
St ENOGAN
DINARD
St BRIAC
CANCALE
Ile de Cézembre
Ile et Ft de Harbour
Les Haies de la Conchée
Les Banquettes
Les Cheminées
Les Savattes
Les Pasquillets
Les Blancs
Le Naimon
La Monnière
Passage du Décollé
La Grande Grève
Le Fresne
Rochebonne
St Vincent
La Metrie
La Metrie aux Houets
Le Pépin
Le Pays
Le Verger
La Rage
La Vallée
Le Gouin
Le Braus
La Haute Ville ès Quelmée
La Ville ès Mets
La Ville Agan
Le Tertrebal
La Beauglais
La Bardoulais
Le Pont Ballan
Le Bassin à Flot
Le Réservoir intérieur
Digue de Réduction
Cale de Construction
Quai du Val
Quai du Naye
Quai Duguay-Trouin
Avenue Louis Martin
Bassin à flot
Arsenal
Abattoir
Douane
Hôpital de la Marine
Caserne
Magasins de construction
Quartiers de Construction
Quartier Industriel de Rocabey
Rue de la Victoire
Rue de la Corderie
Rue de la Grande Rue
Rue de la Marine
Rue de la Croix
Rue de la Vierge du Chêne
Rue de la Fosse
Rue de la Poterne
Rue de la Porte Saint Vincent
Rue de la Porte Saint Thomas
Rue de la Porte Saint Pierre
Rue de la Porte Saint Philippe
Rue de la Porte Saint Louis
Rue de la Porte Saint Benoît
Rue de la Porte Saint Barthélemy
Rue de la Porte Saint Anne
Rue de la Porte Saint Alain
Rue de la Porte Saint Aaron
Rue de la Porte Saint Aaron
Rue de la Porte Saint Aaron



Cabs. Stand in front of the castle (Porte St. Vincent), where the tariff is posted up: per drive 1¼ fr., per hr. 2¼ fr., each additional ¼ hr. ½ fr.

Steam Tramways (comp. the Plan). 1. From the *Cale de Dinan* to the *Porte St. Vincent* (10 c.). 2. From the *Porte St. Vincent* to *Paramé-Bourg* viâ the coast (20 & 30 c.). 3. From the *Porte St. Vincent* to the *Mairie* at *St. Servan* viâ the railway-station (15 & 20 c.). 4. From the *Mairie* at *St. Servan* to *Paramé-Bourg* viâ the railway-station (15, 20, & 30 c.). — Tramway to Cancale, see p. 224.

Sea-Baths. Bathing-box and costume 1 fr., towel 10 c. *Warm Salt Water Baths* (1 fr.), near the Casino.

Pont Roulant (see p. 223) between St. Malo and St. Servan (p. 223), fares 10 and 5 c., after 8 p.m. 20 and 15 c., after 10 p.m. 30 and 25 c. — **Steam Ferry** to Dinard hourly (from 6. 30 a.m. to 8. 30 p.m.) during the season, starting at the Cale de Dinan, in the outer harbour, the Cale du Grand-Bey (p. 222), or the Cale du Petit-Bey, according to the tide. From Dinard at the full hours. No boats at midday. Passage in 10 min. (fares 50, 25, and 15 c.).

Steamers. To *Dinan*, see p. 227. — To *Jersey*, thrice a week during the season, under the same conditions as from Granville, by which the return may be made (comp. p. 186). — To the *Islands* in the bay, *Cancale*, *Mont St. Michel*, *Granville*, *Cap Fréhel*, etc., at irregular intervals; see local advertisements and bills. — To *Southampton* (*London*), see p. xiii.

Post & Telegraph Office, opposite the W. façade of the church.

British Vice-Consul, *Hon. E. Henniker-Major*. — **American Consular Agent**, *Raymond Moulton*.

English Church, at Paramé. — Work among the British seamen frequenting the port is carried on by the *St. Andrew's Waterside Mission*.

St. Malo, a fortified seaport with 11,468 inhab., occupies a remarkably picturesque situation, on a rock (formerly an island) rising between the harbour and the mouth of the Rance, flanked on the left by St. Servan, and facing Dinard on the opposite bank.

St. Malo derives its name from the Welsh monk St. Malo or St. Maclou, who became its first bishop in the 6th cent., but its importance, formerly much greater than at present, dates from a considerably later period. The inhabitants of St. Malo early distinguished themselves as bold traders in time of peace and as daring privateers in time of war. Jacques Cartier, who discovered Canada in 1534, was a native of St. Malo; the famous admiral Duguay-Trouin (1673-1736) was at first a privateersman from the same port; Surcouf (1773-1827), well known as a corsair, and Mahé de la Bourdonnais (1699-1753), who took Madras from the English in 1746, were also 'Malouins'. In 1622 St. Malo sent valuable aid to Louis XIII. at the siege of La Rochelle; and its cruisers had been so successful in war and trade, that in 1711 the town contributed 30 million francs to support Louis XIV. in the wars of the Spanish Succession. The English made various unsuccessful attempts to capture the town and bombarded it several times. In 1758 the Duke of Marlborough landed at St. Servan with 15,000 men, but though he did immense damage to shipping and other property, he was unable to take St. Malo. — St. Malo was also the birthplace of *Maupertuis* (1698-1759), *Lamettrie* (1709-51), *Chateaubriand* (1768-1848), *Broussais* (1772-1838), and *Lamennais* (1782-1854).

The railway-station is situated in the suburb of *Rocabey*, near the harbour, between St. Malo and St. Servan, and about ½ M. from each. To reach the former, we turn first to the right, and then to the left, between a wet dock and the inner reservoir. The tramway route (5 min. longer) traverses the *Sillon*, an embankment 220 yds. long and about 150 ft. broad, which connects the rock on which the town stands with the mainland.

The *Harbour* (recently completed), in a shallow bay between

St. Malo and St. Servan, consists mainly of an outer basin, a tidal harbour, two wet docks, and an inner reservoir. St. Malo is the twelfth port in France in point of importance; it imports timber and coal, exports provisions of all kinds to England, and takes a considerable share in the Newfoundland cod-fishery.

At the end of the Sillon next the town, to the right, is the modest *Casino* (free adm.), in front of which is a bronze *Statue of Chateaubriand* (p. 221), by A. Millet.

As we enter the town by the *Porte St. Vincent*, with its finely-sculptured coats-of-arms, the *Castle*, dating from the 14-15th cent., and now used as barracks, stands on our right. It consists mainly of four towers, one of which may be ascended for the sake of the view. An almost equally extensive and more varied view may, however, be enjoyed from the **Ramparts* enclosing the town, which date chiefly from the 16th century. Visitors should not omit to make the circuit of the town on the ramparts, both for the sake of enjoying the curious appearance of the town, and also for the view of the bay, which is finest when the tide is full. The bay is dotted with fortified islets, one of which, the *Grand-Bey*, 550 yds. from the town, contains the simple tomb of Chateaubriand (d. 1848). St. Malo is remarkable for the great height to which the tide rises. Ordinary tides rise from 23 to 26 ft., spring-tides 48 ft. above low-water mark; and at low water an immense tract is uncovered, so that it is possible to walk dryshod to the Grand-Bey. — On the Quai de Dinan is a statue of *Robert Surcouf* (1773-1827), the privateer, by Caravaniez (1903).

Most of the streets are steep, narrow, and tortuous. From the small *Place Chateaubriand*, in front of the castle, we ascend to the centre of the town by the Rue St. Thomas or the Rue St. Vincent (opposite the gateway), and then turn to the left.

The *Parish Church*, formerly the cathedral, is built mainly in the Gothic (15th cent.) and Renaissance styles, but some parts date from the Transition period, and the elegant spire is modern.

The best part of the interior is the choir, which has a fine triforium and three windows filled with modern stained glass. The ivory figure of Christ (facing the pulpit), a modern tomb to the right, and other sculptures are well executed, and several of the pictures also are of some value; the latter, however, are badly lighted.

The street nearly opposite the front of the church leads to another small Place, embellished with a marble *Statue of Duguay-Trouin* (p. 221), by Molknecht. — The *Hôtel de Ville*, also in this square, contains a small *Musée* (open to the public on Sun. and Thurs. 1-4) and a *Library* (open on other days only, at the same hours).

The *Sea-bathing Establishment* lies beyond the castle, to the E. of the town. The beach consists of fine sand, and slopes gradually

b. Environs of St. Malo.

Comp. the Plan and the Map to the right of the Plan.

St. Servan. — **Hotels.** GRAND HÔTEL BELLEVUE, Grande Rue 63 (St. Malo end), R. 4-5, B. 1, D. 3½, pens. 10-11, omn. 1 fr.; DE L'UNION, Rue Dauphine 21, on the beach; DU PÉLICAN, Grande Rue. — **Pensions.** *Primavera* (Miss Goldham), Rue Ville Pepin; *Maison Mathias*, 6*s.* per day, 35*s.* per week (less in winter).

Steam Ferry to *Dinard*, every hour from the Port St. Père (fares 50, 25, 15 c.), returning at the half-hours.

English Church, Rue Chapitre; services at 11 and 5. *English Physician*, Dr. Ashdown. — *English Banker*, J. O. Rorke, Rue Ville Pepin.

St. Servan, formerly only a suburb of St. Malo, is now a separate but uninteresting town with 12,597 inhabitants. It may be reached from St. Malo by the road passing the station, or (better) by the *Pont Roulant* at the mouth of the harbour. This bridge (fares, see p. 221) moves upon rails laid at the bottom of the sea, and is drawn from side to side of the harbour-mouth by means of a stationary steam-engine on the St. Servan side. The platform for passengers is 40 ft. above the rails. The modern *Hôtel de Ville* (tramway, p. 221), at the top of the Grande Rue, and the *Church of Ste. Croix*, to the S., built in the 18-19th cent., are the only buildings of any pretensions. Besides sharing the harbour of St. Malo, St. Servan has two small harbours at the mouth of the *Rance:* the *Port de Solidor* and the *Port St. Père*, between which rises the 14th cent. *Tour de Solidor* (visitors admitted; view). These harbours are separated from the bay of *Les Sablons* by a rocky promontory, crowned by a fort on the site of an ancient town called *Aleth*. The small *Bathing Establishment*, with its casino, is situated on the bay of Les Sablons.

Paramé. — **Hotels.** At *Paramé-les-Bains*, about ¾ M. from St. Malo by the Sillon (tramway): *GRAND HÔTEL DE PARAMÉ, adjoining the Casino, first class, R. 3-6, déj. 3½, D. 4½ fr.; DUGUAY-TROUIN, R. with sea-view from 5 fr.; BRISTOL-PALACE, with terrace and garden facing the sea, R. 4, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 4, pens. 12½ fr. — At *Rochebonne*, about ¾ M. farther on: HÔTEL DE LA PLAGE (English landlady), pens. from 70 fr. per week; QUICEN-GROIGNE, on the shore; CONTINENTAL; DES BAINS ET DE ROCHEBONNE; DE L'OCÉAN; DE FRANCE; DU CENTRE.

Sea-Baths at the *Plage du Casino*, 1 fr. 40 c.; at Rochebonne 1 fr. — **Casino**, at the new beach; adm. 1 fr. per day; a week 5, fortnight 10, month 25 fr.; for 2 pers., 10, 20, 40 fr.

English Church (*St. John the Baptist*), Rue Duguay-Trouin; services at 0.30 and 5; chaplain, *Rev. H. F. J. Martin.*

Paramé (5140 inhab.) is formed of three distinct parts: *Paramé-les-Bains*, *Rochebonne*, both of recent origin, and the village of *Paramé*, situated at a short distance from the sea, on the road to Cancale (see p. 224). Paramé-les-Bains consists mainly of the hotels and casino, with a paved terrace and a fine sandy beach, but the surroundings are flat and shadeless, and there is no promenade except the terrace. Rochebonne, 1¾ M. from St. Malo, is more pleasantly situated and less expensive.

Rothéneuf (Grand Hôtel), 1¾ M. from Rochebonne, and *La Guimorais* (hotel, moderate), a little farther on, are also sea-bathing resorts.

Dinard. — **Hotels.** Royal, 1st class, du Casino, both on the beac Grand Hôtel de Dinard, with a sea-view, though at some distance fr the beach; de la Plage, Rue Levasseur; des Bains, Rue de l'Eclus Windsor, pens. 10-15 fr. (8 fr. from Oct. to June); d'Angleterre et Provence, Rue du Casino; °de la Vallée, on the quay, pens. 8-13, déj. D. 3½ fr.; de la Baie; Hôt. Rest. de la Paix; Bellevue, opposite t pier, R. 2½-5, B. ¾, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. 8-12 fr.

Sea-Baths. 'Bain complet' 1 fr., to subscribers 70 c. at the ch establishment, less at the others. — **Casino.** Subscription for a week fortnight 25, month 35, season 55 fr.; for two pers., 30, 45, 65, & 95 fr

Steam Ferries to St. Malo (see p. 221) and to St. Servan (p. 223).

Steam Tramway from the station to *St. Enogat*, *St. Lunaire*, a *St. Briac* (see below). — *Diligence* thrice a week to (9½ M.) *St. Jac de-la-Mer* (p. 179) and (13½ M.) *St. Cast* (*La Garde*; p. 179).

The **Steamboats** from St. Malo to Dinan (see p. 227) touch at Din ¼ hr. after leaving St. Malo.

English Church (*St. Bartholomew*), services at 11 and 6.30; chapla *Rev. N. Andrewes, M. A.*

Dinard is a modern town with 4787 inhab., picturesqu situated on a rocky promontory on the left bank of the estuary the Rance, opposite St. Malo and St. Servan. It is the leading s bathing resort in Brittany owing to its attractive site, its spacio sandy beach, its picturesque views, and its pleasant walks. T environs are sprinkled with villas, and it is much frequented English visitors.

The *Grève de l'Ecluse*, the chief bathing-beach, with the Casi faces the open sea, between the *Pointe de Dinard* (to the S. of wh passengers from St. Malo land) and the promontory of *La Malou* It may be reached either direct viâ the Grande Rue and the Rue l'Ecluse (to the right), or (preferable for walkers) by a footp ascending the Pointe de Dinard and then skirting the shore. The other bathing-establishment *(Grève du Prieuré)* is on the of Dinard. The *Pointe de la Vicomté*, farther S., commands a f view of the estuary of the Rance.

St. Enogat (*Hôtel de la Mer; des Etrangers et de St. Enogat*, p 6-7 fr., well spoken of; furnished villas), a large village about ¾ M. fr Dinard, beyond the second promontory of La Malouine, is also a favou bathing-resort. — **St. Lunaire** (*°Grand Hôtel; St. Lunaire; de Paris*) **St. Briac** (*Hôtel des Panorama*, on the beach, pens. 7 fr.; *du Centre*), and 3¾ M. farther to the W., also afford excellent bathing and beauti views of the rocky coast and islands. There are good golf-links (18 ho at St. Briac. Living at all these watering-places is more primitive t at Dinard or St. Malo. It is advisable to make enquiries beforehand.

c. Excursions from St. Malo.

Comp. the Maps to the right and left of the Plan at p. 220.

To Cancale. 9 M. *Steam-Tramway* (fares 1 fr. 20 and 85 c.) viâ *Par* (p. 223), *La Beuglais*, *St. Méloir-les-Ondes*, and (6 M.) *St. Coulomb*. Omni from La Gouesnière (p. 220; 1 fr.). — Branch also to *La Houle* (p. 2 1 fr. 25, 90 c.). *Steamers* sometimes ply to Cancale in the season (th and back 4 fr.).

Cancale (*Hôtel de l'Europe; du Centre; de France*), a town wi 6550 inhab., is magnificently situated on a height above the b

of the same name, also called the bay of St. Michel. Its small harbour, known as *La Houle*, lies about $^1/_2$ M. to the S. The leading industry of the town is the rearing of oysters, which enjoy a high reputation. The oyster-beds cover a total area of 430 acres. The *Rochers de Cancale* form an islet well seen from the neighbourhood of the town. The height above the bay also commands a noble **View*.

To Mont St. Michel. *Railway* to (28 M.) *Pontorson* in $1^1/_4$-2 hrs. (fares 4 fr. 95, 3 fr. 35, 2 fr. 15 c.). *Steam Tramway* thence to (7 M.) *Mont St. Michel* in $^1/_2$ hr. (fares 1 fr. 15, 85, 55 c.). *Carriage* (1-3 pers.), 10-12 fr. — *Steamers* sometimes ply to Mont St. Michel in the season (there and back 5 fr.).

From St. Malo to (15 M.) *Dol*, where we change carriages, see p. 220. — 20 M. *La Boussac;* 25 M. *Pleine-Fougères*, beyond which we cross the *Couesnon* and the railway to Vitré. The Couesnon is the boundary between Brittany and Normandy.

28 M. *Pontorson* (Hôtel de l'Ouest; de Bretagne, D. $2^1/_2$ fr.), a small seaport with 2585 inhab., at the mouth of the canalized Couesnon. It is the junction of lines to *Avranches* (Granville; Cherbourg) and to *Vitré* (see pp. 179 and 205).

The Tramway to Mont St. Michel makes a wide bend round Pontorson and runs to the W. of the road, joining it only at the embankment mentioned below. — The carriage-road turns to the right at the public fountain. The last portion runs along an embankment or causeway, nearly 1 M. in length, constructed in 1879 across the *Bay of Mont St. Michel*, to afford access to the village at all states of the tide.

On the flat expanse of the *Bay of St. Michel* (100 sq. M.) the tide recedes for a distance of $7^1/_2$ M., but rushes in again quicker than a horse can gallop. There are numerous dangerous quicksands (none, however, near the Mont). Since 1856 nearly 50,000 acres have been reclaimed from the sea here, and converted into pasture. Fine sand impregnated with carbonate of lime (known as 'tangue') is thrown up by the sea and is used as manure by the peasants.

Mont St. Michel (**Poulard Aîné*, R. $3^1/_2$, déj. $2^1/_2$, D. 3 fr.; **Poulard Jeune* or *St. Michel*, déj. 2, D. $2^1/_2$ fr.) is a small village, clinging to a curiously isolated rock, rising 160 ft. above the 'Grève' or sands at the end of the wide bay of the same name, about $^1/_2$ M. from the shore. Round the foot of the rock run the ancient **Fortifications*, dating mainly from the 15th cent., and consisting of thick and lofty walls, strengthened by towers and bastions. The summit of the rock is occupied by the buildings of the ancient monastery, and on the highest point of all is the church. The general effect is singularly picturesque.

The **Abbey is reached by a flight of steps, beginning at the highest part of the village, or (better) by the ramparts, which we ascend opposite the Hôtel Poulard. The ascent is made in about $^1/_4$ hr. The buildings, largely hewn out of the rock, are of different forms and various periods, but most of them date from the 12-13th centuries. The largest and most interesting is La Merveille, to the

right. Visitors are admitted daily in summer from 8 to 11 and
12.30 to 4, 5, or 6 other seasons 9-11 and 12.30-4 (fee to the gu

The Benedictine Abbey of Mont St. Michel was founded in 7
St. Aubert, Bishop of Avranches, in obedience to the commands o
Archangel Michael, who appeared to him in a vision. The rock,
viously known as *Mons Tumba*, had been a pagan sanctuary. The m
were protected by Rollo and the succeeding rulers of Normandy, a
1066 they sent six ships to assist William in the conquest of Eng
Pilgrims resorted to the rock in great numbers, and their pious
greatly enriched the monastery. Learning also flourished here, and i
12th cent. the abbey was known as the 'City of Books', from its exte
collection of MSS. In 1203 Philip Augustus burned the monastery,
an English possession, but he afterwards rebuilt it when he hi
became master of Normandy. Mont St. Michel was the only Nc
fortress that successfully defied Henry V. of England. In 1254 St.
visited the rock; and in 1469 Louis XI. founded the knightly or
St. Michel. Abuses and disorders began to prevail among the Bened
monks here, and in 1615 they were replaced by brethren of the or
St. Maur, who remained until the Revolution. The monastery wa
converted into a prison, but in 1863 it was restored to its religiou
under the Bishop of Avranches. It now belongs to the state, at
expense it is being restored. The Abbey of St. Michael's Mount,
Bay of Penzance, was an offshoot of Mont St. Michel.

We enter by the *Châtelet*, a lofty donjon of the 15th cent., fla
by two projecting turrets, and after visiting the *Salle des G*
ascend the *Abbot's Staircase* and the *Grand Degré* to a pla
(245 ft.) known as the *Saut Gaultier*, from a prisoner who per
in an attempt to escape in the 16th century. The adjoining *C*
begun in 1020 in the Norman style, has undergone many mod
tions. The central tower, with a Gothic spire, has been rebu
the original style, and since 1897 has been once more surmo
by a gilded bronze statue of St. Michael (total height, 500 ft.).
nave possessed formerly seven bays, but three have been rem
The beautiful choir is in the Gothic style of the 15th century.
interior preserves few traces of its once lavish decoration. I
chapels of the ambulatory are some interesting bas-reliefs o
period. The outer gallery and the top of the tower are reach
means of the 'staircase of lace'. — Crypt, see p. 227.

On quitting the church we find ourselves on a level wit
third story of **La Merveille*, a huge building abutting again
rock on the N. On this story we visit the **Cloisters*, a masterpie
the 13th cent. (1225-28), forming a rectangle 27 yds. long by 1
broad. They contain 220 columns of polished granite, 100 eng
in the walls and the others ranged in double arcades, with gra
vaults, and embellished with exquisite carvings, a beautiful fr
and inscriptions. Adjacent is the *Dormitory* (originally a refec
of the same epoch. — We next descend to the *Promenoir* (12th c
with the *Dungeon of La Balue*, the prison of Card. La Balue (p.
for two years, the *Crypte de l'Aquilon* (12th cent.), various
dungeons, and a *Crypt* used as a cemetery. The *Wheel* for hoi
provisions along an inclined plane is also shown. — On the se
floor of La Merveille are the **Salle des Chevaliers*, an admi

specimen of 13th cent. architecture, 92 ft. long, with depressed vaulting and a triple row of columns, and the **Refectory*, one of the finest Gothic halls in France, also dating from the 13th cent. and divided into two parts by columns. Before inspecting the refectory visitors are usually conducted to the *Crypte des Gros-Piliers*, beneath the choir of the church, so called from its nineteen columns, each 12 ft. in diameter. — On the lowest story of La Merveille are the *Almonry* and the *Cellar* (1203), which are known as the *Montgomeries*, in memory of an unsuccessful attack by the Sire de Montgomery, leader of the Huguenots.

In a lane to the right of the exit from the Abbey is a small local *Museum* (1 fr.), a miniature Mme. Tussaud's, with representations of more or less authentic scenes from the history of the Mont.

The tour of the rock (1/2 hr.) can seldom be made dry-shod, as there is usually a certain depth of water near the causeway. Visitors who desire to walk on the sands should carefully ascertain the hours of the tides (p. 225).

To Dinan. a. By the Rance, 17 1/2 M., Steamboat in 2 hours in the season, starting at hours determined by the tide (see the bills), from the quay near the Porte St. Vincent; from *Dinard*, 1/4 hr. later. The boats do not always return the same day. Fares, about 2-4 fr., according to class; return-tickets 1/2-2 fr. extra.

This is a very agreeable excursion, though the beauties of the Rance do not, perhaps, quite justify their local reputation. The banks are picturesque, but hardly bold enough in comparison with the breadth of the stream, except in the neighbourhood of Dinan, and the general effect wants variety. It is, therefore, hardly advisable both to go and come by the river, especially as the interval allowed by the steamer is not long enough for the proper inspection of the interesting town of Dinan.

The steamer touches at *Dinard* (p. 224). We have a fine retrospect of St. Malo, and then (to the left) of St. Servan, with the Tour de Solidor and the roadstead. On the *Rocher de Bizeux*, between St. Servan and the Pointe de la Vicomté (p. 224), rises a colossal figure of the Virgin (40 ft. high), by Caravaniez. Farther on, to the right, appear *La Richardais*, the *Pointe de Cancaval*, and *Mont Maria*. The little tower rising from the river is named the *Tour des Zèbres*. The wide *Baie de St. Jouan*, and other picturesque inlets appear to the left. *St. Suliac*, on a small sheltered bay to the left, has an interesting church of the 13th century. Behind us, to the right, is *Le Minihic*. To the left is the *Pointe du Garrot*, and on the succeeding height, *La Ville-ès-Nonais*.

The channel contracts at the *Pointe St. Jean*, which is about halfway to Dinan; opposite rises the picturesquely-situated *Château de la Roche*. The river again expands. In the distance, to the left, rises the church of *Pleudihen*. To the right, above a mill, lies *Plouër*. The modern tower of *Chêne-Vert* is a picturesque object as we look back upon it. To the left is *Mordreuc*. The channel again narrows considerably and the banks become wooded. To the left is the attractive little valley of the *Prat*. Above the wooded bank rise rocky heights. At a curve of the river we see the imposing *Via-*

duct on the railway from Dol to Dinan, 105 ft. high. Fine vi
behind us and picturesque rocks (to the left 'La Demoiselle').
little beyond the viaduct, is the *Lock of Le Châtelier*. The surp
water of the river sometimes escapes in a pretty waterfall (to
left). The banks now become low and the scenery monotono
To the left is the fine *Château de Grillemont;* to the right are cli
and in front appears Dinan. Farther on we see, to the left, m
wooded cliffs and obtain a picturesque view of the town and viadu

Dinan, see below. Omnibus to the station, on the other side
the town, 1 fr.

b. By Railway, 32 M., in 2 hrs. (6 fr. 50, 4 fr. 85, 3 fr. 55 c.).
A junction-line 9 M. shorter, runs between *La Gouesnière-Cancale*,
first station (p. 220), and *Miniac-Morvan* (p. 179), but there is no differe
made either in the time or the fare. The branch passes *Châteaun*
with an old ruined castle.

From St. Malo to (15 M.) *Dol*, see p. 220. From Dol to (32
Dinan, see p. 179; this line is a continuation towards the W. of t
from Pontorson (p. 225).

32 M. **Dinan** (see Plan, p. 220). — **Hotels.** De Bretagne, Pl
Duclos, R. 3-9, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. 9-15 fr.; de la Poste, Pl
Dugueselin, R. 3, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr. (incl. wine), pens. 10 fr.; de Pa
Rue Thiers, R. 2½, déj. 2½, D. 3½ (incl. wine), pens. 7½ fr., good;
L'Europe, at the station, déj. 2, D. 2½ fr. — *Mme. St. Gal's Pension*, Bellev
Les Buttes. — *Railway Restaurant.*

Steamboat to St. Malo, starting from the harbour near the old brid
at variable hours, announced on bills posted in the town (comp. p. 2

English Church (*Christ Church*), in the Petits-Fossés (services at
and 6); chaplain, *Rev. G. P. Irby, M. A.*

Dinan, an ancient town of 10,534 inhab., with curious and pict
esque houses and streets, is finely situated on a height on the l
bank of the Rance.

Quitting the station, we follow the Rue Thiers to the fine prome
ade known as the *Grands-Fossés*. Farther on, beyond the little Pl
Duclos, the *Petits-Fossés* diverges to the right. On both sides co
siderable remains of the *Ramparts* of the 13th and 14th cent.
still extant. Near the end of the Petits-Fossés is the château (
below). The suburb to the right is largely inhabited by the Engl
colony (about 350).

From the harbour we ascend to the viaduct, whence we reach t
centre of the town, and visit the promenades and the château la
— In the Place Duclos is the *Hôtel de Ville*, a modern buildi
containing a small but interesting *Musée*, with collections of
kinds (antiquities, coins, funeral monuments, objects of natu
history, etc.). — The street to the left leads to the *Place Duguescl*
embellished with an equestrian statue of the *Connétable Duguescl*
who recaptured the town from the English in 1359, by Frémi
(1902). The Place occupies the site of the field in which he defeat
in single combat an English knight, named by the Breton chronicle
'Sir Thomas of Cantorbéry'. — Farther on, to the right, is the *Cast*
now a prison, the donjon of which (112 ft. in height) is usually shov

to visitors on application. It is partly built into the ancient walls and belongs to the same epoch (14th cent.). The exterior of this ancient pile is best viewed from the Petits-Fossés, a little farther on.

The Rue du Château leads to the most picturesque parts of the town, skirting the base of steep rocks, till it reaches the banks of the Rance, the wooded channel of which offers various attractive views. The river is spanned by an imposing stone **Viaduct*, 270 yds. long and 130 ft. high. — Thence we ascend direct to the centre of the town, the narrow streets of which contain many quaint old houses.

The church of *St. Sauveur*, in the neighbourhood, to the left, is a curious edifice, the right side of which is Romanesque, the left Gothic. The Romanesque portal is unfortunately in very bad preservation. The right wall is adorned on the exterior with arcades and mouldings, and a tasteful Gothic chapel was added at the third bay in the 15th century. There is but one aisle, consisting of the Gothic part of the W. arm. The choir is also Gothic. The holy-water basin, supported by Caryatides, to the left of the entrance, dates from the 12th century. In the N. transept is a stone marking the spot where the heart of Bertrand Duguesclin is buried; and in one of the choir-chapels, on the same side, are two tasteful Gothic credences. — The cemetery of this church is now a *Public Garden* (*View).

The narrow street opposite the left transept is continued by the Rue Croix-Quart to the old *Rue du Jerzual*, leading to the *Porte du Jerzual*, one of the most curious parts of the old town, Gothic outside and Romanesque within. A little to the left is the *Porte St. Malo*, a similar but less interesting structure.

The street leading to the S. from the Porte St. Malo debouches in the Rue de l'Horloge, near the 15th cent. *Tour de l'Horloge*. Short of the tower, on the right, is the Place des Cordeliers, beyond which is the Grande Rue, leading back to the Hôtel de Ville.

St. Malo, to the right, near the latter, is a large church of the 15th cent., the W. arm of which was rebuilt in 1855-65. In the interior is a large modern painting by Archenault, representing Christ triumphing over Death and Sin. The handsome high-altar has bas-reliefs from the life of St. Malo, and a statue of that saint, by Savary.

About 3/4 M. to the S. of Dinan is *Léhon*, with a ruined château of the 12-13th cent., and the church and other remains of a priory of the 13th century. — The *Château de la Coninnais* (15th cent.) is picturesquely situated about 1 1/4 M. to the N. Other excursions may be made to the château of *La Bellière* (5 1/2 M.), formerly the residence of Dugueslin's wife, the Lady Tiphaine, with its curious octagonal chimneys; and to the château of *La Garaye*, famous for the charity and self-sacrifice of Claude Toussaint, Comte de la Garaye, and his wife, whose story has been pleasantly versified by Mrs. Norton.

Railway to *Lamballe*, joining the line to Brest, see p. 179.

A branch-railway, 13 M. long, runs from Dinan to Dinard (p. 224), passing *St. Samson*, *Pleslin-Plouër*, and *Pleurtuit*. — Another runs to the S., to (24 M.) *La Brohinière* (p. 210), on the line from Rennes to Brest.

31. From Paris to Nantes.

a. Viâ Le Mans, Sablé, and Angers.

246 M. Railway in 7½-13¾ hrs. (fares 44 fr. 45, 30 fr. 5, 19 fr. 60 c.). The trains start from the Gare Montparnasse (see Pl. G, 16, p. 1; Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest, left bank) or the Gare St. Lazare (railway of the right bank; Pl. C, 18); comp. p. 191. — From Le Mans to *Angers*, 60 M. in 2¾-3¾ hrs. (fares 11 fr. 10, 7 fr. 40, 4 fr. 85 c.). — From Angers to *Nantes*, 54½ M., in 1½-3 hrs. (fares 9 fr. 85, 6 fr. 65, 4 fr. 35 c.).

From Paris to (131 M.) *Le Mans*, see pp. 191-197. — On leaving Le Mans, our line crosses the *Sarthe* and diverges to the left from the lines to Rennes and Alençon, affording a fine view of the town. Beyond (139 M. from Paris) *Voivres* we again cross the Sarthe. — 143 M. *La Suze* (Hôtel du Commerce).

From La Suze to La Flèche (for Saumur and Angers), 19 M., railway in 50-55 min. (fares 3 fr. 45, 2 fr. 35, 1 fr. 55 c.). — Beyond the village of (12½ M.) *Villaines* our line is joined, on the right, by a branch-railway from Sablé (see below). Beyond (16 M.) *Verron* the railway to Angers diverges on the right (p. 242). — 19 M. La Flèche *(Hôtel de l'Image)*, a town with 10,519 inhab., situated on the *Loir*, is chiefly famous for its *Prytanée*, a military college for the sons of officers. It occupies an old Jesuit college, founded by Henri IV in 1604, the most famous pupil of which was *Descartes* (1596-1650), the philosopher. The market-place is adorned with a bronze statue of *Henri IV*, by Bonnassieux.

From La Flèche to *Angers*, see p. 242; to *Aubigné* (Tours), see p. 201; to *Sablé*, see below.

From La Flèche the line is prolonged to (33½ M.) *Saumur*, passing (12½ M.) *Baugé* (Lion d'Or), a small town on the *Couesnon*, with an old château of the 15th cent., and (24 M.) *Longué* (Ecu), another small town, beyond which the line joins the railway from Chartres to Saumur (p. 196).

Beyond La Suze our line crosses the Sarthe for a third time. 157½ M. *Juigné-sur-Sarthe*, with a fine château of the 17th century.

161 M. **Sablé** *(Buffet; *Hôtel St. Martin)*, a town with 5600 inhab., pleasantly situated on the Sarthe, has an 18th cent. *Château* and a ruined *Castle*. In the vicinity are large quarries of black marble.

About 2 M. to the N.E. (omnibus) is **Solesmes** (**Hôtel Préau*), celebrated for its Benedictine *Abbey*, which was abandoned in 1901 as a result of the Associations Law. The abbey-church contains two chefs-d'œuvre of sculpture dating from 1496-1550, representing the Entombment of Christ and the *Entombment of the Virgin. These consist of two 'grottoes', containing groups of eight and fifteen life-size figures respectively, besides various subsidiary figures, and adorned with bas-reliefs and other sculptural ornamentation. Some of the faces, especially Mary Magdalen's, are wonderfully expressive. The figure of Joseph of Arimathæa is supposed to be a portrait of King René (d. 1480).

From Sablé to La Flèche, 20 M., railway in 1 hr. — The train passes through a tunnel and crosses the *Sarthe*. *La Chapelle-du-Chêne* (11½ M.) owes its name to a chapel dedicated to the Virgin (recently rebuilt), which has been a pilgrimage-resort since the beginning of the 16th century. Before reaching (16½ M.) *Verron* our line joins the line from La Suze (see above). — 20 M. *La Flèche*, see above.

Railway to *Nantes* viâ *Segré*, see p. 232; to *Sillé-le-Guillaume*, p. 202.

Beyond Sablé the railway to Angers crosses the Sarthe for the last time, but continues to follow its valley for some distance. 179 M. *Tiercé*, to the left, with a fine modern church. We cross the *Loir*, an affluent of the Sarthe, before reaching (184½ M.) *St. Sylvain*

Briollay. — 187½ M. *Ecouflant* is situated at the confluence of the Sarthe and the *Mayenne*, which combine to form the *Maine*. Passengers for Segré and for the Gare St. Serge at Angers (see p. 235) change carriages here. We have a fine view to the right of Angers, with the towers of St. Maurice and St. Joseph.

At (190½ M.) *La Maître-Ecole* we join the line from Orléans (p. 235). — 191 M. **Angers** (principal station), see p. 235.

Our line descends the valley of the Maine, which it crosses before reaching the next station. 196 M. *La Pointe*, near the confluence of the Maine and the Loire. The line henceforth follows the right bank of the latter. Fine views of the opposite bank. 198 M. *Les Forges*. — 201 M. *La Possonnière* (buffet).

From La Possonnière to Cholet, 27 M., railway in 1½-1¾ hr. (fares 4 fr. 40, 3 fr. 25, 2 fr. 10 c.). — The train crosses the Loire. 3½ M. *Chalonnes*, a town with 4470 inhab., 1¼ M. to the W. Branch-lines run hence to *Perray-Jouannet* (17 M.) and to *Beaupréau* (Hôt. de France), on the *Evre* viâ *Pré-en-Mauges*. — 13 M. *Chemillé*, a manufacturing town (4365 inhab.). — 27 M. *Cholet* (Hôt. de France; de l'Europe), see *Baedeker's Southern France*.

204 M. *St. Georges-sur-Loire* (Hôt. de la Gare). The town, with a ruined abbey, lies 2 M. to the N. of the station.

About 1 M. to the N.E. is the *Château de Serrant*, dating from the 15-18th cent., one of the finest of the numerous châteaux of the district. The chapel contains the monument of the Marquis de Vaubrun, one of its former owners, with good figures by Coyzevox.

Beyond (209 M.) *Champtocé*, to the right, are the ruins of its 15th cent. château, once the abode of the wicked Gilles de Laval, Seigneur de Retz, notorious for his excesses and cruelty. He was known as 'Barbe Bleue' and is supposed to be the original of the Blue Beard of the nursery tale. He was executed at Nantes in 1440.

From (217 M.) *Varades* an omnibus runs to (1¼ M.) *St. Florent-le-Vieil*, the church of which contains the fine monument of the Vendean general Bonchamp (1759-93), by David d'Angers. 220½ M. *Anetz*. The railway now quits the Loire.

225 M. *Ancenis* (Hôt. des Voyageurs), a town with 5200 inhab., has a château of the 18th cent., with parts dating from the 15th, situated to the left, on the bank of the Loire. *Joachim du Bellay*, the poet (1524-60), a native of the town, is commemorated by a monument here (1894). — 231 M. *Oudon* still preserves the fine donjon of its 15th cent. castle, restored (to the right).

Champtoceaux, on the left bank, about 1½ M. distant, contains the ruins of a huge mediæval castle, and a church with works of art by Maindron (1801-81), a native sculptor, and others.

The valley of the Loire now becomes more irregular. On a height on the left bank rises the *Château de la Varenne*. — Several small stations. — In entering (246 M.) **Nantes** (p. 243) we pass under the railway to Paris viâ Segré (see below), with the line to La Roche-sur-Yon and its two bridges on the left, and the line to Châteaubriant (see below) on the right.

b. Viâ Le Mans, Sablé, and Segré.

(St. Nazaire. Lorient. Quimper.)

246½ M. Railway in 8-13½ hrs. (fares as by RR. a and c). trains start from the Gare St. Lazare or the Gare Montparnasse (see Indicateur) and reach Nantes at the Gare de l'Etat (p. 243), not at Gare d'Orléans. The direct trains to *St. Nazaire* and *Lorient-Quimper* viâ Segré (see below and R. 34).

From Paris to (161 M.) *Sablé*, see p. 230. The line to An now diverges to the left. 168 M. *Gres-en-Bouère*, the birthplac Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil (1847-1900), who fell in the I ranks during the South African war. He is commemorated b bronze bust. — 175 M. *Gennes-Longuefuye*, the junction of a to Laval (p. 202).

180 M. **Château-Gontier** (*Hôtel de l'Europe; du Dauphin*, the quay), a town of 7080 inhab., pleasantly situated on the r bank of the *Mayenne*, with chalybeate springs and a bathing es lishment. The church of *St. Jean*, in the Romanesque style of 11th cent. (freely restored), is the only relic of its castle.

Steamboat service on the Mayenne between Château-Gontier and Ar (p. 235). The voyage is long and uninteresting.

The line now crosses the Mayenne, and passes (to the left) *Château of St. Ouen*, dating from the 15th century. — 185½ *Chemazé;* branch-line to (8½ M.) *Craon*, see p. 203. — 191 M. *Ferrière.* We cross the Oudon near Segré.

195 M. **Segré** *(De la Poste; de la Gare)*, with 3983 inhab., is junction of a line to Angers and of the direct line to St. Naza

From Segré to St. Nazaire (Lorient-Quimper), 82 M., railway 3½-4½ hrs. (fares 15 fr. 10, 10 fr. 25, 6 fr. 60 c.). — 16 M. **Pouancé** *(Gr Hôtel)*, with 3278 inhab., on the *Verzée*, possesses a ruined castle of 13-14th cent. and a fine modern château. Branch-line to (38 M.) *Laval* (p. 2

26 M. **Châteaubriant** *(Buffet; Hôtel de la Poste; du Commerce)*, a t with 7234 inhab., on the *Chère*, is known for an edict against the P estants issued here by Henri II (1551). It contains an interesting *Chât* consisting of the remains of a mediæval castle and of another built tween 1524 and 1538, now occupied by the prison, various public offi and a small *Musée*. In the N.W. suburb, *Béré*, is the old priory-chu of *St. Jean* (12th cent.). — A branch-line runs hence viâ *Rougé*, *Erce Lamée*, and *Bain-de-Bretagne*, to (26½ M.) *Messac* (p. 209), going on the to (58 M.) *Ploermel* (p. 253). Steam-tramways ply to (12 M.) *La Chap Glain* and to (31½ M.) *St. Julien-de-Vouvantes*. Railways to Vitré and Ren ee pp. 205, 210; to Nantes, see p. 250.

From (33½ M.) *St. Vincent-des-Landes* a branch-line runs to (29½ *Redon*, viâ (21 M.) *Massérac*, the junction of a branch-railway to Ren This is the shortest route from Paris to *Lorient* and *Quimper* (R. 34).

At (53½ M.) **Blain** *(Boule d'Or)* is ruined château (13-16th cent.) the Clissons and Rohans. We cross the canal from Nantes to Brest, beyond (64½ M.) *Campbon* intersect the railway from Nantes to Br 78 M. *Besné-Pont-Château* is connected by a short branch-line with (12½ *Pont-Château*, on the Nantes and Brest railway (p. 251). At (79 M.) *Mon* we join the railway from Nantes to St. Nazaire. — 82 M. *St. Naza* see p. 251.

200 M. *Chazé-sur-Argos*. — 204 M. *Angrie-Loiré*. Angrie, the left of the line, has a fine modern château. — 208 M. *Cand*

small town on the *Erdre*, the valley of which we now ascend. — 215 M. *St. Mars-la-Jaille*, with a château of the 18th cent.; 222 M. *Teillé;* 238 M. *Carquefou*, with a handsome Gothic church. — 243½ M. *Doulon*, also reached by tramway from Nantes. — We soon cross one of the arms of the Loire, obtaining a view of Nantes to the right.

246½ M. **Nantes,** Gare de l'Etat, see p. 243.

c. Viâ Orléans and Tours.

265 M. Orleans Railway (Pl. G, 25; p. 1) in 7½-17½ hrs. (fares 44 fr. 45, 30 fr. 5, 19 fr. 60 c.). — From Tours to *Angers*, 67 M., in 2-3½ hrs. (fares 12 fr. 20, 8 fr. 15, 5 fr. 30 c.). From Tours to *Nantes*, 22 M., in 4-6¾ hrs. (fares 22 fr. 5, 16 fr. 90, 9 fr. 65 c.). — Passengers by the express-train, with through-tickets, go direct from St. Pierre-des-Corps (p. 266) to Savonnières without entering Tours. Finest views to the left.

From Paris to (75 M.) *Orléans* and (145 M.) *Tours*, see R. 36. — On leaving Tours, our line diverges to the right from the lines to Orléans and Bordeaux, passes underneath the line to Les Sables d'Olonne, and diverges to the left from the lines to Vendôme and Le Mans. To the right flows the *Loire*, to the left the *Cher*. — 153½ M. (from Paris) *Savonnières* has some interesting caves (1-4 pers. 2 fr.). — We then cross the Loire, not far from its confluence with the Cher. The towers of Cinq-Mars come into view on the right.

158 M. *Cinq-Mars*, a village with many of its houses cut out of the rock, as at other places on this line. It contains the ruins of the château of the Marquis of Cinq-Mars, the favourite of Louis XIII., who was beheaded at Lyons in 1642, along with his friend De Thou, for having conspired against Richelieu. About 1 M. to the E. stands the *Pile de Cinq-Mars*, a solid tower without doors or windows, 95 ft. high and about 15 ft. in diameter, crowned by four small pyramids; it is probably of Roman origin and is supposed to be a funeral monument or a beacon marking the confluence of the Loire and Cher. The line still continues to skirt the right bank of the Loire. — 161 M. *Langeais* (Lion d'Or), a pleasant town with 3300 inhab., has a **Château* regarded as a masterpiece of 15th cent. military architecture (visitors admitted). Near it are the ruins of a donjon of the 10-11th centuries. — 166½ M. *St. Patrice.* The *Château de Rochecotte*, ½ M. to the W., contains some artistic collections.

From (174 M.) *Port-Boulet* branch-railways run to *Château-renault* (p. 269) and to (9 M.) *Chinon* (p. 283). — 179 M. *Varennes-sur-Loire.* Before reaching Saumur we see, to the left, the bridge carrying the Chemin de Fer de l'Etat across the Loire (p. 196)

184 M. **Saumur.** — **Hotels.** *Budan, at the bridge, opposite the theatre; *de la Paix, Rue Dacier; de Londres, Rue d'Orléans 48, commercial; de la Nouvelle-Gare, opposite the station, unpretending. — **Cafés.** *De la Paix*, opposite the hotel of that name; *de la Renaissance*, *du Commerce*, Rue d'Orléans 45 and 17.

Cabs. Per drive 1½, per hr. 2 fr. — **Tramways** from the Gare d'Orléans through the town to *Fontevrault* (p. 235) and to *St-Hilaire-St-Florent*, 2½ M. to the N.W. Fares to the town (Place de la Bilange), 20 c., 15 c.

Post & Telegraph Office, adjoining the Café de la Paix.

Railway Stations. *Gare d'Orléans* (buffet), on the right bank, from the town proper (omn.), for the trains of the Paris & Bordeaux way; *Gare de l'Etat*, on the other side of the town, 1¼ M. from the d'Orléans, for the slow trains of the Ligne de l'Etat (comp. p. 196).

Saumur, an old town with 16,223 inhab., is situated on the bank of the Loire and on an island in the river. At the end o 16th cent. it was one of the chief strongholds of Protestantis France, and it was the seat of a Protestant university previou the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. At that time (1685 prosperity greatly declined, owing to the expulsion of the Hu nots, but it began to revive in 1768, when a large Cavalry S was founded here. Its sparkling wines have some reputation. town proper is backed on the S.E. by a hill crowned with v mills and a *Castle* of the 11th, 13th, and 16th cent. (uninteres

Leaving the Gare d'Orléans, we cross the river and the is on which are the ruins of a *Château of the Queen of Sicily*, bu King René of Anjou (15th cent.). We enter the town by the de la Bilange, at the ends of the Rues d'Orléans and de Bord which traverse the whole town. To the left stands the hand *Theatre*, built in 1864. Behind it is the Gothic *Hôtel de* mainly of the 16th cent., containing a small museum (ope Sun. & Thurs., 12-4; closed in Sept.; entr. in the street t left). Adjacent (No. 3, Rue Cours St. Jean) is the entran the pretty *Chapelle St. Jean*, in the Romanesque and Gothic s with fine vaulting (when closed, apply at 25 Rue St. Jean). — Rue St. Jean leads to the left to the church of *St. Pierre*, a bui of the 13th cent., with a façade of the 17th century. The S. tra ends in a fine Romanesque portal. The beautiful choir-stalls from the 15th century. The sacristy contains two fine piec tapestry (16th cent.). — About ½ M. to the E. is *Notre-Dame Ardilliers*, a domed church of the 16-17th cent. (interesting inte at the foot of the Butte des Moulins (view of the Loire).

The quarter at the foot of the hill, beyond St. Pierre, con the *Protestant Church* (in the classical style), the *Collège Jardin des Plantes*, and *Notre-Dame-de-Nantilly*. The exter this church is uninteresting, with the exception of the portal, v belongs to the original edifice but has been spoiled. The int however, partly Romanesque (11-12th cent.) and partly Go is noteworthy and contains some important works of art reliefs, tapestry of the 15-18th cent., an oratory made for Louis etc.). — The street opposite this church passes near the Ga l'Etat and ends near the *Pont Foucard*, which we cross to Bagneux (p. 235). To re-enter the town we keep to the righ

The *Ecole de Cavalerie*, a handsome building near the riv little below the town, contains about 400 pupils in trainin cavalry officers and riding-masters. Equestrian exhibitions (rousels') are given in the latter half of Aug. on the *Chardo*

the large exercise-ground in front of the barracks. — The *Church of St. Nicholas* dates from the 12th cent. but has been modernized.

Beyond the *Pont Foucard*, which spans the *Thouet*, an affluent of the Loire, at the end of the Rue de Bordeaux (3/4 M. from the theatre), lies a suburb containing a handsome modern church in the Romanesque style. The road diverging at this church leads to *Bagneux* (3/4 M. from the bridge), with a *Dolmen*, which is one of the largest in existence. It is 65 ft. long and 22 ft. wide, with an average height of 9 ft., and is composed of 16 vertical and 4 horizontal stones (apply to the custodian, in an adjoining house).

From Saumur to Fontevrault, 10 1/2 M., steam-tramway four times daily in 70 min. (fares 1 fr. 45, 1 fr. 10 c.). The cars start at the Gare d'Orléans, traverse the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, and follow the left bank of the Loire, passing several small stations. — 10 M. **Fontevrault** *(Lion d'Or)* possesses the remains of the celebrated *Abbey* of that name, founded in the 11th cent. by Robert d'Arbrissel. It comprised both a monastery and a nunnery, filled by members of the aristocracy, with an abbess at the head of the joint establishment. It is now used as a prison, and only the unoccupied parts are open to visitors. The *Church*, which was built between 1101 and 1119 in the style of the cathedral of Angoulême, has only one of its original five cupolas remaining. Henry II. and Richard I. of England, with various members of their family, were interred in this church, but the tombs have been rifled and destroyed. Four fine statues of the 13th cent., however, still remain, representing these two Plantagenet monarchs, Eleanor of Guienne (wife of Henry), and Isabella of Angoulême. The *Cloisters*, the *Refectory*, and the *Chapter House* (16th cent.) are also interesting. The remarkable *Tour d'Evrault*, formerly the kitchen, belongs to the 12th century.

From Saumur to *Chartres* (Paris), see p. 196; to *La Flèche*, p. 230. — To *Niort (Bordeaux)*, see *Baedeker's Southern France.*

Beyond Saumur the railway skirts the *Levée de la Loire*, a huge embankment 40 M. long, which, however, in spite of its great size, has not always been able to protect the country from the terrible inundations of the river; it was originally constructed between the 9th and 13th centuries. — 195 M. *Les Rosiers.*

From Les Rosiers an omnibus runs to (2 M.) *Gennes* (fare 30 c.), a village situated on the left bank of the Loire. About 2 M. farther up the river is *Cunault*, with a magnificent Romanesque church, adorned with fine mural paintings. The elaborate capitals of the columns deserve attention. At *Trèves*, 1 M. farther on, is a noble keep, 100 ft. high.

Beyond (200 M.) *St. Mathurin* the railway gradually recedes from the Loire as it approaches Angers.

At (208 M.) *Trélazé*, a village with 6430 inhab., are large slate-quarries which have been worked since the middle ages (interesting to visit). Farther on we catch sight of the towers of the cathedral, to the right, and join the railway to Paris via Le Mans. — 212 M. **Angers** *(Buffet)*, see below. — Thence to **Nantes**, see p. 231.

32. Angers.

Stations. *St. Laud* (Pl. E, 5; buffet), the principal station, to the S., belonging to the Compagnie d'Orléans, but also used by the trains of the Western Railway (Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest; see R. 31); *St. Serge* (Pl. D, 1), to the N., belonging to the Compagnie de l'Ouest, the station for the railway to Segré and Laval; *La Maître-Ecole* (beyond Pl. G, 3; no cabs), to the E., about the same distance as the others from the centre of

the town, the station for the State Line (Ligne de l'Etat) to Loudun and Poitiers and also used by the Western Railway (see above).

Hotels. GRAND-HÔTEL (Pl. a; E, 3), Place du Ralliement, R. from 4, déj. 3, D. 4 fr. incl. wine, well spoken of; D'ANJOU (Pl. c; F, 4), Boulevard de Saumur, R. from $2^3/_4$, B. $1^1/_4$, déj. 3, D. 4 fr. incl. wine, good; *CHEVAL BLANC (Pl. b; E, 4), Rue St. Aubin 12, nearer the station, R. from 4, D. 5 fr., incl. wine; ST. JULIEN, Place du Ralliement, B. $1/_2$-$3/_4$, déj. or D. 2 fr., pens. $6^1/_2$ fr. incl. wine; DE LA GARE, opposite the Gare St. Laud, plain.

Cafés in the Place du Ralliement, at the Grand-Hôtel, and at the theatre; *Grand Café du Boulevard*, Boul. de Saumur.

Cabs. With one horse, per drive 75 c., per hr. $1^1/_2$ fr., at night (10-6) $1^1/_2$ and 2 fr.; with two horses, $1^1/_2$, $2^1/_2$, 2, and 3 fr.

Electric Tramways. From the *Gare St. Laud* (Pl. E, 5) to the *Gare St. Serge* (Pl. D, 1) viâ the Place du Ralliement (Pl. E, 3) or viâ the Boulevards; to the *Route de Paris* (Pl. G, 1). — From the *Place du Ralliement* (Pl. E, 3) to the *Place Lionnaise* (Pl. A, 2); to the *Madeleine* (beyond Pl. F, G, 4), two routes; to the *Génie* (on the S.) viâ the Gare St. Laud (Pl. E, 5); to ($3^3/_4$ M.) *Trélazé* (p. 242); to (3 M.) *Ponts-de-Cé* (p. 241) and ($4^1/_2$ M.) *Erigné*. Fares 10 c., 15 c. with correspondance; outside the town 20 and 25 c.

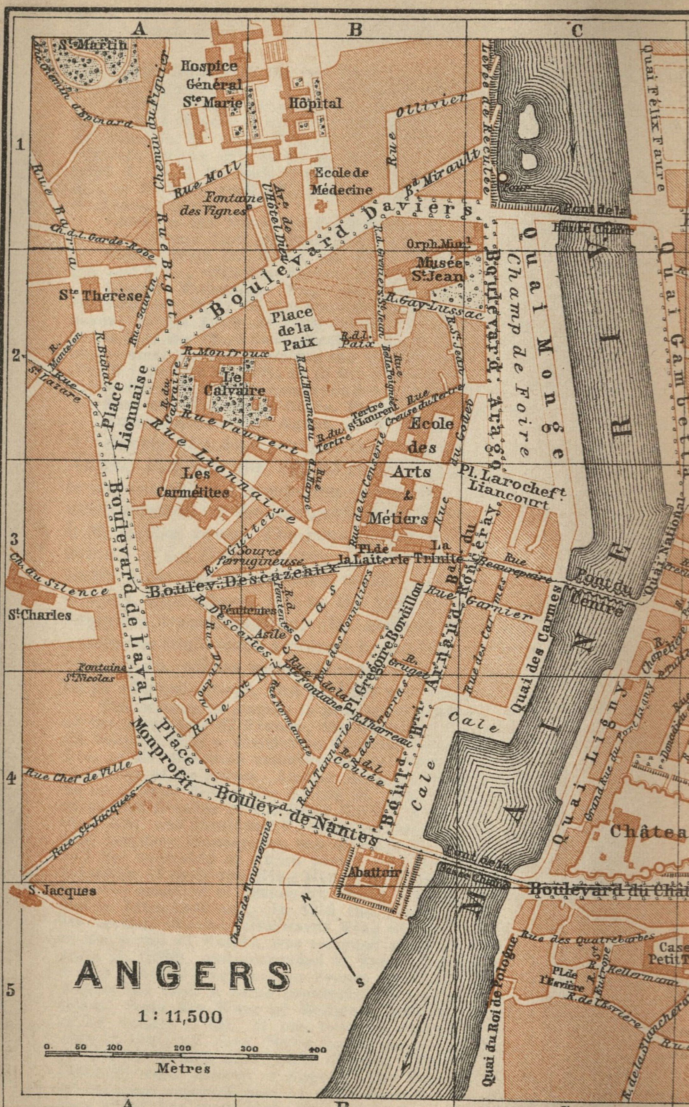
Post and Telegraph Office, Place du Ralliement.

American Consular Agent, *J. H. Luneau.*

Angers, the *Andegavia* of the Romans, afterwards the capital of *Anjou*, and now the capital of the department of *Maine-et-Loire*, is an ancient and prosperous town with 82,398 inhab., advantageously situated on the navigable river *Maine*, which joins the Loire 5 M. farther down. The town proper lies on the left bank, and the suburb of *La Doutre* on the right bank. Angers was formerly very badly built and was known as the 'Black Town' on account of its sombre appearance, but in the 19th cent. it underwent an almost complete transformation. Its ancient ramparts were replaced by handsome boulevards adjoined by modern suburbs, new streets were opened up, others were widened and straightened, and numerous large edifices, quays, and bridges were constructed.

The history of Angers is practically identical with that of Anjou, one of the great fiefs of France, the historical prominence of which, out of all keeping with a district so destitute of geographical individuality, is due, as Mr. Freeman remarks, almost entirely to the energy and marked character of its rulers. Among the most illustrious Counts of Anjou may be mentioned Robert the Strong (d. 866), a valiant adversary of the Normans and founder of the Capet family; Foulques Néra or Fulk the Black (d. 1040); and Foulques V., who became King of Jerusalem in 1131. In 1127 Geoffrey Plantagenet, son of Fulk V., married the Empress Matilda, and the countship of Anjou passed into the possession of England on the accession of their son King Henry II. Plantagenet. In 1204, however, Anjou was reunited to France by Philip Augustus, who wrested it from the feeble John Lackland. In 1246 the province was given by Louis IX. to his brother Charles, afterwards King of the Two Sicilies. It next passed to the house of Valois, was assigned as an apanage to Louis, son of King John II. (1356), and descended to René of Anjou (p. 240), at whose death it was definitely annexed to France by Louis XI. (1480). From that time Angers has been a mere provincial town, suffering severely, like other towns, from the Wars of Religion (1560-98), of the League (1582), and of La Vendée (1793). It has now an extensive trade in slate. The celebrated sculptor *Jean Pierre David*, generally known as *David d'Angers* (1788-1856; p. 242), the chemist *Chevreul* (1786-1889), and the painter *Lenepveu* (1819-98) were natives of Angers. The Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Chatham received part of their education at Angers in a military college which has since been removed to Saumur (p. 234).

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St Maurille
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Hôpital
Ecole de Médecine
Fontaine des Vignes
Orph. Mixte
Musée St Jean
Ste Thérèse
Place de la Paix
Le Calvaire
Les Carmélites
Ecole des Arts & Métiers
Source Ferrugineuse
La Trinité
Ste Charles
Fontaine St Nicolas
Place Monprofit
Abattoir
St Jacques
Château
Quai Monge
Quai Gambetta
Quai Lingy
Quai des Carmes
Pont Centre
Boulevard Daviers
Boulevard Descazeaux
Boulevard de Nantes
Boulevard du Château
Rue Lionnaise
Place Lionnaise
Rue Chaperonnière
Rue Chaussée St Pierre
Rue Chaussée St Jacques
Rue Chaussée St Maurille
Rue Chaussée St Nicolas
Rue Chaussée St Laud
Rue Chaussée St Aubin
Rue Chaussée St Samson
Rue Chaussée St Michel
Rue Chaussée St Blaise
Rue Chaussée St Vincent
Rue Chaussée St Denis
Rue Chaussée St Martin
Rue Chaussée St Jean
Rue Chaussée St Paul


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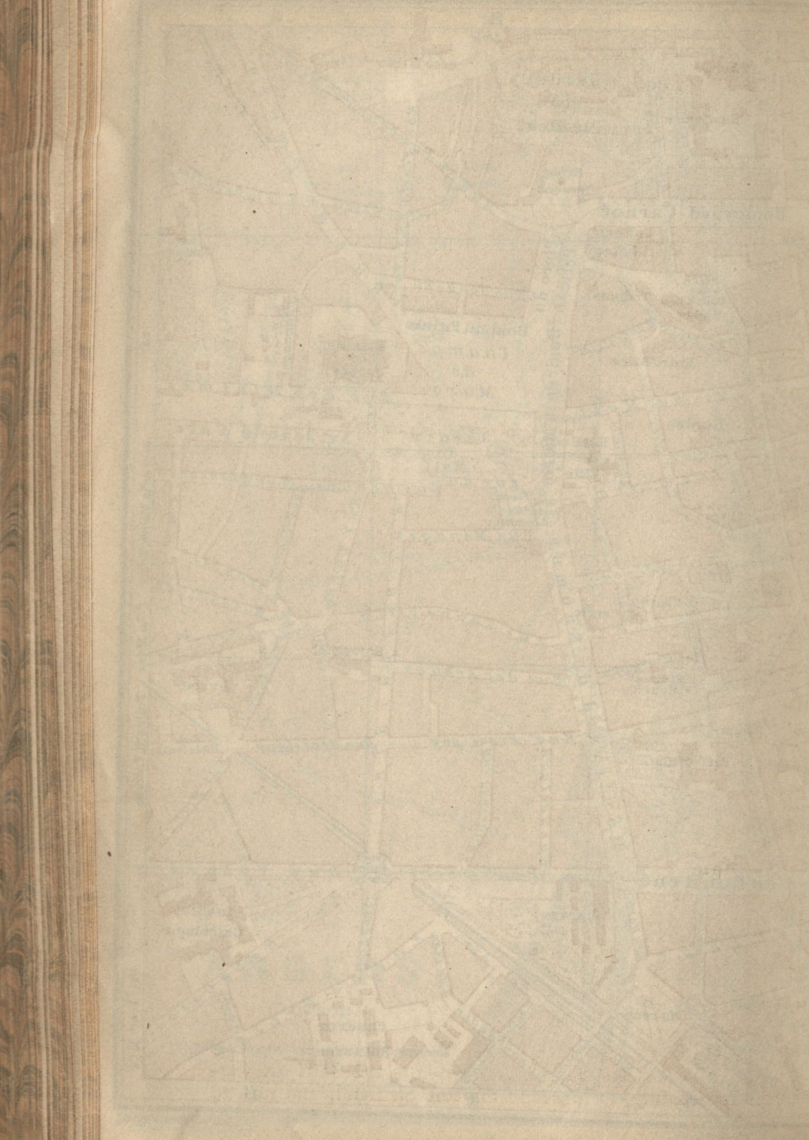
Laval
Asile
Prisons
Jardin des Plantes
Séminaire
St Serge
R. de Jussieu
R. de Bouillon
R. de Rennes
R. de Brest
Ave Besnardière
Rue de Buffon
Rue du Maine
Rue de Vaugirard
Rue de Poissy
Rue du Faubourg St Michel
Rue du Faubourg St Jacques
Rue de Paris
Rue des Ingénieurs
Ste de Chevreul
Boulevard Carnot
Pl. Ayrault
Rue Ayrault
Collects Géologe
Rue du Commerce
Place des Halles
Les Halles
Tribunal
Rue Joubert
Place du Pelican
Boul. du Palais
Champs de Mars
Palais de Justice
Rue des Minimes
Rue du Mail
Ecoles
Notre Dame
Rue Pocquet de Livonnière
Rue de la Rotonde
Rue de la Réveillère
Rue de la Boule
Rue du Commerce
Rue du Canal
Rue de la Charité
Rue de la Chevalerie
Rue de la Paix
Rue de la Fidélité
Rue de la Harpe
Rue de la Tannerie
Rue de la Poissonnerie
Rue de la Boucherie
Rue de la Pâtisserie
Rue de la Boulangerie
Rue de la Pompe
Rue de la Fontaine
Rue de la Pépinière
Rue de la Pépinière
Rue de la Pépinière



The *Gare St. Laud* (Pl. E, 5) lies on the S. side of the town. From the Place de la Gare we first proceed to the N.W. to the *Place de la Visitation* (Pl. D, E, 5) and then turn to the right into the *Rue des Lices* (Pl. E, 5, 4), which crosses the Boulevard du Roi-René (p. 240) and passes between the tower of St. Aubin and the Préfecture, both relics of a Benedictine abbey of St. Aubin.

The *Tour St. Aubin* (Pl. E, 4) is a good example of the type of tower usual in the S.W. of France at the beginning of the Gothic period, consisting of a square base surmounted by an octagonal story, with four turrets at the springing of the spire. In the court-yard of the *Préfecture* (Pl. E, 4), the entrance to which is in the street to the right, is a screen of fine arches of the 11-12th cent., decorated with sculpture and painting, which Mr. Fergusson describes as unrivalled even in France 'as a specimen of elaborate exuberance in barbarous ornament'. The other parts of the building date from the 17th and 19th centuries. — A little to the N. of the Préfecture is the ancient *Church of St. Martin* (Pl. E, 4), said to date from the 9th century. It is now a mere fragment, but possesses details of great antiquarian interest. — The Rue St. Aubin (Pl. E, 4) leads W. to the cathedral. From it diverges the *Rue Voltaire* (Pl. E, 3, 4), which ends behind the theatre, near the Place du Ralliement, in the centre of the town (p. 242).

The ***Cathedral of St. Maurice** (Pl. D, 3, 4) is an interesting Romanesque and Gothic building dating from the 12-13th cent., except the spires of the two flanking towers of the W. front and the whole of the tower between them, which were added in the 16th century. The eight statues of warriors on the central tower, which is surmounted by an octagonal dome, also date from the 16th century. The *Façade*, originally too narrow, has been farther spoiled by the addition of this tower, but is adorned with interesting carvings of the 12th cent., recently restored and renewed, like many other parts of the building.

The interior consists of a long nave without aisles, novel in style and of imposing effect. The *Domical Vaulting*, or depressed cupolas, of the nave may be said to mark the transition from the Byzantine dome to groined or Gothic vaulting. The chief objects of interest are the *Stained Glass Windows*, magnificent works of the 12th, 13th, and 15th cent.; the *Tapestry*, of the 14-18th cent.; a *Calvary*, by David d'Angers, in a chapel to the left; a *St. Cecilia*, by the same master, in the choir; the *Pulpit* (modern); and the *Organ-Loft*, supported by Caryatides (16th cent.). To the left of the entrance is a *Holy Water Basin* in verde antico, supported by two white marble lions, said to have been executed at Byzantium. — The tomb of René of Anjou (p. 240) was rediscovered in 1895 in a vault beneath the choir.

The *Bishop's Palace*, to the N. of the cathedral, is built on the site of an ancient castle of the Counts of Anjou. It dates from the 12th cent., but was thoroughly restored inside and out by Viollet-le-Duc in 1862-65, and now forms an admirable example of a mediæval mansion. To see the back of it, which is the most interesting part of the building, we descend the Rue St. Laud, and turn to

the right. — In the same street, to the left, are two old *Ti Houses*, with carving. There is a similar house a little farthe at the corner of the street to the right, behind the cathedral. now follow the Rue Toussaint, opposite this house, and turn t left into the short Rue du Musée.

In this street, to the right, are the ***Museum** (Pl. D, E, 4) the *Public Library*, installed in the *Logis Barrault*, an intere mansion of the end of the 15th cent., built by *Olivier Barrault*, T surer of Brittany. In the court-yard are some Gothic and Renaiss remains. The Museum, comprising sculpture and picture gall and a natural history collection, is open to the public on Sun. Thurs., from 1-5 (12-4 in winter), and on other days on applica

The GROUND FLOOR is devoted to the collection of Sculpture. — V BULE. *Plaster Casts* of ancient and modern works; model of the stat David (p. 242). — ROOM TO THE RIGHT. Continuation of the plaster (inscriptions); model for the pediment of the Panthéon at Paris, by D casts of works by Maindron (p. 231), a pupil of David. Also: *Pr* Sappho (bronze); 48bis. *Cortot*, Narcissus; 75. *Maindron*, Shepherd by a serpent; 62. *Molknecht*, Cathelineau, the Vendean leader; 38. *Bo sieux*, Las Cases.

1st ROOM TO THE LEFT OF THE VESTIBULE. *Leenhoff*, Warrior res *Desbois*, Misery; *Canova*, Bonaparte, etc. 2nd ROOM. Drawings, engrav water-colours; *Tourny*, Portrait of Chevreul. — Next comes the ***M David**, at the beginning of which stands the model of his statue of D pœmen. This gallery contains model or copies of nearly all the w of the famous and prolific sculptor David. There are also a few ori works. The names are attached to all the sculptures. The chief w are in Room III, a long gallery. — ROOM I. 73-75. Bas-reliefs fron monument to Gerbert (Pope Sylvester II.); 3. Death of Epaminondas work won for David the Grand Prix de Rome); 4. Ulysses, a bust artist's first work in marble; 42. Reception by the Duke of Angou at the Tuileries after the Spanish war; several other busts. — Roo 882-884. Monument of Bonchamp (p. 231). Drawings and Busts. 28. S of Bichat; 153, 120. Heads of Riquet and Corneille; 9. Statue of Féne Bronze Medallions; 13, 12, 19. Statues of Gouvion-Saint-Cyr, Talma, Armand Carrel; 33-35. Bas-reliefs from Fénelon's monument; 45. B of Fleurus, bas-relief; 61-64. King Œdipus, the Cid, the Clouds, Tar bas-reliefs. — ROOM III. No. 24. Jean Bart, a statue; 51-54. Benefi printing, bas-reliefs from Gutenberg's monument at Strassburg; 20, Statues of Ambroise Paré, Bernardin de St. Pierre, and King Ren Anjou; 41. Funeral of General Foy, bas-relief; 10. Statue of General 39, 40. Another bas-relief from Foy's monument; 128. Bronze bu Paganini; 17. Statue of Cuvier; 85, 174. Bronze busts of Volney and Ol d'Angers; 7. Statue of the Great Condé; 69-72. Bas-reliefs from Ge Gobert's monument; 119. Bronze bust of Proust, the chemist; 22. S of Bichat; 97. Marble bust of Béclard; 23. Mgr. de Cheverus, Bisho Boston (Mass.) and Archbishop of Bordeaux; 57-60. Bas-reliefs from monument; 21. Statue of Gutenberg; 25. Statue of Larrey; 65-68. reliefs from a monument. In the middle: 15. Child with grapes; 11. G girl at the tomb of Marco Bozzaris; 743. Marble bust of David, by saint, on an altar carved in wood by David's father; 18. Statue of B the heroic drummer-boy killed in the Vendean War; 26. General Go 14. St. Cecilia. Among the numerous busts in this room may be menti those of Lamennais (No. 155; to the right, near the middle of the ro Washington (105), Jeremy Bentham (102), Fenimore Cooper (99), Go (116), Victor Hugo (149, 165), Racine (121), Corneille (128), Humboldt and Kanaris (175). — ROOM IV (to the left of the preceding). *De* Death; several marble works by *J. Gott*, and badly lighted pictures 250. *Lenepveu*, Biblical scenes). — ROOM V. *Daumas*, After the

54. *Houdon*, Bust of Voltaire; 858. *Gumery*, Dancing (originally intended for the Opera House at Paris). Paintings: 79. *Guérin*, Death of Priam; 823. *Lor. Lippi*, Masked woman; 794. *B. Boullogne*, Love offended; 799. *Gros*, Portrait of the artist; 809. *Stella*, Hagar in the desert; 178. *Vincent* (1746-1826), Fight of the Romans and Sabines; 807. *Scherrer*, Capitulation of Verdun in 1792. — In the middle: *Saulo*, Awakening; *Rambaud*, Oath of Agrippa d'Aubigné.

On the First Floor is the **Museum of Natural History**, which is specially rich in birds, and also interesting for the opportunity it affords of studying the mineralogy of the district.

On the Second Floor are the **Paintings**. — On the Staircase: Cartoons by *Lenepveu*, a native of Angers, amongst which are (Nos. 267 and 268) those from the ceilings of the Grand Opéra at Paris and the theatre of Angers (p. 242). — Room I. to the left: No. 332. *Solimena*, Annunciation. To the right: 25. *Mme. Lebrun*, Innocence seeking refuge in the arms of Justice (crayon); opposite, no number, *De Richemont*, Legend of St. Mary of Brabant; 73. *Girodet-Trioson*, Death of Tatius; 65. *Gérard*, Joseph and his brethren; above, *Tessier*, Sea-piece. — Bay to the left of the entrance: to the left, 145. *Patrois*, Joan of Arc; 135. *E. Michel*, Nude woman; 112. *Leprieur*, Canoness; 251. *Lenepveu*, Cincinnatus (youthful work); 810. *Wencker*, Saul and the Witch of Endor; 806. *H. Scheffer*, Col. de Sevret; 10. *Bernier*, Landscape; 805. *A. Scheffer*, Marquis de Las Cases; 70. *Gervex*, Diana and Endymion. — 412. *J. Duban*, Death of a Trappist monk. — 136. *Michel*, Spring; 253. *Lenepveu*, St. Saturninus; no number, *Français*, Among the meadows; 976. *Maignan*, Louis XI. and a leper. — End-bay: 311. *Baldrighi*, Caritas Romana; 313. *School of Guercino*, St. Catharine; no number, *Aug. Lançon*, Funeral at Champigny; 229, 227. *Ingres*, Studies; *Giacomotti*, Italian girl. Also, Muse of André Chenier, in marble, by *Louis-Noël;* medals; Minerva's shield, by *Simart*, and other reliefs, etc. — Bay on the other side of the door: to the right, 71. *Gide*, Sully quitting the court of Louis XIII.; 88. *Jacque*, Oxen drinking; 797. *Flandrin*, Nymphæum; 131. *Ménageot*, Astyanax torn from the arms of Andromache; no number, *Leloir*, Baptism of the king of Lancerotte; 175. *Vien*, Priam returning with the body of Hector; 132. *Ménageot*, Cleopatra at the tomb of Mark Antony; 126. *Luminais*, The two Guardians; 57. *P. Flandrin*, Environs of Marseilles; 184. *Appert*, Bacchante. — *Lenepveu*, 252. Sickness of Alexander, 251 bis. Christ in the Prætorium (two youthful works). — 174. *Vetter*, Alchemist; no number, *Krug*, Victim of the sea; 1. *Anastasi*, Roman Forum; 206. *Mercier*, Dives; 11. *Berthélemy*, Eleazar.

Room II. 777. *Vien*, David; 179. *Chardin*, Portrait; no number, *Gérard*, La Révellière-Lépeaux; 351. *Murillo*, Young man; 48. *Desportes*, Animals, flowers, and fruit; 336. *Dominichino*, San Carlo Borromeo. — 382. *Flemish School*, Calvary; 37. *Michel Corneille*, Madonna and Child with St. John; no number, *Garofalo*, Holy Family; 153. *Restout*, The good Samaritan; 316. *Lor. di Credi*, Holy Family; 320. *Giordano* (?), Paradise; 189. *Marie Bouliard* (of Angers), Portrait of the artist; 32. *Chardin*, Fruit; 312. *Guercino*, Time and Truth; 154. *H. Robert*, Fountain of Minerva (Rome); 400, 401. *C. de Moor*, Gardener, Pleasure party; 380. *Van Thulden*, Assumption; 370. *P. Neeffs*, Church interior; 41. *N. Coypel*, Zephyr and Flora; 390. *Asselyn*, Summer evening; 137. *Mignard*, Madonna, Infant Christ, and John the Baptist; 118. *C. van Loo*, St. Clotilda at the tomb of St. Martin; 161. *J. Stella*, Holy Family; 824. *Ribera*, Portrait; 373. *Rubens*, Silenus; 361. '*Velvet' Brueghel*, Autumn; 48. *Desportes*, Animals, flowers, and fruit; *Jordaens*, 367. François Flamand, 366. St. Sebastian; 363. *De Champaigne*, Christ among the doctors; 397. *Honthorst*, Violin-player; 358. *Rottenhammer*, Banquet of the gods; 58. *Fragonard*, Calirrhoe; 353. *Ribera*, Old man; 386. *Flemish School*, Holy Family; 120. *Van Loo*, St. Andrew; 319. *Giordano*, Adam and Eve. — 273. *Tiepolo*, Ceiling-painting; 115. *Lethière*, The Canaanitish woman; 274. *Italian School*, Christ with the reed; 279. *Berghem*, Ruins; 277. *School of the Francks*, The Ten Virgins; 272. *Raphael*, Holy Family (variation of a painting now at Madrid); 281. *Velazquez*, Fruit; 278. *School of Rogier van der Weyden*, Calvary; 389. *Flemish School*, Caritas Romana; 91. *Lagrenée*, Death of the wife of Darius. — 374. *Snyders*, Injured dog;

399. *Van Mieris*, Rape of the Sabine women; 405. *J. van Ruysdael*, Lands
402. *Poelenburg*, Women bathing; 376. *Teniers the Younger*, The tête-à-
182. *Watteau*, Fête champêtre; 791. *Boucher* Allegory of love; 324. *C. Mar*
Madonna adoring the Child; 377. *Teniers the Younger*. The unkind mo
121. *J. B. Van Loo*, Rinaldo and Armida (from Tasso's 'Jerusalem D
ered'); pictures by *Leprince*, *Lancret*, and *Pater*; 364. *Ph. de Champ*
The disciples at Emmaus; 172. *J. Vernet*, Sea-piece; 74. *Greuze*,
de Porcin; 38. *Ant. Coypel*, Olympus (sketch for a ceiling-painting)
Desportes, Fox-hunt; 167. *De Troy*, Bathsheba.

Room III. Works by *Bodinier* (1795-1872), of Angers; 230. *Mont*
Soothsayer predicting the papacy of Sixtus V.

Lower down in the Rue Toussaint are the interesting ruin
the ancient abbey-church of *Toussaint*, dating from the 13th c
which may be visited on application to the keeper of the Musé

At the end of the Rue Toussaint is the ***Castle** (Pl. C, D
which is still one of the most imposing buildings of the kind in e
ence, in spite of the fact that many of its seventeen towers
been razed and though the construction of a boulevard to the S
swept away one of its bastions and filled in its immense moat.
powerful feudal stronghold dates chiefly from the 13th cent.;
built in the form of a pentagon and stands on a rock dominating
course of the Maine to the W. Visitors are admitted to the int
on application to the concierge, who explains the history o
castle. There is a small château ('Petit Château des Ducs d'An
within the large one. Splendid view from the ramparts.

Between the Boul. du Roi-René and the Boul. du Château
a bronze ***Statue of King René** (Pl. D, 4, 5), by *David d'Anger*

René (1408-80), second son of Louis II. of Anjou, became rul
that duchy and of Provence by the death of his brother Louis III. in
He was also for some time King of Naples, in virtue of the will of Joan
After a life of misfortune, during which he had been deprived of n
all his lands, he retired in 1473 to Aix, in Provence, to spend his
years in peaceful occupations among the devoted subjects left to
He cultivated literature and the fine arts with great zeal, and wel
served his surname of 'the Good'. Some of his writings are still ex
René appears as one of the characters in 'Anne of Geierstein', b
viewed by Sir Walter Scott in a somewhat unflattering light.

The pedestal of the statue is surrounded by twelve bronze statue
also by David, representing Dumnacus, defender of the Andegavi ag
Cæsar; Roland, the paladin; and ten illustrious members of the hou
Anjou, *viz.* Robert the Strong, Foulques Néra, Foulques V., Henr
Plantagenet (see p. 236); Philip Augustus, Charles of Anjou, Louis
Anjou; Isabella of Lorraine and Jeanne de Laval, René's wives; and
garet of Anjou, Queen of England.

To the S. is the handsome church of **St. Laud** (Pl. D, 5), rel
in 1872-82 in the Angevin variety of the Romanesque style,
transepts, ambulatory, lateral chapels, and a crypt under the c

We now follow the *Boulevard du Château*, which runs westw
to the Maine. It is continued by the *Pont de la Basse-Ch*
(Pl. B, C, 4), replacing a suspension-bridge, which gave way
1850, during the passage of a battalion of infantry, 223 men be
drowned or killed by the fall. The next bridge farther up is nam
the *Pont du Centre* (bearing a statue of *General Beaurepaire*; 17
92), and still higher up is the *Pont de la Haute-Chaîne*.

In the street beginning at the Pont du Centre (containing several old timber-houses) is the church of **La Trinité** (Pl. B, 3), another interesting building in the Angevin-Romanesque style, with a fine tower, the upper part of which, however, dates from the 16th century.

The INTERIOR, which, like that of other typical Angevin churches, has no aisles, contains a fine wooden staircase of the Renaissance period and a figure of Christ by *Maindron*. The nave 'is roofed with an intersecting vault in eight compartments of somewhat Northern pattern, but with a strong tendency towards the domical forms of the Southern style'. The details throughout are good, and the general effect is so satisfactory 'as to go far to shake our absolute faith in the dogma that aisles are indispensably necessary to the proper effect of a Gothic church' (Fergusson). The vaulting diminishes in height from W. to E., a device to increase the apparent length of the church. — The crypt may be visited (fee).

Adjoining La Trinité are the ruins of the ancient *Eglise du Ronceray*, dating partly from the 11th cent., and the large *Ecole des Arts et Métiers* (Pl. B, 2, 3), established in the ancient abbey of Ronceray, which was enlarged and altered for its reception.

Farther on, before reaching the Pont de la Haute-Chaîne, is the ancient *Hospice St. Jean* (Pl. B, 2), said to have been founded in 1152 by Henry II. of England. It now contains the **Musée St. Jean**, an archæological museum, open at the same times as the other Museum (p. 238). The collections occupy a large and handsome Gothic hall, in three equal compartments or aisles, dating from 1174-1230 and ranking among the earliest specimens of pure Gothic architecture.

The museum contains few antiquities, but a great many objects belonging to the middle ages and the Renaissance period. Among the curiosities may be mentioned an antique porphyry urn, with two masks of Jupiter, which tradition avers to be one of the waterpots from Cana of Galilee; a very fine figure of a man kneeling before a prie-Dieu; several monumental statues; fine wood-carving from a Renaissance altar; other woodcarvings; chests, on which are glass-cases containing objects of smaller dimensions; and charters of Charles the Bald (850) and King René.

The modern representative of the Hospice St. Jean is the extensive *Hospice-Hôpital Ste. Marie* (Pl. A, B, 1), situated to the left, beyond the bridge, containing 1500 beds. The chapel is decorated with frescoes by Lenepveu, Appert, and Dauban, all artists of Angers.

We now cross the bridge and follow the boulevards. To the left is the *Gare St. Serge* (Pl. D, 1; p. 235), and farther on, to the left in the Avenue Besnardière, is the ancient abbey-church of **St. Serge** (Pl. E, 1). This church possesses a fine 15th cent. nave, and the choir and transepts, which are in the same style as the cathedral, are roofed with domical vaulting. The arches of the nave are supported by enormously thick pillars, whereas the columns in the choir are of the most slender proportions. The plan of the choir is interesting, consisting at first of a nave and double aisles, contracting to a nave and single aisles, and finally to a nave only. The outer aisles terminate in apses, the others in straight walls.

We now proceed with our circuit round the old town by foll
ing the boulevards. To the left near the Boulevard Carnot lies
Jardin des Plantes (Pl. E, F, 1), which was founded in 1777
forms a pleasant promenade. It is adorned with marble copie
antique statues and a bronze figure of Flora, by Moreau. At
entrance is a *Statue of Chevreul* (p. 236), by E. Guillaume.

The former Palais de Justice, on the other side of the boulevard,
contains a *Palaeontological Museum*, open on Sun. and Thurs., 12

Farther on, the Boulevard de la Mairie skirts the *Champ de M*
(Pl. F, 2), in which stands the *Palais de Justice*, a modern build
with an Ionic colonnade, and the *Jardin du Mail* (Pl. F, 2, 3), wh
a band plays on Sunday and Thursday. To the right of the bo
vard rises the *Hôtel de Ville*, in an old college of 1691. We n
reach the Place de Lorraine, where a bronze statue of *D*
d'Angers (Pl. F, 3), by Louis Noël, was erected in 1880.

The Rue d'Alsace, a little farther on, leads to the right to
Place du Ralliement (Pl. E, 3), forming the centre of the to
In this Place are the *Theatre*, a fine edifice rebuilt in 1865-71
adorned with sculpture, the *Grand-Hôtel* (p. 235), and the *Post*
Telegraph Office.

In the Rue de l'Espine (Pl. D, E, 3) stands the **Hôtel de Pi**
or *Hôtel d'Anjou*, in the Renaissance style, the finest private mans
still extant in Angers, erected about 1535, but largely resto
in 1879-89. The interior, interesting for its fine ceilings, chimn
pieces, etc., contains a *Museum* of antiquities, fayence, and
objects, in bronze, ivory, enamel, etc., open as the two oth
(p. 238, 241). — A little to the S. in the Rue Plantagenet is
Old Hôtel de Ville (Pl. D, 3), with a remarkable façade dating fr
1484-1529.

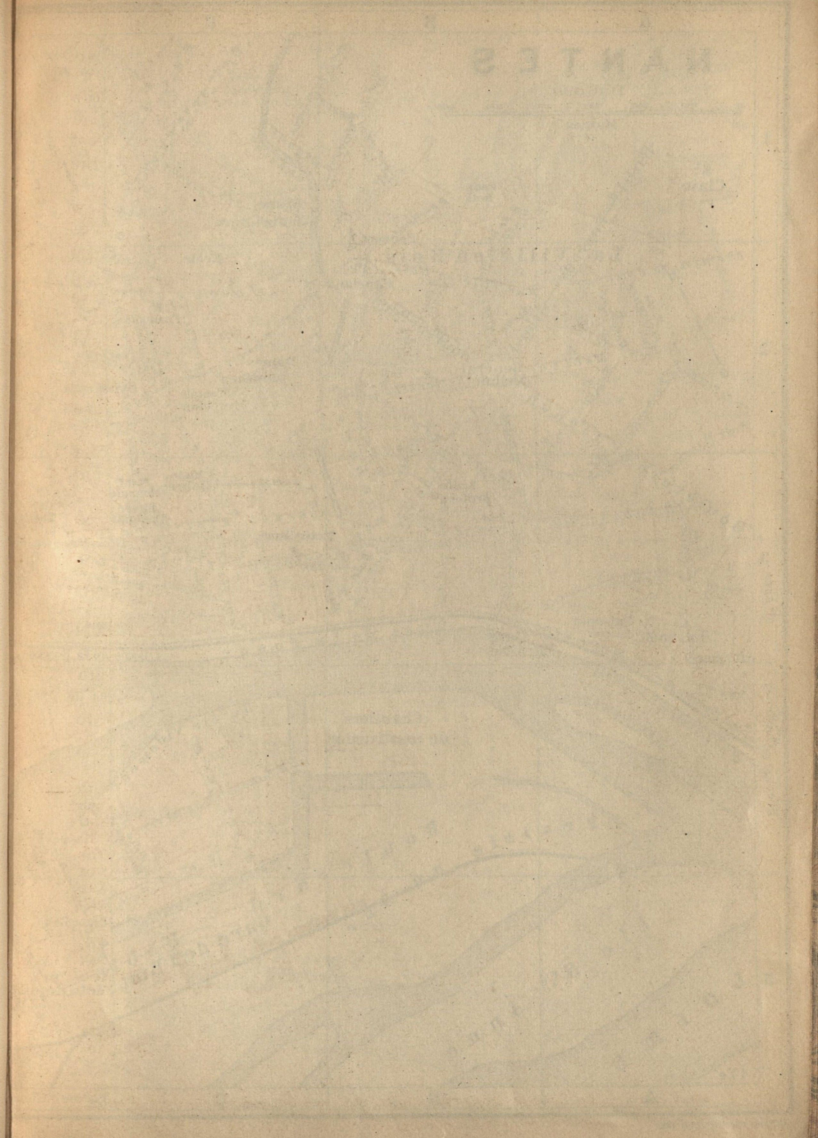
From Angers excursions may be made by electric tramway (p. 236
Ponts-de-Cé, 3 M. to the S., and to the slate-quarries of *Trélazé* (p. 236), 3½
to the E. Ponts-de-Cé has a station also on the railway from Angers
Loudun.

Les Ponts-de-Cé *(Cheval Blanc; de la Loire; du Commerce)*, a town w
3586 inhab., is built on three islands in the Loire, connected with e
other and with the bank on each side by means of four bridges. The to
length of these bridges, together with the roads between, is almost 2
They were rebuilt in 1846-66, but are of very ancient origin, being
'Pons Saii' of the Romans, and they have repeatedly been the object
armed contests from the Roman period down to modern times. A sta
of Dumnacus (p. 240), by Noël, was erected on the Pont St. Maurille in 18

From Angers to La Flèche, 30 M., railway in 1¾-2¼ hrs., start
from the Gare St. Laud. The chief intermediate station is (21 M.) *Durt*
a small town on the *Loir*, with an interesting château of the 16th ce
(now a hospital). The line then crosses the Loir and joins the lines fr
La Suze and Sablé (p. 230). — 30 M. *La Flèche*, see p. 230.

From Angers to Segré (Laval, Rennes, Redon), 23½ M., railway
1-1¼ hr., starting from the Gare St. Serge (p. 235). The chief intermedi
station is (15 M.) *Le Lion-d'Angers* (Hôt. de la Grosse-Pierre), with an
teresting church of the 10-11th centuries. — 23½ M. *Segré*, see p. 232.

From Angers to *Le Mans* and *Paris* and to *Nantes*, see R. 31a; to *Tours*, et
see R. 31c. — To *Loudun (Poitiers)*, *Cholet*, etc., see *Baedeker's Southern Fran*




NANTES
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0 100 200 300 400 500 600
Mètres
A
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C
1
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5
St Clair
Petit Bois
Couvent
La Ville en Bois
Pl. Canclaux
Ecole
Pl. General Mellinet
Dames Blanches
Temple protestant
Ecole profess.le
Pl. Lamoricière
Notre-Dame
Entrepôt
Douane
Gare Maritime
Quai de la Fosse
Chantiers de construction
Prairie au Duc
Boulevard
Gare de l'Etat
Ile Ste Anne
LOIRE
Ile
Boulevard Prairie au Duc
Boulevard St Aignan
Chemin de Couëron
Rue Ville en Bois
Rue du Bocage
Rue Lamoricière
Rue Babonneau
Rue de la Hautière
Rue Basse St Nicolas
Rue Bossuet
Rue Bonne Louise
Rue Bobrée
Rue Kervégan
Rue Crébillon
Rue Voltaire
Rue Jean Jacques Rousseau
Rue Racine
Rue Corneille
Rue Molière
Rue Scribe
Rue Boileau
Rue Chapeau Rouge
Rue Fénelon
Rue Gresset
Rue Piron
Rue Regnard
Rue Montesquieu
Rue Mathurins
Rue Mercoeur
Rue Mozart
Rue Jenner
Rue Dugommier
Rue Bonne Louise
Rue Bobrée
Rue Kervégan
Rue Crébillon
Rue Voltaire
Rue Jean Jacques Rousseau
Rue Racine
Rue Corneille
Rue Molière
Rue Scribe
Rue Boileau
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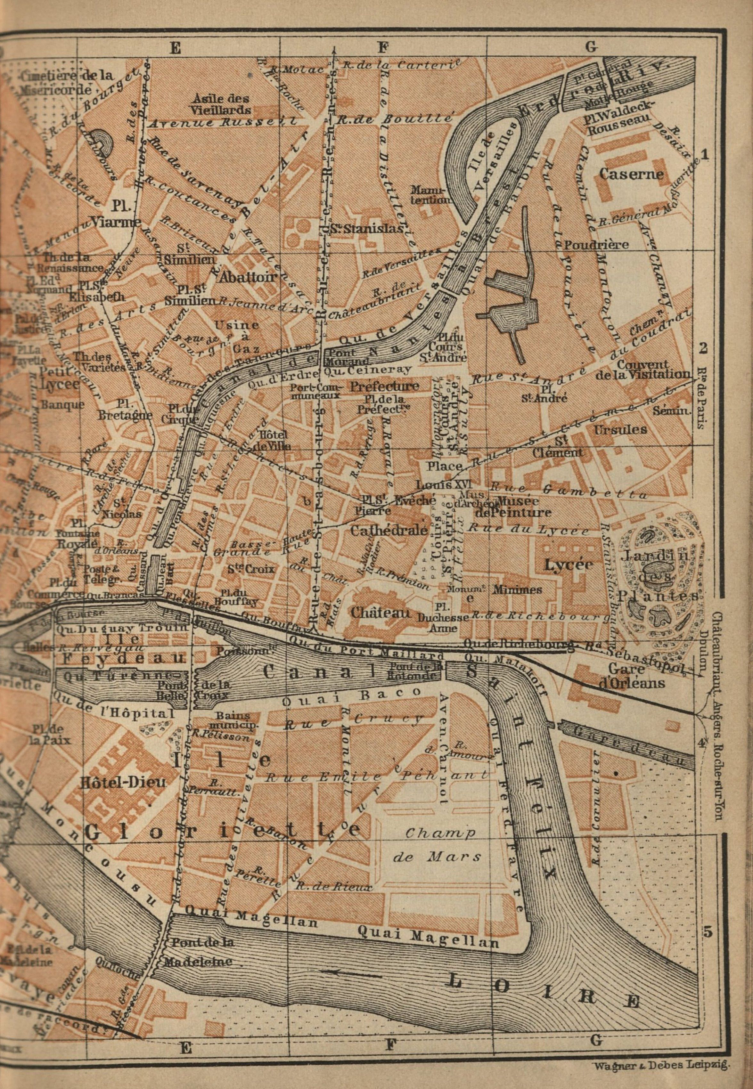
Rue Fénelon
Rue Gresset
Rue Piron
Rue Regnard
Rue Montesquieu
Rue Mathurins
Rue Mercoeur
Rue Mozart
Rue Jenner
Rue Dugommier
Rue de la Marne
Rue Lamoricière


E
F
G
1
2
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Cimetière de la Miséricorde
Asile des Vieillards
Avenue Rusself
R. Bourgeois
R. des Récollets
R. Motac
R. de la Carterie
R. de Bouillé
Pl. Viarme
Rue de Sarrenau
R. Contades
R. Bel-Air
Pl. de la Renaissance
Th. de la Renaissance
Pl. St Elisabeth
St Similien
Pl. St Similien
R. Jeanne d'Arc
Abattoir
Usine à Gaz
Th. des Variétés
Petit Lycée
Banque
Pl. de Bretagne
Pl. du Cirque
Hôtel de Ville
R. Crébillon
R. Fénelon
R. Rubens
R. Racine
R. Régnault
R. Boileau
R. Corneille
R. Molière
R. Voltaire
R. Lafayette
R. Gresset
R. Piron
R. Rameau
R. Gluck
R. Méhul
R. Grétry
R. Boieldieu
R. Auber
R. Halévy
R. Meyerbeer
R. Rossini
R. Mozart
R. Haydn
R. Beethoven
R. Weber
R. Hérold
R. Cherubini
R. Paer
R. Spontini
R. Lesueur
R. Berlioz
R. Monsigny
R. Grétry
R. Dalayrac
R. Nicolo
R. Boieldieu
R. Auber
R. Halévy
R. Meyerbeer
R. Rossini
R. Mozart
R. Haydn
R. Beethoven
R. Weber
R. Hérold
R. Cherubini
R. Paer
R. Spontini
R. Lesueur
R. Berlioz
R. Monsigny
R. Grétry
R. Dalayrac
R. Nicolo
Pl. Royale
Fontaine Royale
R. d'Orléans
Poste & Telégr.
Pl. du Commerce
R. Kervégan
Qu. du Cours
Qu. du Quai Turenne
Ile Feydeau
Pont Neuf
Pont de Belle Croix
Qu. de l'Hôpital
Pl. de la Paix
Hôtel-Dieu
Bains municip.
R. Pélisson
R. Perrault
R. Crucy
R. Emile Péhant
R. Armorique
R. Carriol
R. Fred. Favre
R. Corneille
Glorieuse
Champ de Mars
R. de Rieux
R. Pérrière
R. des Italiens
Quai Magellan
Pont de la Madeleine
Quai Magellan
LOIRE
Qu. de Versailles
Pont Neuf
Pl. du Cours St André
Port Communeau
Préfecture
Pl. de la Préfecture
Pl. St Pierre
Cathédrale
Louis XVI
Musée de Peinture
Rue Gambetta
Rue du Lycée
Rue Scribe
Rue St André
Pl. St André
Couvent de la Visitation
Rue de Paris
Ursules
Séminaire
St Clément
Place
Lycée
Jardin des Plantes
Monument Mimmes
Pl. Duchesse Anne
Château
Rue de Richebourg
Qu. de Richebourg
Qu. Malaguet
Gare d'Orléans
Rue Sébastopol
Chateaubriant, Angers, Rochefort-sur-Loire
Dinan, Dinard
Pont de la Rotonde
Pont de la Poissonnerie
Pont de la Basse Chaîne
Pont de la Haute Chaîne
Pont de la Basse Grande
Pont de la Haute Grande
Pont de la Basse Boucherie
Pont de la Haute Boucherie
Pont de la Basse Barrière
Pont de la Haute Barrière
Pont de la Basse Rue
Pont de la Haute Rue
Pont de la Basse Motte
Pont de la Haute Motte
Pont de la Basse Poterie
Pont de la Haute Poterie

33. Nantes.

Railway Stations. The *Grande Gare* or *Gare d'Orléans* (Pl. G, 4; buffet), the principal station, lies to the E. of the town. — The *Gare de la Bourse* (Pl. D, 3), on the prolongation of the Orléans line in the direction of Brest, lies nearer the centre of the town, but tickets cannot be obtained here, nor luggage registered, except for the line to St. Nazaire, Guérande, and Le Croisic, and for the Brest line to Redon. — The *Gare Maritime* (Pl. A, B, 3), farther on on the same line, is only used by goods-trains. — The *Gare de l'Etat* (Pl. C, D, 5; buffet), to the S., is for the line to Bordeaux and its branches and for the line to Paris viâ Segré. It is, however, connected with the Gare d'Orléans by a junction-line, and the trains start from either, according to the direction in which they are going.

Hotels. Hôtel de France (Pl. a; D, 3), Place Graslin, pleasantly situated, but at a distance from the stations, R. $3^1/_2$ 12, B. $1^1/_4$, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 10, omn. $^3/_4$ fr.; *De Bretagne (Pl. b; F, 3), Rue de Strasbourg 23, pens. from 10 fr.; *Des Voyageurs (Pl. c; D, 3), Rue Molière 2, R. 3-8, B. $1^1/_4$, déj. 3, D. 4, omn. $^3/_4$ fr.; du Commerce (Pl. d; D, 3), Rue Santeuil 12; de Paris (Pl. f; D, 3), Rue Boileau, R. from 3, déj. 3, D. $3^1/_2$ fr.; Duchesse Anne (Pl. e; F, 3), Place Duchesse-Anne, R. 2-5, A. $^1/_2$, déj. $2^1/_2$, D. 3 fr.; Cholet (hôtel meublé), Rue Gresset 10, near the Place Graslin, etc.

Cafés - Restaurants. *Café de la Cigale*, *de l'Univers*, Place Graslin; *Continental*, Place Royale; others in the Place du Commerce (Bourse), etc. — *Restaurant Français*, *Cambronne*, both Place Graslin (à la carte); at the *Hôtel du Commerce*, see above.

Cabs. With one horse, per 'course' $1^1/_2$ fr., per hr. 2 fr.; at night (12 to 6) 2 and $2^1/_2$ fr.; with two horses, 2, $2^1/_2$, and 3 fr.; 'Voitures de remise', $2^1/_2$ and 3 fr.

Tramways (driven by compressed air). From the Place du Commerce (Bourse) to *Doulon*, on the E., viâ the Gare d'Orléans; to *Chantenay*, on the W., traversing the quays; to *Pirmil*, on the S., viâ the Gare de l'Etat; to the *Rennes Road*, on the N., viâ the Rue de Strasbourg; to the *Paris Road*, on the N.E., viâ the cathedral; to *Grillaud* and *Trois-Moulins;* to *La Chesnaie*, viâ the Rue du Calvaire and the Place Canclaux; fares 10 c. for one, 20 c. for two, and 30 c. (incl. 'correspondance') for three or four sections. — *Omnibuses* also ply in the town.

Steamboats ply in summer from the Quai de la Fosse, near the Bourse (Pl. D, 3), to St. Nazaire, touching at Basse-Indre (p. 252), Indret (p. 252), Couëron (p. 252), Le Pellerin, Le Migron, and Paimbœuf (p. 251). The boats start at 8 a.m. and perform the journey down in $3\text{-}3^3/_4$, up in 3-4 hrs. (fares to St. Nazaire, $2^1/_2$, $1^1/_2$ fr.; return-ticket available by railway in one direction 5, 4, $2^3/_4$ fr.). Restaurant on board. — *Steam Ferry* (5 c.) at the end of the Ile Gloriette (Pl. C, 4).

Theatres. *Grand Théâtre* (Pl. D, 3), Place Graslin; *Théâtre de la Renaissance* (Pl. D. 1, 2), Place Edouard Normand; *Théâtre des Variétés* (Pl. D, E, 2), Rue Mercœur.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 3), Quai Brancas, entered from the Rue du Couëdic and Rue Lapérouse.

Baths. *St. Louis*, Rue Voltaire 19 (50-70 c.); *du Calvaire*, Rue du Calvaire 8. *River Baths in the Loire*, between the Ile Feydeau and Ile Gloriette.

British Consul, *R. S. Warburton;* **Vice-Consul,** *Alf. Trillot.* — **American Consul,** *Benj. H. Ridgely;* **Vice-Consul,** *Hiram D. Bennett.*

English Church Service at Rue de l'Herronière 8; chaplain, *Rev. Dr. Ewing.*

Nantes, the capital of the department of the *Loire-Inférieure*, the headquarters of the XIth Army Corps and the seat of a bishop, is a town with 132,990 inhab., situated mainly on the right bank of the *Loire*. The river ramifies here into six arms, and receives the waters of the *Erdre* and the *Sèvre-Nantaise*, the latter flowing into

it to the S., beyond the islands, the former coming from the N. traversing the town before its confluence. The commerce and dustry of Nantes have long rendered it one of the most flouris towns in France, and with regard to population it ranks sevent the country. Its harbour has latterly lost much of its importa the approach to it being too narrow for the large ships of mo times, but in 1881 the authorities began the construction of a la canal, which, it is hoped, will restore the town to the rank it lost. Sugar forms the principal article of commerce in Nantes, the town contains several large refineries. Tobacco, sardines, preserved meats of all kinds are also among the chief indus products, and the outskirts of the town are thickly sprinkled iron-works, ship-building yards, and factories.

Nantes was founded anterior to the Roman conquest, but its his until the end of the 15th cent., may be summed up in the record struggles with the Romans, the Normans, the English, and the Fren defence of its own independence and the independence of Brittany was in the castle of Nantes that the marriage of Anne of Brittany Charles VIII., King of France, was solemnised in 1491, thus unitin duchy of Brittany with the crown of France. Anne was pledged by sp agreement to marry the successor of Charles, should she survive him, in consequence of this married Louis XII. in 1499 (see p. 206). Not standing this, Nantes endeavoured to regain its independence under Henr during the wars of the League, but finally submitted to Henri IV in In the month of April in that year was issued the famous *Edict of N* granting the Protestants liberty of worship and equal political rights the Roman Catholics. Nantes was favourable from the very beginni the cause of the Revolution, and victoriously resisted the Vendean 1793; but nevertheless the Comité du Salut Public sent the fero Carrier hither to suppress the rebellion. This monster went far be his instructions, ordered the execution, without trial, of all who had imprisoned, and, finding that the executioner's axe and the fusilladi hundreds at a time were too inexpeditious modes of accomplishin cruel commands, invented the *Noyades*, or 'Drownings en masse', w were effected by scuttling barges full of prisoners. From six to nine t sand persons, if not more, perished by his orders in this town alone w less than four months, until at last he himself was denounced, recalled sent in his turn to the scaffold.

Nantes is nowadays a handsome modern town, but the abs of main thoroughfares makes it difficult for the stranger to his way. Its most characteristic features are the numerous bri over the different arms of the Loire and the Erdre, the harb and the fine houses of the 18th cent., which line the quays. T are, however, comparatively few buildings of interest.

The railway from Orléans is prolonged along the quays o way to Bretagne (R. 34). Near the station, to the right, is the *Duchesse-Anne* (Pl. F, 3), where the Cours St. Pierre (p. 247) and new street described at p. 246 begin. On the flight of steps ascen to the Cours is the *Monument Pour le Drapeau* ('for the flag'), a bro group by G. Bareau, erected in 1897 in memory of 1870-71.

On one side of the Place rises the **Castle** (Pl. F, 3), an impo building of very ancient origin, but in its present form dating ma from the end of the 15th century. It had formerly seven towers,

one of them, which was used as a powder-magazine, was blown up in 1800. Visitors may enter the interesting court-yard, where we may notice the *Grand Logis*, a Renaissance edifice, which has been restored, and the *Salle des Gardes*. There is also a large well, with an iron coping. The interior of the castle is uninteresting.

The castle was long used as a state-prison, and Card. de Retz (1654), Fouquet, and the Duchess of Berri (1832), mother of the Comte de Chambord, were confined here. The last was arrested in No. 3 Rue Mathelin-Rodier (behind the castle; visitors admitted), after lying concealed for the best part of a day in a small recess behind a chimney on the third floor.

We continue to follow the quays, passing the end of the Rue de Strasbourg (p. 247), and cross the canalised Erdre at its junction with the Loire. Farther on, in the Place du Commerce, stands the *Exchange* (Pl. D, 3), built in 1792-1812. Beyond it, in the small Place de la Bourse, a statue of *Colonel de Villebois Mareuil* (p. 232), by R. Verlet, was erected in 1902. To the left is the little *Ile Feydeau*. We next reach the *Gare de la Bourse* (Pl. D, 3; see p. 243), and the *Quai de la Fosse*, skirting the harbour. The Edict of Nantes is said to have been signed in the *Maison des Tourelles* (No. 5). No. 17 also deserves attention.

The *Rue Jean-Jacques Rousseau* (Pl. D, 3), which leaves the quay between the Exchange and the Gare de la Bourse, leads to the *Place Graslin* (Pl. D, 3), the centre of the town. In it stands the *Grand Théâtre*, built in 1788, but several times restored since then, with a Corinthian colonnade surmounted by the figures of eight Muses. The vestibule contains statues of Corneille and Molière by Molknecht and the auditorium has a fine ceiling-painting.

To the S.W. of the Place Graslin extends the **Cours de la République** or *Cambronne* (Pl. C, D, 3), a promenade embellished with a bronze statue of *General Cambronne* (1770-1842), a native of the environs of Nantes, erected in 1848. On the pedestal is inscribed the answer he is said to have given at Waterloo: 'The guard dies, but never surrenders'. The statue was executed by Jean Debay, a native artist.

A little to the N. of the Cours Cambronne, in the Rue Voltaire, stands the *Ecole des Sciences* (Pl. C, 3), erected in 1821, and used first as a mint and then as a court of justice. Its handsome façade, in the classical style, with a sculptured pediment, is turned towards the Place de la Monnaie. Besides the law-courts it now contains an important **Museum of Natural History** (Pl. C, 3), open to the public on Sun., Tues., Thurs., and holidays, 12-4 (closed in Sept.).

The entrance to the museum is in the Place de la Monnaie. — On the Ground Floor are a large gallery and hall devoted to *Geology*, *Mineralogy*, and *Palaeontology*. There are descriptive labels affixed to the various objects. — On the First Floor is the *Zoological Collection*. In a glass-case to the left of the entrance, between two mummies, is the tanned skin of a soldier, killed by the Vendeans in 1793, who requested his comrades to have a drum made of his skin, so that he might continue to be a terror to those 'brigands de royalistes' after his death. His wish has been only half realised. The collection of fishes is very complete. In the upper galleries are birds, insects, corals, madrepores, and crustacea. The side-rooms contain a good herbarium, specimens of wood, etc.

A little farther on is the **Musée Dobrée** (Pl. C, 3), an extensive pile of new buildings, erected by *T. Dobrée* in the Romanesque style of the 12th cent. from plans of Viollet-de-Duc, and presented to the town in 1894 (open Sun. & Thurs. 12-4, other days also on application). No catalogue.

The groundfloor is occupied by the ethnographical and archæological sections: prehistoric and Gallo-Roman antiquities, sculptures taken from churches, armour, etc. — On the first floor are paintings, furniture, porcelain, enamels, and miniatures. The cabinet adjoining the 5th room contains autographs of Anne of Brittany, Marie Antoinette, Napoleon I., etc.

The Rue Voltaire leads to the W. to the church of Notre-Dame (p. 250), but we follow it to the E. to the Place Graslin, and then take the Rue Crébillon (Pl. D, 3). To the right, at the first cross-street, is the Passage Pommeraye, which is built in three stages, with connecting staircases, owing to the fact that the streets which it joins are not on the same level. It is adorned with statuettes by Debay and medallions by Grootaers, both natives of Nantes. It emerges on the other side in the Rue de la Fosse, near the Bourse.

The Rue Crébillon ends at the **Place Royale** (Pl. D, E, 3), another scene of great animation, embellished with a large modern **Fountain*, in granite, by Driollet, with thirteen bronze statues and statuettes by Ducommun and Grootaers. The marble statue on the top represents the town of Nantes; the others, in the basin below, represent the Loire (seated on a throne) and its principal affluents, the Sèvre, Erdre, Cher, and Loir.

In the vicinity rises the handsome modern church of **St. Nicolas** (Pl. E, 3), designed by Lassus in the Gothic style of the 13th cent., with double aisles and an imposing tower, 278 ft. high. The most striking points of the interior are the triforium, below which runs a beautiful band of foliage; the high-altar, in white marble, with bas-reliefs and a ciborium terminating in a lofty pyramid; the gilded choir-screen; the pictures, by Delaunay, in the transept-chapels; the stained-glass windows; the altar in the Lady Chapel; and the tomb of Mgr. Fournier (d. 1877), bishop of Nantes, in the left aisle.

The Rue de Feltre, to the N. of the church of St. Nicolas, descends to the Erdre. Thence it is to be prolonged through the old quarter on the opposite bank (Pl. E, F, 3) towards the Place Duchesse-Anne (p. 244), forming with de Rue du Calvaire an important new artery of traffic.

At the end of the Rue Lafayette, which diverges from the *Rue du Calvaire*, is the **Palais de Justice** (Pl. D, 2), a large and handsome building, dating from 1845-53. In the centre of the façade is a colonnade surmounted by an arcade, with a fine group by Suc, of Nantes, representing Justice protecting Innocence against Crime.

We now return to the church of St. Nicolas, descend to the Erdre, and cross it, in order to reach the Basse-Grande-Rue on the opposite bank. In this street, to the right, is the church of *Ste. Croix* (Pl. E, 3), erected in the 17th and 19th centuries. Its tower is

surmounted by the leaden *Belfry* from the old Hôtel de Ville, adorned with genii blowing trumpets. — The Rue Ste. Croix, to the left, and its continuation, the Rue de la Baclerie, and the Rue de la Juiverie, contain some interesting old houses. We now cross the *Rue de Strasbourg* (Pl. F, 2, 3), a handsome modern street, which traverses the whole E. part of the town in a straight line from N. to S.

A little farther to the E. stands the **Cathedral of St. Pierre** (Pl. F, 3). The rebuilding of this church, dating from the Romanesque period, was undertaken in the 15th cent., but was never finished, and the small 12th cent. choir long stood in incongruous combination with the more ambitious W. end. The work, however, was resumed and was completed in 1892. The façade is flanked by two towers, and the portals are richly adorned with sculptures.

Interior (closed from 12 to 1.30). The lofty nave produces a very imposing effect. The triforium is worthy of notice. Under the organ are *High Reliefs* and *Statues* of the 15th cent., recently restored, representing scenes from the lives of the early Patriarchs and Bishops, and a Duke of Brittany. To the right, near the door, are a statue of St. Paul in a niche of the 15th century. The last chapel in the S. aisle contains a painting by H. Flandrin, and the 3rd chapel in the N. aisle has an ancient stained-glass window. At the ends of the aisles are tasteful portals. — The chief objects of interest in the interior are, however, the tombs in the transepts. In the S. transept is the *Tomb of François II, last Duke of Brittany, and his wife Marguerite de Foix, a very elaborate work in the Renaissance style, executed in 1507 by *Michel Colomb*. The tomb, in black and white marble, supports recumbent figures of the deceased, with statues of Justice, Prudence, Temperance, and Power at the four corners, and is surrounded by two rows of sixteen niches containing statuettes of apostles, saints, and mourners. Justice, to the right, is a portrait of Anne of Brittany, daughter of the deceased, who erected this monument in their honour; Prudence has two faces, one of a young woman and one of an old man. — In the N. transept is the *Tomb of Lamoricière, a native of Nantes (1806-65). This imposing modern monument is the joint work of the architect *Boitte* and the sculptor *Paul Dubois*. Below a canopy lies a white marble figure of the general; at the corners are bronze statues of History, Charity, Military Courage, and Faith, and bas-reliefs run along the sides.

The street to the left of the cathedral leads to the **Place Louis Seize** (Pl. F, 3), in the middle of which is a *Column*, 90 ft. high, surmounted by a *Statue of Louis XVI*, by Molknecht. This Place lies between the *Cours St. André* and the *Cours St. Pierre*, laid out as a promenade in 1726 and furnished with other mediocre statues by Molknecht. The Cours St. André extends to the left to the Erdre, while the Cours St. Pierre descends to the right, passing behind the choir of the cathedral, to the Place Duchesse-Anne and the Quai de la Loire, near the château (p. 244).

In the Rue du Lycée, to the E. of the Cours St. Pierre, is the new ***Musée des Beaux-Arts** (Pl. G, 3), an extensive pile erected in 1893-1900 by *C. Josso* and *Lenoir* (open daily, except Mon., 12-5, in winter 12-4). It is one of the best provincial museums in France, and contains more than 1000 pictures, among which the modern French masters are prominent, the first names from the 18th cent. to the present day being represented by a series of splendid works.

GROUND FLOOR. Sculptures, in the large central room (numerous and casts): 1. *Aizelin*, Child with an hour-glass; 14. *Debay*, Mercu Argus; 26. *Ducommun du Locle*, Cleopatra; 31. *Etex*, Hero; 38. *B* Study for the statue of Voltaire; 62. *Ruxthiel*, Bust; 67. *Suc*, Girl's 70. *Thomas*, Study of a child; 72. Antique head of Emp. Hadrian.

The FIRST FLOOR, accessible by two staircases, to the right a of the entrance, contains a series of large and small rooms extending the whole building. Ascending the staircase to the left, we first e small room opposite the landing with pictures by *E. Luminais*, *E. nay*, and other Breton artists.

ROOM II, to the right, from right to left: 632 *L. Auger* (1685 Summer; on the other side of the entrance, by the same, 635, 63 Spring, Autumn, Winter. — 672. *Brenet*, The son of Scipio restored father by Antiochus; 798. *Largillière*, Portrait of the artist; 842. *J. B* (1614-61), Landscape; 696. *C. A. Coypel*, Rinaldo and Armida; 860. Pleasure-party; 627. *Allegrain* (1653-1736), Historical landscape; *Largillière*, Portrait; 6 5. *Chardin the Younger*, Interior; 590. *Cl.* (1590-1670), Washing of the feet; 693. *J. Courtois* (1621-76), Battl 847. *Natoire*, Death of Dido; 650. *J. Blanchard* (1600-1638), Virgin Child and St. John; 843. *Monnoyer*, Christ in a garland of flowers *A. Coypel*, Dido discovering Æneas and Achates; 931. *G. de la Tou* cent.), Peter's denial; 858. *Patel*, Sunset. — 883. *Rigaud*, Portrait; 78 *la Hyre*, Holy Family; 824. *C. van Loo*, Portrait of an actor; 944. *J.* Sea-piece; 907. *Santerre*, Cook-maid grating a carrot. — 930. *G. de la* Old man asleep; 928. *Tocqué*, Portrait; 834. *Martin le Jeune* (1673 View of St. Cloud; 820. *Le Sueur*, Aurora (sketch); *851. *Oudry*, scene; 780. *Jouvenet*, On the way to Emmaus; 958. *Watteau*, Soldiers r ing; *683. *N. Chaperon* (1612-56), Childhood of Bacchus; *934, *R. Tournières*, Family portraits; *914. *Sigalon*, Athalia putting the p of the house of David to death; *Lancret*, *790. Lady in a carriage by dogs, 792. Garden-party, 789. Fancy-ball; *852. *Oudry*, Wolf 689. *M. Corneille*, Palm Sunday; 917. *J. Stella*, Dancing peasants *J. Vernet*, Old man and soldiers in a landscape; 954. *S. Vouet*, Peace *Watteau*, Harlequin, Pantaloon, Pierrot and Colombine; 826. *C. va* Portrait; *811. *Lenain*, Rustic interior.

ROOM III (Italian School). From right to left: 162. *Rosselli*, Judit Holophernes; 20. *Guercino*, Apollo; 148. *Tintoretto*, Dedication of the T of Jerusalem (sketch); 123, 122. *Mario de' Fiori*, Flowers; 99. *Lucate* Landscape. — 163 *Leandro Bassano*, Jesus expelling the money-changers the Temple; 91. *Guardi*, Carnival at Venice; *19. *Guercino*, Phocion re the presents of Alexander; 90. *Guardi*, Assembly of Venetian nobles Doge's palace; 97, 96. *Lionelli*, Still-life; 127. *Jac. Bassano*, Annunci 79. *Le Guaspre* (?), Landscape; 5. *Caravaggio*, Portrait of the artist; *bano*, Diana and Actæon (sketch); 183. *Solimena*, Madonna and Infant with saints; 78. *Le Guaspre*, Landscape; *124. *Panni'ni*, Ruins.

ROOM IV (Italian school). From right to left: 130. *Leandro Ba* Moses striking the rock; 8. *Caravaggio* (?), Peter's denial; 164. *A. S* St. Romuald; 119. *P. F. Mola* (?), Landscape; 67. *Cavedone*, The four gelists; 28. *P. da Cortona*, Joshua commanding the sun to stand still *Maratta*, St. Filippo Neri; 66. *Cavedone*, The four Doctors of the Ch 111. *Maratta*, Infant Christ blessing; 64. *B. Castiglione*, Girl on horse leading a herd of cattle; 169. *Sassoferrato*, Portrait; 82. *D. Feti*, Old w spinning; 109. *Manfredi*, Judith; 87. *T. Ghisi*, Venus and Adonis; 157 *toretto*, Group of heads (fragment); 88. *L. Giordano*, St. Dominic sub the human passions; 98. *Barbieri*, Adoration of the Magi; 10, 11. *letano* (?), Carnival scenes; 136. *M. Preti*, Jesus healing the blind ma

ROOM V (Loggia), from right to left: 48. *Canaletto*, Piazza Navo Rome; *100. *Sebastiano del Piombo*, Bearing of the Cross; 204. *Vasari* man taken in adultery; 33. *Bronzino*, Portrait; 533. *P. Wouverman*, H man reconnoitring; 595. *A. de Pereda*, Nun; 384. *G. Cocx*, Interior; — *Cuyp* (?), Portrait; 602. *Velazquez* (?), Portrait of a young prince; 377. *Champaigne*, Portrait of an old woman; 369. *P. Brueghel*, Snow-scene; 893. *Th. Rousseau*, Landscapes; 690. *Corot*, Landscape; 756. *Gérôme*,

prisoner; 610. *Baudry*, Repentant Magdalen; 791. *Lancret*, Portrait of the dancer Camargo; 692. *Courbet*, Gleaners; 859. *Pater*, Pleasure-party; 776. *Ingres*, Portrait; 98. *Lor. Lotto*, Woman taken in adultery; no number, *Baudry*, Portrait of a lady; 47. *Canaletto*, Venice.

Room VI, from right to left: *A. Pozzo*, 135. St. Louis of Gonzaga adoring the Infant Christ, 134. Communion of St. Louis of Gonzaga; *88. *Botticelli*, Madonna and Child; 6. *Caravaggio*, Deliverance of St. Peter; 19b. *Barbieri*, Susanna; 140. *Guido Reni*, St. John the Baptist; 2. *Albano*, Baptism of Christ; 14. *Giorgione*, Tiresias changing himself into a woman; *202, *203. *Perugino*, Isaiah and Jeremiah; 9. *Caravaggio*, Christ crowned with thorns; 86. *Ghirlandaio*, Madonna, Infant Christ, and John the Baptist; *198. *A. del Sarto*, Charity; 210. *L. da Vinci* (?), Madonna; 46b. *Paolo Veronese*, Betrothal of St. Catharine; 32. *Bonifazio*, Holy Family and St. Sebastian; 199. *A. del Sarto*, Holy Family; 36. *C. Veronese* (?), Young man and his mistress; 12. *Aretusi*, The three Graces.

Room VII (German and Spanish schools). From right to left: 399. *A. Elsheimer*, Flight into Egypt; 427. *Holbein the Younger*, Portrait; 476, 477. *Roos*, Landscapes with cattle; 541. *German School of the 16th cent.*, Proposal of marriage; 491. *Rugendas*, Siege of a fortress; 609. *Zurbaran*, St. Lucia; 478. *Rottenhammer*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 393. *A. Dürer*, St. Christopher; 428. *Holbein the Elder*, Emp. Maximilian I.; 389. *Denner* (?), Holy Family; 492. *Rugendas*, Battle; *Altdorfer*, *339. Conversion of Matthew, *334. Christ in the house of Simon the Pharisee; *587. *Murillo*, Madonna; 585. *Herrera the Elder* (?), Two monks; 579. *Alonso Cano* (?), Holy Family; 596. *Ribera*, Christ among the doctors; 589. *Murillo*, Annunciation to the Shepherds; 580. *V. Carducci*, Portrait of himself; 617. *Spanish School*, St. Agatha; 598. *Ribera*, St. Jerome with a skull; 608. *Zurbaran* (?), St. Francis of Assisi; 586. *J. del Mazzo Martinez*, Portrait of a young princess; *588. *Murillo*, Blind old man; 607. *Viso*, Virgin and Child; 593. *Orrente*, The four seasons; 597. *Ribera*, St. Jerome; 594. *Pacheco*, Portrait.

Room VIII, from right to left: 429. *Honthorst*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 453. *Molenaer*, Topers; — 512. *Teniers the Younger*, Butcher; 337. *Van Bosch*, Adoration of the Magi; 401. *Fouquier*, Landscape (1620); 507. *Teniers*, Village fair; 442. *Van der Meulen*, Louis XIV. hunting at Fontainebleau; 440. *J. Matsys* (?), St. Jerome; 534. *P. Wouverman*, Riders; 526. *S. de Vos*, Family portraits; 496. *Schalken*, Pygmalion; 457. *Momper*, 371. *P. Brueghel the Elder*, Landscapes; *Helmbreeker*, 423. Topers, 422. Roman peasants dancing; 374. *Van der Cabel*, Sea-piece; 430. *Huysmans*, Landscape; 481. *Rubens* (?), Triumph of the Maccabees; 458. *Is. van Ostade* (?), Travellers' resting; 479. *I. Ovens*, Tobias returning to his father; 408. *F. Franck*, Crucifixion; *520. *Vinckboons*, Landscape; 338. *Van Alsloot*, Belle-Alliance near Brussels; 360. *Brakenburgh*, Village-fair; 529, 528. *C. de Wael*, Prodiga Son; 346. *Bakhuysen*, Sea-piece; 456. *Momper*, Seashore; *385. *De Crayer*, Education of the Virgin; 525. *Simon de Vos*, Portraits; 447-450. *T. Michau*, Seapieces and landscapes; 439. *Marinus van Roemerswaele*, Banker and his wife; 452. *F. Millet*, Landscape; *Van Bloemen*, 354. Blacksmith, 353. Horsemen at a tavern; 493. *Ruysdael* (?), Landscape; 533. *Jordaens* (?), Old man; 515. *O. Venius* (?), Virgin and Child; 516. *Van de Velde*, The Good Samaritain; 468. *Pourbus the Younger*, Prince Maurice of Orange; 409. *J. Fyt*, Hare-hunt; 454. *P. Molyn*, Shipwreck; 451. *F. Millet*, Classical landscape; 400. *Moeyaart* (not *G. Flinck*), Prodigal Son; 357. *J. Both* (?), 443. *Van der Meulen*, Landscapes; 508. *Teniers the Elder*, Peasants playing at cards; 359. *Boudewyns* and *Bouts*, Landscape with cattle; 467. *Poelemburg*, Ruins at Rome; 469. *Pourbus the Elder*, Portrait of a lady; 372. *Brueghel the Elder*, Forest-scene; 407. *F. Franck*, Calvary; 432, 431. *Huysmans*, Landscapes; 480. *Rubens*, Portrait of a woman; 404. *F. Franck*, Debarkation of Cleopatra; 355. *Boeyermans*, St. Louis of Gonzaga; 406. *F. Franck*, Crucifixion; 470. *Pynacker*, Landscape; 521. *De Vliegher*, Sea-piece; 341. *Appellmann*, Landscape with ruins; 370. *P. Brueghel the Elder*, 358. *J. Both*, Landscapes; 415. *Glauber*, Alexander visiting the tomb of Darius; 514. *Van Uden*, *367, *368. 'Velvet' *Brueghel*, Landscapes; 388. *Decker*, Hut on a canal; 343. *Asselyn*, Landscape; 523. *M. de Vos*, Marriage of the son of Tobias; 350. *Bloemart*, Repentant Magdalen.

Room IX, from right to left: 762, 761. *Greuze*, Portraits; 3?0. Landscape; 522. *G. van Vliet* (after *Rembrandt*), Head of a bal 425. *Van der Helst*, Portrait; 885. *L. Robert*, Girls bathing; 576. *Mas'er*, Frederick II. of Prussia (water-colours); 935. *Tournières*, of the Maupertuis family; 740. *H. Flandrin*, Revery; — 886 *L. Rob* little fishers; 709. *P. Delaroche*, Childhood of Pico de la Mirandol *Nattier*, Camargo, the dancer; 670 *Brascassat*, Cattle pasturing; 71 *roche*, Girl on a swing. — 947. *H. Vernet*, Abraham expelling Ha Ishmael; 741. *H. Flandrin*, Young girl; small pictures by *P. D Diaz*, *L. Robert*, *A. Hesse*, *Papety*, *Flandrin*, *De Boissieu*.

Room X (Salle Croy de St. Bedan), from right to left: 664. *Br* Bull; 739. *Fauchier*, Portrait; 660, 661, 662, 666, 668, 669. *Brascassa* scapes and cattle; 948. *H. Vernet*, 'The dead ride fast'; 676. *Caba* scape; 473. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of a woman; 942. *Ary Scheffer*, T table child; *532. *Ph. Wouverman*, Horsemen preparing to start; 76 Battle of Nazareth; 444. *Van der Meulen*, Hunt in the forest of F bleau.

Room XI, paintings of the modern French school: 749. *Françai* scape; 700. *De Curzon*, Neapolitan mother; 755. *Gérôme*, Plain of 706. *Delacroix*, Arab chieftain accepting the hospitality of shephe number, *F. Tattegrain*, Useless months; 750. *E. Fromentin*, Gazel ing in Algeria; 890b. *Roll*, After the ball; 800. *J. P. Laurens*, Po mosus and Stephen VII.; 641. *Baudry*, Charlotte Corday; 502b. *A.* Sea-piece.

Room XII, modern French school: 639. *Barrias*, Neapolitan flow 691. *Corot*, Democritus at Abdera.

In the Circular Gallery of the first floor: drawings, water- and crayons; monument to *Elie Delaunay*, of Nantes (1828-91), an lection of drawings by him.

Among the treasures of the Library, on the groundfloor (entere the Rue Gambetta), is a **MS. of Augustine's De Civitate Dei*, emb with miniatures executed in the studio of Fouquet for Philip de (ca. 1475).

The **Jardin des Plantes** (Pl. G, 3, 4) is partly laid out as lic promenade, with an elaborate arrangement of lakes, wat rocks, grottoes, and other artificial adornments. It also contai groves and avenues of magnolias. There is a S. entrance Boulevard Sébastopol. A band plays in the garden on Sund

We may walk along the Quai de la Fosse, which skirts th bour, turning aside, however, to visit the domed church of *Dame-de-Bon-Port* (Pl. B, C, 3), built between 1846 and 185 richly decorated with sculptures and paintings.

The Rue de l'Hermitage, to the right of the Quai d'Aig (Pl. A, 4), leads to an avenue by which we may ascend to *Ste* (beyond Pl. A, 3), a modern church in the style of the 15th ce A staircase, at the top of which is a colossal cast-iron sta St. Anne, by Ménard, also leads from the quai to the avenue. view is obtained from the top. The church is a pilgrimage-

From Nantes to *Brest*, see R. 34; to Bordeaux, see *Baedeker's S France*.

From Nantes to Châteaubriant (*Vitré; Rennes*), 40 M., railv 1¾ hr. (fares 7 fr. 15, 4 fr. 85 c., 3 fr. 15 c.). Starting from the Gare d'O this line runs through the beautiful valley of the Erdre, passing *Nort*, where the river becomes navigable. 40 M. *Châteaubriant*, see

From Nantes to Paimbœuf, 36½ M., railway (Chemin de Fer de in 2¾-3 hrs. (fares 4 fr. 65, 3 fr. 50, 2 fr. 55 c.). The trains are f

at the Gare d'Orléans (see p. 243). We cross one or more arms of the Loire, according to the station we start from. — 9 M. *Bouaye*. To the left, in the centre of an expanse of meadow-land which it overflows in winter lies the shallow *Lac de Grand-Lieu*, 5½ M. long and 3½ M. broad. At (16½ M.) *Ste. Pazanne* we diverge from the railway to Bordeaux. 19 M. *St. Hilaire-de-Chaléons*, the junction of the line to Pornic (see below); 31 M. *St. Père-en-Retz*, with 3010 inhabitants. We obtain a fine view of the mouth of the Loire and of St. Nazaire (see below) before reaching (35 M.) *St. Viaud*. — 36½ M. Paimbœuf (*Hôtel Tremblet*), a decayed town with 2134 inhab., situated on the left bank of the Loire, long played an important part as the port of Nantes but has been supplanted by St. Nazaire. Steamers in summer to Nantes and St. Nazaire.

From Nantes to Pornic, 35 M., railway (Chemin de Fer de l'Etat, as above) in 1½-2½ hrs. (fares 5 fr. 80, 4 fr. 30, 2 fr. 80 c.). From Nantes to (19 M.) *St. Hilaire-de-Chaléons*, see above. — 26 M *Bourgneuf-en-Retz* (Cheval Blanc). The small port of this name lies 1¼ M. to the W. of the station, on a bay bordered by salt-marshes. — 30 M. *La Bernerie* is a small seaport and bathing-resort; 33½ M. *Le Clion*. — 35½ M. **Pornic** (*Hôtel de France; du Môle*, R. 2-3 fr.; *Continental; de la Plage*), a small seaport, which ranks with Le Croisic and Pornichet (see below) among the most frequented sea-bathing resorts in this district. It is built on the slope of a hill, the top of which commands a fine view, and possesses a *Château* of the 13-14th cent., a *Chalybeate Spring*, and many pleasant villas. In the neighbourhood are several small sheltered coves, with fine sandy beaches. Pornic is the scene of Browning's 'Fifine at the Fair'. A steamer plies thrice daily in summer to (1½ hr.) *Noirmoutier* (see *Baedeker's Southern France*). — About 5½ M. to the W. of Pornic is *Préfailles* (Hôtel Ste. Marie; Ménard), to which an omnibus in connection with the trains runs in 1 hr., a favourite seaside-resort for the people of Nantes. The beach is pebbly and the sea-water very strong. In the neighbourhood is *Quirouard*, with a chalybeate spring About 2 M. farther to the W., at the mouth of the Loire, we reach the *Pointe de St. Gildas*, opposite the Pointe du Croisic (see p. 252).

From Nantes to St. Nazaire and Le Croisic. To St. Nazaire, 40 M., railway in 1½-2¼ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 30, 4 fr. 90, 3 fr. 15 c.); to Le Croisic 55 M., in 2½-3¼ hrs. (fares 10 fr. 20, 6 fr. 80, 4 fr. 45 c.). — From Nantes to (24 M.) *Savenay*, see R. 34. The railway to St. Nazaire turns to the left and approaches the Loire. Opposite, on the left bank, is seen Paimbœuf (see above). — 31 M. *Donges*. Ferry to Paimbœuf, six times daily. — 36 M. *Montoir*, the junction for the direct line to Paris viâ Segré and Châteaubriant (p. 232). — 40 M. **St. Nazaire** (*Buffet; Grand-Hôtel*, R. 3½-10, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. 8-15 fr.; *de Bretagne*, R. 3-4, B. ¾-1, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr incl. wine; *des Messageries*, déj. 2, D. 2½ fr.; British vice-consul), a flourishing town with 35,813 inhab., situated at the mouth of the Loire, is the port of Nantes and has gained in importance what Nantes has lost. Its harbour is of recent creation. From St. Nazaire, on the 9th and 21st of every month, the vessels of the Compagnie Transatlantique start for South America. Steamers also ply thrice a week between St. Nazaire and Newhaven. The Young Pretender set sail from St. Nazaire in 1745 in a frigate provided by Mr. Walsh of Nantes. — Steamboat to *Nantes*, see p. 243.

46½ M. **Pornichet** (*Hôtel Casino*, pens. 8-10 fr.; *des Bains*, etc.) has an excellent beach for bathing and is much frequented by visitors from Nantes. About 2 M. to the E. is *Ste. Marguerite* (*Hôtel de la Plage, pens. 8-12 fr.), another popular seaside-resort, with a fine sandy beach and pine-woods near the shore (Engl. church-service in summer). — 49 M. *Escoublac-la-Baule* is the junction of the branch-line to (4 M.) **Guérande** (**Hôtel Vincent*), a town with 6913 inhab., still surrounded by *Walls* of the 15th cent., and containing an interesting church of the 12-16th centuries. The *Porte St. Michel* is a picturesque old gateway flanked by two machicolated towers with pointed caps. — *La Baule* (Hôtel de la Baule, pens. 6-10 fr.), is also a sea-bathing place and has a pine forest We now traverse vast salt-marshes. — 51½ M. **Le Pouliguen** (*Gr.-Hôt. Neptune; Hôt. des Familles;*

de la Plage), a small fishing-village, is also visited for sea-bathing. — 53½ M. *Batz*, or *Bourg-de-Batz* (pronounced 'Bâ'; Hotel Lehuédé), with sea-baths, is famous for the quaint costumes and singular customs of its inhabitants, who are possibly of Saxon stock. Nearly all are 'Paludiers', or workers in the salt-marshes. It was probably off Batz that young Decimus Brutus defeated the Veneti (p. 253) in a naval battle, destroying 220 of their ships (B. C. 56). Caesar, who had watched the battle from the shore, sold the conquered people into slavery. — 55 M. Le Croisic (**Hotel Regina*, R 3-8, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr.; *Guilloré*, pens. 6½-7 fr.; *des Etrangers* or *d'Anjou*, pens. 7 fr.; two bath-establishments), a little town and fishing-port with 2427 inhab., situated on a small bay near the extremity of a peninsula, is visited in summer as a seaside-resort. It has, however, comparatively few attractions. The church dates from the 15-16th centuries. There are two hospitals for scrofulous children, one of which (the *Maison de St. Jean-de-Dieu*) includes a bath-establishment open to the public.

34. From Nantes to Brest.

221½ M. Railway in 9¾-10¾ hrs. (fares 33 fr. 05, 22 fr. 35, 14 fr. 55 c.). Passengers may start from the Gare d'Orléans or the Gare de la Bourse (see p. 243).

I. From Nantes to Vannes and Auray.

To *Vannes*, 83½ M., Railway in 3½-4¾ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 15, 5 fr. 55, 3 fr. 65 c.). From Vannes to (12 M.) *Auray* in ½ hr. (fares 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 50 c., 1 fr.). — For *Plouharnel*, *Carnac*, etc., see p. 260.

Nantes, see p. 243. The train crosses the town and skirts the Loire. — ¾ M. *La Bourse*. Fine view of the harbour to the left. 2½ M. *Chantenay-sur-Loire*, connected with Nantes by tramway (p. 243). The railway continues to skirt the river.

6 M. *Basse-Indre* is the station also for *Indret*, with its extensive marine-engine works, on an island to the left. 9½ M. *Couëron*, with large glass-works and an establishment working in argentiferous lead; 14 M. *St. Etienne-de-Montluc*. — 24 M. *Savenay* (Buffet; Hôt. de Bretagne), junction for St. Nazaire, see p. 251. In 1793 the Vendeans were defeated here by Kléber and Marceau. — 33 M. *Pont-Château*, the junction of another line to St. Nazaire (see p. 232). Beyond (42 M.) *Sévérac* the railway crosses and then skirts the canal from Brest to Nantes. Lines to Rennes (p. 205) and Sablé (p. 232) diverge to the right. The *Vilaine* is crossed.

50½ M. **Redon** *(Buffet; Hôtel de France; de la Poste)*, a town with 7034 inhab., is situated on the Vilaine and on the canal between Brest and Nantes. The interesting old *Church of St. Sauveur* (12-14th cent.), near the railway, to the left, has a central tower of the 12th, and a detached W. tower of the 14th century.

The canal and the *Oust*, a tributary of the Vilaine, are crossed. From (61 M.) *Malansac* a diligence (50 c.) plies to (3 M.) the interesting old town of *Rochefort-en-Terre* (Lecadre), near the *Valley of the Arz* and the *Landes des Lanvaux*, both frequented by artists. — 68 M. *Questembert* (Hôt. du Commerce).

A branch-railway runs hence to (20½ M., in 1-1½ hr.) *Ploërmel*, joining there another line from *La Brohinière* (p. 210). The country traversed is bleak and uninteresting ('landes'), but abounds in rude monolithic mon-

uments. — Ploërmel (*Hôtel du Commerce*, R. 2, déj. or D. 2½ fr.; *de France*), a town with 6060 inhab., still retains part of its old walls of the 15th century. The *Church of St. Armel*, rebuilt in the 16th cent., is embellished with a very fine lateral portal and good stained glass of the 16th cent.; it contains an altar-piece dating from the 17th cent., and a curious old tomb (14th cent.), decorated with statues. — From Ploërmel a railway runs viâ several small stations to (31½ M.) *Messac* (p. 209) and thence to (58 M.) *Châteaubriant* (p. 232).

From Ploermel to Lorient, 71½ M., local railway in 5½ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 90, 5 fr. 90 c.). — Near (4¼ M.) *Guillac*, to the left of the line, rises a modern pyramid, commemorating the famous *Combat of Thirty*, fought between 30 Breton and 30 English knights in 1351. After a most sanguinary contest the former, commanded by Jean de Beaumanoir, vanquished the latter, who were led by Bembro (Pembroke?). The story rests on the authority of comparatively modern Breton poets; the names of the conquerors are inscribed on the obelisk. It is said that as the English were not numerous enough to provide more than 20 champions, 4 Flemings and 6 Bretons fought on their side. — 10 M. Josselin (*De France; Croix d'Or*), a small town on the Oust, is commanded by the fine *Castle* of the 14-15th cent., in which the famous Connétable de Clisson died in 1407. It belongs to the Rohan family, whose motto 'à plus' may be deciphered in various places in the stone tracery of the exterior parapets. The *Church of Notre-Dame* (15th cent.) contains the cenotaph of the Constable, with white marble statues of himself and his wife, surrounded by statuettes of monks. The ancient mural paintings should also be observed. An annual pilgrimage is made to this spot on the Tuesday in Whitsun-Week. — 29 M. *Locminé*. Beyond (41½ M.) *Baud* the line crosses the *Blavet*. 55 M. *Plonay*; 71½ M. *Lorient* (p. 255).

77 M. *Elven*. The village of that name lies 3½ M. to the N. (omn. 50 c.). About 1 M. to the S.W. is the ruined castle of *Largouet* (13-15th cent.), with two towers (65 ft. and 130 ft. high).

Henry of Richmond (afterwards Henry VII.) and his uncle, the Earl of Pembroke, wrecked on the coast on their flight after the battle of Tewkesbury in 1471, were imprisoned here by the Duke of Brittany. Henry remained here nearly fifteen years, before he effected his escape to France.

83½ M. **Vannes** (**Hôtel du Commerce*, R. 3, D. 3½ fr.; *du Dauphin*, R. from 2, D. 3 fr.; *de France*, R. 2¼-3¼ fr.; *de Bretagne*), with 23,375 inhab., the capital of the department of *Morbihan*, is situated on the *Conleau*, about 3 M. from the Gulf of Morbihan (p. 254). It has a small harbour. Several of the houses in the old town, which lies about ½ M. from the station, are very quaint and picturesque.

Vannes was the chief town of the *Veneti*, a seafaring people, whose large and strong ships, equipped with chain-cables and leathern sails, used to visit Britain. They were the most implacable foes of the Romans in Armorica (p. 252). Vannes formerly played a conspicuous part in the history of Brittany; now, however, it has sunk into insignificance.

Turning to the right at the station and farther on following the Avenue Victor-Hugo (to the left) and the Rue du Mené (to the right), we reach the Grande Place, in which are the *Hôtel de Ville* (1884; small Musée) and the *Collège Jules Simon* (rebuilt in 1886), with a chapel of the 17th century.

The *Cathedral of St. Pierre*, which we reach by a street opposite the Hôtel de Ville, dating from the 13th and the 15-18th centuries, has a large W. portal (rebuilt in 1875) flanked by towers of unequal height. The apsidal chapel is dedicated to the Spanish Dominican,

St. Vincent Ferrier, born at Valentia in 1357, who died at V in 1419. His tomb is in the N. transept.

The *Porte St. Patern*, a little behind the cathedral, is a su of the old fortifications. To the right is the large modern *Préfe* from a street before which we have a good view of the *City* of the 14-17th cent., the principal relic being the *Tour du C table* (14th cent.), so named because the Connétable de Clisso confined here in 1387 by the Duke of Brittany, just as the fo was on the point of making a descent upon England on beh Charles VI. of France. On the opposite side, behind the pa the Préfecture, is the *Promenade de la Garenne*.

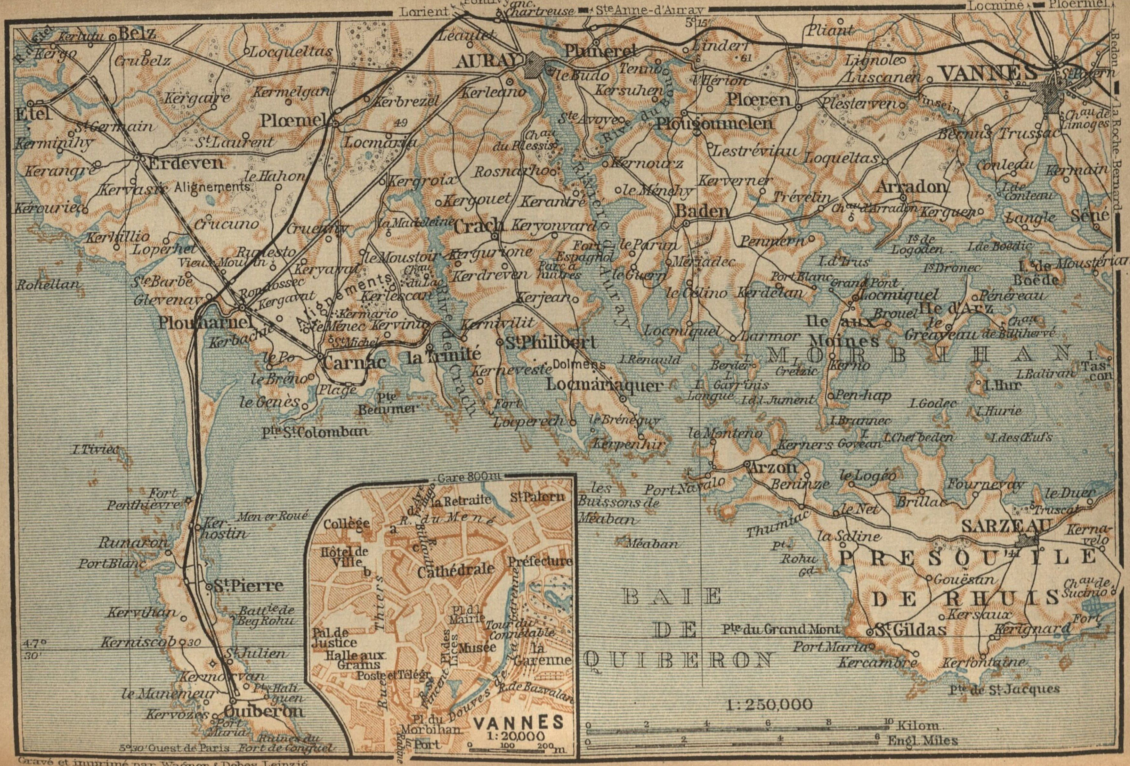
The first bridge to the right leads to the Place des Lices, in which contains an *Archaeological Museum* (50 c.) and a *Mu of Natural History* (open Sun. 12-3).

The Rue St. Vincent leads thence to the *Harbour*. To the is the *Promenade de la Rabine*, with a monument to *Le Sage* below). The Rue du Port, with a quaint old house (16th cent.) the Rue Thiers skirt the other side of the old town. The *Corn M* the *Palais de Justice*, and the *Post Office* stand in a large squa the left. The Rue Thiers ends at the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville

The **Morbihan** ('Little Sea'), to the S. of Vannes, is a bay or gulf, long and 11 M. broad, almost landlocked by the *Peninsulas of Rhui* and *Locmariaquer* (W.; p. 261), between the extremities of which is a nel only 1/2 M. wide. The gulf has a flat and very irregular coast and is studded with numerous fertile islets. — STEAMERS ply in sur from the harbour of Vannes at hours varying with the tide (consul bills) to Conleau, the Ile aux Moines, Port Navalo, and Locmaria (fares 25 c., 70 c., 1 1/4, and 1 1/2 fr.; return-fares 1/2, 1, 2, and 2 1/2 fr.). touching at the *Ile Conleau*, on the right, which is connected with mainland by a causeway, the steamer passes the *Ile Boedic* and th *d'Arz*. Beyond a broad expanse we perceive on the left, the towe *Sarzeau* and the lighthouse of *St. Gildas*. Skirting the *Ile d'Arradon*, passing the islets of *Logoden* and *Irus*, we stop at the *Ile aux Moines*, its village. The steamer steers across the open bay, then picks its between *Creizic* and *Derder*, *Gavr'inis* (with a fine tumulus and dol boat from Locmariaquer 6-8 fr.) and the *Ile de la Jument*, and after roun the *Mouton Rock* stops at *Port Navalo* (Hôt. des Voyageurs, rustic), a s fishing-village near the extremity of the Peninsula of Rhuis. We traverse a narrow channel and reach *Locmariaquer* (p. 261). — A ste also plies from Vannes to the *Ile d'Arz*, *Le Logeo* and *Kerné* (fares 1 1/4, 2 fr., return 1, 2, 2 1/2 fr.). About 1/2 M. beyond Kerné lie the vi of *Arzon* and the hamlet of *Tumiac*, with a large tumulus.

FROM VANNES TO (15 M.) SARZEAU and (19 M.) ST GILDAS (*Penin of Rhuis*), motor-omnibus, starting from the Rue du Mené, 50 (fares 1 1/2 fr., return 2 & 2 3/4 fr.), and skirting the E. shore of the Morbihan (6 M.) *Noyalo*. — **Sarzeau** (*Hôtel Lesage*; 5000 inhab.), near the centr the peninsula, is the birthplace of *Le Sage* (1668-1747), author of 'Gil B About 2 M. to the S.E. is the *Château de Sucinio*, the summer-residenc the dukes of Brittany, founded in the 13th cent., but partly rebuilt in 15th. On the coast, 3 1/2 M. to the S.W. of Sarzeau, is *St. Gildas-de-R* (Hôt. Gicquel), with an old abbey-church and a convent, of which Abe was abbot for some time. *Port Navalo* (see above) lies 6 M. to the W. (from Sarzeau). — At the other extremity of the peninsula is the l bathing-resort of *Damgan*.

From Vannes a railway runs in one direction to (20 1/2 M.) *Locm* and in the other to (27 M.) *La Roche-Bernard*.



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93½ M. *Ste. Anne.* About 1¾ M. to the N. is **Ste. Anne-d'Auray** (omn. 50 c.; *Hôtel de France; Lion d'Or*), one of the most frequented pilgrim-resorts in Brittany, where numerous interesting and distinctive costumes may be seen, especially in Whitsun-Week and on July 26th (St. Anne's Day). A handsome modern church has been built here in the Renaissance style, with a tower surmounted by a figure of the saint. At the end of the village, on the Auray road, is a *Monument to the Comte de Chambord* (1820-83).

95 M. **Auray** (*Buffet-Hôtel; *Hôtel du Pavillon; du Lion d'Or et de la Poste*, R. 2-5, D. 3 fr.), a picturesque town of 6485 inhab., with a small harbour on the *Loch*, lies about 1¼ M. to the S.E. of the station. In the Place de la Mairie and in the vicinity of the 15th cent. church of *St. Goustan* (on the opposite bank of the river) are several interesting old houses. Auray forms excellent head-quarters for excursions (see below). It is also one of the leading centres of the oyster-culture of France. The battle of Auray, fought in 1364 between Charles of Blois and John of Montfort, resulted in the defeat and death of the former.

A little to the N.W. of the station is the *Chartreuse d'Auray*, now an institution for deaf-mutes. Adjoining the church is a *Sepulchral Chapel* (visitors admitted), erected in 1823-29 in memory of 952 'Emigrés' captured at Quiberon in 1795 (see below) and put to death in this neighbourhood on the spot now marked by a *Chapelle Expiatoire*. — A picturesque walk may be taken hence to (3 M.) Ste. Anne-d'Auray (see above).

Railway to *St. Brieuc* viâ Pontivy, see p. 212. — To *Quiberon*, *Plouharnel*, *Carnac*, and *Locmariaquer*, see R. 35.

II. From Auray to Lorient and Quimper.

To *Lorient*, 21½ M., Railway in 45-50 min. (fares 4 fr. 5, 2 fr. 70, 1 fr. 75 c.). — From Lorient to *Quimper*, 40½ M., in 1½-1¾ hr. (fares 7 fr. 40 c., 5 fr., fr. 25 c.).

To the right, beyond Auray, appears the Chartreuse (see above). — 103½ M. (from Nantes) *Landévant*. The railway crosses the *Blavet* by a viaduct 80 ft. high.

112 M. **Hennebont** (*Hôtel du Commerce; de France*), a small seaport with 8700 inhab., is finely situated on the Blavet, the banks of which afford a pleasant promenade. The Gothic church of *Notre-Dame-de-Paradis*, said to have been built by the English, dates from the 16th century. The relics of the old fortifications include a Gothic *Gateway*, by which we enter the old quarter known as the *Ville-Close*, where a few quaint old timber-front houses of the 16-17th cent. still linger. Hennebont is noted for its spirited defence by Jeanne de Montfort in 1342-45, described by Froissart. — Lorient and its harbour appear on the left. The *Scorff* is crossed.

117 M. **Lorient.** — **Hotels.** GRAND HÔTEL DE BRETAGNE, Rue Victor-Massé 10; DU CYGNE, Rue Sully, R. 2-3, B. ¾, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr., incl. wine; MODERNE, Rue de Finistère 59; LE GOL, Rue Ste. Pierre, corner of Place Alsace-Lorraine; DE L'EUROPE, Rue Victor-Massé 16; DE FRANCE, Place d'Alsace-Lorraine, déj. 2½ fr. — **Cafés.** *Grand*, *Continental*, Place d'Alsace-Lorraine; others in the Rue de la Comédie. — *Buffet*, at the station.

American Consular Agent, *M. Leon Deprez.*

Lorient, a fortified military and commercial port, with 4 inhab., is situated on the Scorff, near its junction with the B It was founded, under the name of *l'Orient*, in the 17th cent. b powerful Compagnie des Indes Orientales, who established ship-building yards here. When the company collapsed afte capture of Bengal by the British in 1753, the dockyards and were purchased by the state.

The town is well built but uninteresting. The Rue Victor-M diverging to the right from the prolongation of the Cours Cha leads to the *Place d'Alsace-Lorraine*, the principal square. The des Fontaines, quitting the latter at its left angle, conducts us t smaller squares, in one of which is the *Church of St. Louis* cent.) and in the other a bronze *Statue of Bisson*, a young naval tenant who blew up his ship in 1827 to prevent its falling int hands of Greek pirates. To the left of St. Louis is a small *Muni Museum* (open on Sun. and Thurs., 12 to 4 or 5; on other day application). The Cours de la Bôve, to the right of the church, to the commercial harbour (see below); in this promenade **Statue of Victor Massé* (1822-84), the composer, by Mercié. Rue du Port leads from this statue to the dockyard.

To visit the *Dockyard*, with the exception of the part near Place d'Armes, which is always open, foreigners require a sp permit from the Ministry of Marine. At the entrance is a *Si Tower*, 125 ft. in height. The arsenal is interesting, though n important as that of Brest. There are also workshops at *Caudan* the left bank of the Scorff, which is crossed by a floating bridg

The *Commercial Harbour* lies at the S. end of the dock between the town proper and a new suburb. It includes a dry and a floating-dock. The trade is chiefly connected with the quirements of the dockyard.

The *Roadstead*, beyond the two harbours, is formed by a and safe bay, 3½ M. long, with a fortified island in the middle

The first side-street to the left beyond the commercial harb brings us to a square with a *Statue of Brizeux* (1806-58), the p

About 1¼ M. from the farther end of the roadstead, on the other b is the small fortified town of **Port-Louis** *(Hôtel de la Marine)*, with 378 hab., also of recent origin. It is frequented as a bathing-resort by inhabitants of the neighbourhood. Steamboats ply hither from Lo every ½ hr. (15-20 min.; fare 25, 20 c.). — On the opposite bank is *Lar* 3½ M. from Lorient, a pleasure-resort, also visited by pilgrims. — island of *Groix* (Hôt. Etesse), 8½ M. from Port Louis, about 4½ M. and 1¾ M. broad, is surrounded with cliffs pierced with caverns, contains some megalithic monuments. Steamboat from Lorient daily 1 fr. 50, 1 fr. 20 c.; return 2 fr. 50 c., 2 fr.).

Local railway from Lorient to *Ploërmel*, viâ *Plouay*, see p. 253.

122 M. *Gestel*. Near Quimperlé the railway crosses the *Laïta* a viaduct 108 ft. high.

130 M. **Quimperlé** *(Lion d'Or*, R. 3-4, pens. 8 fr.; *du Comme de l'Europe)*, a town with 9036 inhab., is charmingly situated at confluence of the two rivers which form the Laïta (*Kemper* signify

confluence in the Breton tongue). The more conspicuous church is that of *St. Michel*, dating from the 14-15th centuries. The other, *Ste. Croix*, erected on the model of the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, and rebuilt since 1862, contains an old rood-screen (16th cent.) and a crypt of the 11th cent.

Branch-line from Quimperlé to (13 M., in 55 min.) **Pont-Aven** (**Hôt. Villa Julia; Gloanec*, plain), a picturesque village to the S.W., much frequented by artists. On the right bank of the impetuous *Aven*, with its numerous mills, is the *Château du Hénan* (15-16th cent.), 2½ M. from Pont-Aven. A 'courrier' plies from Pont-Aven to Concarneau (see below). — Another diligence plies twice daily from Pont-Aven, viâ the pretty *Forêt de Carnoët* and the *Abbey of St. Maurice* (13th and 17th cent.), to (8 M.) **Le Pouldu** (*Hôt. Goulven*), a small bathing-place on the right bank of the Laïta.

Excursions may be made from Quimperlé to (11 M.) **St. Fiacre**, with a chapel of the 15th cent., containing a beautiful *Rood-loft of 1440, and to (13 M.) **Le Faouet** (*Croix d'Or; Lion d'Or*), a characteristic Breton town with 3260 inhab., near which is the fine 15th cent. *Chapelle Ste. Barbe*, curiously perched on a rock, 300 ft. above the Elle. A diligence plies daily from Le Faouet to (23 M.) *Gourin* (p. 213). — About 1¾ M. to the N.E. of Quimperlé is the *Chapelle de Rosgrand*, with a fine Renaissance rood-loft.

138 M. *Bannalec* (6040 inhab.) is within 7 M. of Pont-Aven (see above). — 147 M. *Rosporden* (*Hôtel Continental). Branch to Carhaix, see p. 213.

A branch-railway runs from Rosporden to (10 M.) **Concarneau** (*Hôtel des Voyageurs; Grand Hôtel; de France*), a town with 7633 inhab., engaged in the sardine-fishery, and a good harbour, picturesquely situated on the E. side of the *Bay of La Forest* or *Fouesnant*. The ancient quarter of the town, the *Ville-Close*, lies upon an islet surrounded by ramparts, dating in part from the 15th century. At the mouth of the harbour is an *Aquarium*, communicating directly with the sea, where large quantities of lobsters are reared. — Concarneau is supposed to be the 'Plouvenec' of Miss Howard's charming and pathetic story of 'Guenn'. 'Nevin', where Guenn danced at the Pardon, is probably Pont-Aven, and Les Glénans may be identified with the 'Lannions'. — At *Beuzec-Conq* (4000 inhab.), 1¼ M. to the N.E. of Concarneau, is the handsome modern *Château de Keryolet* or *Kiolet*, bequeathed with its rich furniture to the department as a kind of Musée, by the Russian Princess Chauveau-Narischkine (d. 1893). — Steamer 4 times daily (in settled weather only) from Concarneau to (½ hr.) *Beg-Meil* (Grand Hôtel des Dunes), a bathing-place on the opposite side of the bay.

158 M. **Quimper** (**Hôtel de l'Epée*, R. 3-4, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr.; *du Parc*, R. from 2, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.; both in the Rue du Parc; *de France*, Rue de la Préfecture, R. 2-3, D. 3 fr.; *Buffet*, at the station), 'a pleasant river-side city of fables and gables', the capital of the department of *Finistère* and the seat of a bishop, occupies a fine situation at the confluence of the *Steir* and the *Odet*. Pop. 19,441.

The *Cathedral of St. Corentin, near the quay on the right bank, is one of the finest Gothic edifices in Brittany. Though its construction extended over two centuries (13-15th), it is marked by great unity of plan. The *Portals* are richly sculptured but have suffered from the hand of time. The spires on the towers are modern.

The *Choir*, the axis of which is not parallel with that of the nave, is the finest part of the interior. Other features of interest are the stained glass (both ancient and modern), the mural paintings (chiefly by *Van Dargent*, a modern Breton artist), the altar-pieces and statues of the 14th and 15th cent., and the tombs of the bishops. The *High Altar* is a gorgeous modern work in gilded bronze, adorned with statuettes and high-reliefs.

The Place St. Carentin is embellished with a *Statue of Laënn* the physician (1781-1826), inventor of the stethoscope, who w born at Quimper. The *Hôtel de Ville*, containing the public libra is also in this square.

The Musée, in the building to the left, is open daily, 12 to 4 On the groundfloor are two rooms containing an interesting *Archa logical Collection*, and a group of 44 figures illustrating Breton costum The first floor contains a *Picture Gallery*, with several good examples of masters, especially of the Flemish and Dutch schools. The most import is by *Alonso Cano* (the Virgin presenting to St. Ildefonso a chasuble e broidered by herself), in the second room to the left of the entrance. T Musée also contains a valuable collection of engravings and some sculptur

The mordernised *Lycée*, farther on in the same direction, p serves part of the old *Town-Walls*. — The street in front of t cathedral crosses the Steir, a tributary of the Odet, and passes n the *Church of St. Mathieu*, which dates from the 16th cent. and w recently rebuilt, with a handsome modern tower. — On the otl side of the Odet, at the foot of *Mont Frugy*, lie the *Préfecture* a the *Allées de Locmaria*, The Romanesque *Church of Locma* (11th cent.), at the end of the Allées, is interesting. There is small harbour on the Odet, 10-11 M. from the sea.

About 11 M. from Quimper (boat 12-15 fr.), at the mouth of the Od lies *Bénodet* (Grand Hôtel), a village frequented for sea-bathing.

From Quimper to Pont-l'Abbé and Penmarc'h. To Pont-l'Abbé, 13 railway in 40-55 min. (fares 2 fr. 45, 1 fr. 65, 1 fr. 10 c.); then 'courri (twice daily) to (7½ M.) Penmarc'h (1½ fr.) and (9½ M.) St. Guénolé (below). — 10 M. *Combrit-Tréméoc.* The church of Combrit, 1½ M. fr the station, contains some interesting wood-carvings. About 3 M. to N.W., on the right bank of the Odet, are the interesting remains of *Roman Villa* of *Le Pérennou*. — 13 M. **Pont-l'Abbé** *(Lion d'Or; des Voyageur* a town with 6315 inhab., on the river of the same name, contains a *Chu* (14-16th cent.) which belonged to a convent, and a *Castle* (now the mair still retaining a tower of the 13th century. The local costumes here among the most peculiar in Brittany. Omnibus (50 c.) twice daily summer to (4 M.) *Loctudy* (Hôt. des Bains, very fair), a pleasant bathing-pla with an interesting Romanesque church (restored).

Penmarc'h (pron. 'penmar'; *Hôt. de Bretagne*), a village with 5068 hab., 7½ M. to the S.W. by road, is the modern representative of a o flourishing town, scattered ruins of which extend as far as (1¼ M.) Pointe de Penmarc'h. The discovery of Newfoundland, the inroads of sea, war, and the disappearance of the cod-fish ruined this town in 16th century. The principal church is that of *St. Nonna*, dating from 16th century. — On the *Pointe de Penmarc'h* is the *Phare d'Eckmühl*, a lig house 200 ft. in height, erected in 1893-97, with an electric light visible a distance of 60 M.

St. Guénolé *(Grand Hôtel*, déj. 3 fr.; *de Bretagne)*, a small sea-p and bathing place, with a picturesque church-tower of the 15th cent., situated on a rocky and dangerous coast (comp. p. 259).

From Quimper to Douarnenez and Audierne (Pointe du Raz), 27½ railway in 1¾-2 hrs. (fares 4 fr. 25, 2 fr. 55, 2 fr. 25 c.). — 15 M. Douarnez *(Hôtel du Commerce; de France)*, a town with 12,865 inhab., situated o fine bay of the same name, is an important centre of the sardine-fishe Steamer in summer to (¾ M.) *Morgat* (p. 219). Steamer to Brest, see p. 2 — The pardon (last Sun. in Aug.) of *Ste. Anne-la-Palue*, 7 M. to the N. Douarnenez, attracts about 30,000 visitors annually.

At Douarnenez carriages are changed for the local line to Audierne. 24 M. *Pont-Croix* (2850 inhab.), with a curious old collegiate church, *Not*

Dame-de-Roscudon (13-15th cent.). — 27½ M. **Audierne** (*Du Commerce; de France*) was once like Penmarc'h (p. 258) an important town, but now contains only 4677 inhabitants. — The **Pointe du Raz** (carr. 8-12 fr.), the westernmost point of Finistère, 9½ M. from Audierne, commands an almost constantly wild and tempestuous sea-view. There is only a *Lighthouse* and the *Hôtel du Raz de Sein* (open from June to Oct.; R. 3, B. ¾, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. 8½ fr.). It is hazardous to proceed to the N., towards the *Enfer de Plogoff* and the *Baie des Trépassés*, without minute instructions and precautions (guide advisable; 1 fr.). — About 6 M. to the W. of the point is the islet of *Sein*, the *Sena* of the ancients, once the seat of a Druid sanctuary and oracle.

III. From Quimper to Brest.

64 M. Railway in 2½-3¼ hrs. (fares 11 fr. 85, 7 fr. 95, 5 fr. 15 c.). Best views to the left on this picturesque route.

Beyond Quimper the railway crosses the Odet, traverses a tunnel, and then, bending northward, ascends the valley of the *Steir*, which it repeatedly crosses. 169 M. (from Nantes) *Quemenéven*. We cross a viaduct 80 ft. in height.

176 M. **Châteaulin** (*Hôtel de la Grand' Maison*, plain), a town with 3874 inhab., picturesquely situated on the navigable *Aulne*. In the neighbourhood are important slate-quarries. The only relic of the castle, which stood on a rock on the left bank of the Aulne, is the *Chapel of Notre-Dame*, dating from the 15-16th centuries.

A steamboat (2 fr.) plies twice weekly from *Port-Launay*, the harbour of Châteaulin, 1¾ M. down the river (omnibus), to *Brest* (p. 216) in 5 hrs., touching at various intermediate places. — A diligence runs daily from Châteaulin to (21 M.) *Crozon* in 4 hrs. (fare 3 fr.). — *Pleyben* (5529 inhab.), 7 M. to the N.E. of Châteaulin, has a Gothic church and a curious calvary, resembling that at Plougastel (p. 216).

The river is now crossed by means of a viaduct, 390 yds. long and 160 ft. high. The district becomes hilly; and another viaduct, 130 ft. high, is crossed. 185 M. *Quimerc'h*. Beyond a tunnel, ¼ M. long, we see the roads of Brest on the left. 192 M. *Hanvec*. — The name of (193½ M.) *Daoulas* is said to be derived from the Breton words '*mouster daou laz*', meaning 'monastery of the two murders', and the legend relates that the monastery here was originally founded in expiation by a knight who had slain two monks at the altar in the 6th century. The chief remains of the monastery are parts of the church and cloisters, dating from the 12th century. A diligence (1 fr.) plies hence to (7 M.) Plougastel (p. 216). — Another viaduct is crossed, ¼ M. long and 120 ft. high. — Beyond (203 M.) *Dirinon* the railway descends towards the *Elorn* and crosses the river. — 210 M. *Landerneau* and thence to (221½ M.) *Brest*, see p. 216.

35. From Auray to Quiberon. Plouharnel. Carnac. Locmariaquer.

Railway to *Quiberon*, 17½ M., in ¾-1 hr. (fares 3 fr. 15, 2 fr. 10, 1 fr. 40 c.); to *Plouharnel*, by the same line, 8½ M. From Plouharnel Steam Tramway (coming from *Etel*) to (2½ M.) *Carnac* and (6¼ M.) *La Trinité*. From La Trinité a carriage (about 6 fr.) may be hired to *Locmariaquer*, 5½ M.

farther to the W. — Carnac and its famous 'Lines' may also be vis by carriage from Auray (8-10 fr.) in half-a-day. — A diligence (1½ plies twice a day from Auray in 1½ hr. to (8½ M.) Locmariaquer, wh may also be reached direct from Auray by sailing-boat in about 2 (10 M.; 18-20 fr.).

The Celtic ***Megalithic Monuments** which abound in this region profoundly interesting, although sometimes, from their situation in midst of vast moors that dwarf their dimensions, they may seem at view disappointing. The origin and object of these prehistoric monum are alike obscure. — *Menhirs* (men = stone, hir = long) are stan stones, usually erected on their smaller ends and varying from 6 to 3 in height. They are also sometimes called *Peulvans* (peul = pillar, va stone) in Brittany. *Alignements* are lines or rows of menhirs. *Dol* (dol = table, men = stone) are structures of upright stones supporting or more horizontal capstones, thus forming rude chambers, which are megalithic framework of chambered cairns denuded of the covering mo of earth. A series of adjacent dolmens is an *Allée Couverte*. *Cron* (crom = curved, lech = stone), which in English is a disused synonym dolmen, means in France a stone circle. A *Pierre Branlante* is a b balanced upon another. A *Gaigal* or *Tumulus* is a sepulchral mound.

Auray, see p. 255. — 4½ M. *Ploemel*. — Before reach (8½ M.) *Plouharnel-Carnac* (Hôtel des Menhirs) we see the *M hirs of Vieux-Moulin* to the right. The village of Plouharnel about ¼ M. to the left of the railway (see below). — The line runs along the *Peninsula of Quiberon*, 6 M. long, the narrowest of which is defended by *Fort Penthièvre*. At (14 M.) *St. Pi* are several groups of menhirs and dolmens.

17½ M. **Quiberon** *(Hôtel de France; Penthièvre)*, a town 3300 inhab. and a small sea-bathing establishment, is situated the extremity of the peninsula. About 6000 French 'Emigrés' landed here in 1795 under the protection of the guns of the Bri fleet, but were met and defeated by the Republican forces ur Hoche. Some 1800 escaped to the British ships; the rest die the field or were put to death afterwards. A statue of *General Ho* by Dalou, was erected at Quiberon in 1902.

Good anchorage may be obtained in the *Bay of Quiberon*. harbour of Quiberon is at *Port Maria*, where there are also sardi curing factories. *Port Haliguen* lies about ¾ M. distant, on th coast of the peninsula.

A steamboat leaves Port Maria or Port Haliguen twice or thrice a in summer for ***Belle-Ile-en-Mer** (10 M., in ¾-1 hr.; fares 2½, 2 fr.), largest island belonging to Brittany, 11 M. long and 2½-6 M. broad. chief town is **Le Palais** *(Hôtel du Commerce; de France)*, with 4964 in and a double line of fortification, one modern and one dating from 16-17th centuries. The inhabitants are engaged in the sardine-fishery in the preparation of potted fish. There is also a reformatory on island. Mme. Sarah Bernardt has a villa here, in an ancient fort. coast is in many places picturesque, with remarkable grottoes; the interesting spots may be visited in about ½ day by carriage (8-12 fr.), w should be secured in advance.

Plouharnel (tramway from the station to Carnac and La Trin see pp. 259, 261) is surrounded, like Carnac, by *Ancient St Monuments*, most of which lie to the W. of the village, scattered either side of the road. The principal monuments are easily fou

The *Dolmen de Kergavat* lies to the left of the road to Carnac; the *Dolmen of Runesto* and the *Dolmens of Mané-Kerioned* a little to the N.E., to the left and right respectively of the road to Auray.

The more distant monuments may be visited by the TRAMWAY mentioned on p. 259. Immediately to the right of the branch to Etel, beyond the railway, are the *Menhirs of Vieux-Moulin*, and at *Crucuno*, the first station, is the large *Dolmen* of that name. Near (3 M.) *Erdeven* are the *Lines of Erdeven*, consisting of 1030 menhirs resembling those at Carnac (see below). — 6 M. *Etel*, the terminus of this branch, is a small fishing-village. — The tramway running from Plouharnel in the opposite direction (S.E.) leads first to —

2½ M. **Carnac** *(Hôtel des Voyageurs)*, even more celebrated than Plouharnel for its ancient remains. The 17th cent. church, dedicated to St. Cornély, patron of horned cattle, has a curious porch on the N. side. Close by is the interesting *Fountain of St. Cornély*. The *Museum* (50 c.), to the right of the road from Carnac to Locmariaquer, owes its origin to Mr. Miln (d. 1881), a Scottish antiquary, who made important excavations and discoveries in this neighbourhood. Farther on the left, rises the *Mont St. Michel*, a 'galgal' or tumulus, 65 ft. high and 260 ft. in diameter, consisting chiefly of blocks of stone heaped up over a dolmen. Fine view from the top, including the 'Lines'. The famous *Alignements of Carnac*, situated about ½ M. to the N. of the village, near the road to Auray, consist of three principal groups of respectively 874, 855, and 262 standing-stones (there are said to have been originally 12-15,000), arranged on a moor in the form of a quincunx, and forming 9 or 10 avenues. Some of these stones are fully 16 ft. high, and some are estimated to weigh at least 40-50 tons. The largest are in the Kerlescan group, beyond a farm on the right. About 1 M. to the E. of Carnac is a piece of moorland named the *Bossenno* or *Boceno* (*bocenieu* = mounds), where Mr. Miln's excavations brought to light what is believed to be a Gallo-Roman town.

From Carnac the tramway proceeds, passing the salt-works of *Bréno* (on the left), to (¾ M.) *Port-en-Dro*, or *Plage de Carnac* (Grand-Hôt. de la Plage), with an excellent bathing-beach, and terminates at (6¼ M.) *La Trinité-sur-Mer*, a small seaport, with oyster-beds. The road thence to (5½ M.) Locmariaquer (carr., p. 259) crosses the river *Crach* by a (½ M.) bridge and enters the *Peninsula of Locmariaquer*, which bounds the Morbihan on the N.W. (see p. 254).

Locmariaquer *(Hôtel Marchand)*, a small seaport on the Morbihan, has in its neighbourhood perhaps the most remarkable megalithic monuments in France. The chief of these are the *Mané-Lud*, a dolmen of unusual size, the interior of which should be inspected; the *Men-er-Hroeck*, a menhir originally nearly 70 ft. high, now overthrown and broken; and the two dolmens known as the *Dol-ar-Marc'hadouiren* and the *Mané-Rutual*. All these are passed on the way from Carnac to Locmariaquer. Beyond the village is the *Mané-er-Hroeck*, a tumulus with a cavern (key at the Mairie,

50 c.; candle necessary), etc. Various Roman antiquities have been discovered at Locmariaquer.

To the *Ile de Gavr'inis* ('isle of goats'), by boat, see p. 254.

Omnibus to Auray, see p. 260; steamboat to Vannes and Port N see p. 254.

36. From Paris to Tours.

a. Viâ Orléans and Blois.

145 M. Railway in 3½-9¼ hrs. (fares 26 fr., 18 fr. 65, 11 fr. 75 c.). trains start from the Gare du Quai d'Orsay, of the Orléans line (see E, 17; p. 1).

I. From Paris to Orléans.

75 M. Railway in 1¾-4¼ hrs. (fares 14 fr. 10, 9 fr. 55, 6 fr. 15 c.). press-trains to Tours do not enter the station of Orléans, but go on from Les Aubrais, see p. 264. Comp. the Map, p. 100.

The trains start from the *Gare du Quai d'Orsay* (Pl. E, Beyond the station of *Pont St. Michel* (for passengers without gage) and the *Gare d'Austerlitz* (the former Gare d'Orléans) we under the Ligne de Ceinture at (1¾ M.) *Orléans Ceinture*, b quitting Paris. To the right is *Ivry*, with its large *Hospital fo curables*. 5½ M. *Vitry*. The railway returns to the bank of the S near Choisy.

6 M. **Choisy-le-Roi** *(Hôt. des Voyageurs; Restaurant Pompad* a pleasant town with 11,600 inhab., owes its affix to the fact Louis XV. built a château here as a shelter for his debaucheries. Rue du Pont, near the station, passes the old *Communs du Châ* now occupied, like the other scanty remains of the château a end of the Avenue de Paris, by a porcelain-factory. Farther on, o right side of the street, are the *Mairie* and the *Church*, both da also from the reign of Louis XV. The bronze statue, by L. Stei of *Rouget de l'Isle*, author of the 'Marseillaise', who died at Ch in 1836, is a conspicuous monument. The fine *Avenue de Paris* m the Avenue de Versailles at the railing of the old château. Ch is connected with Paris by tramway.

Our line next passes under the Ligne de Grande Ceint 9½ M. *Ablon*. The Seine reappears on the left. 10½ M. *A Mons*. The wooded heights are dotted with picturesque cou houses. The line to Corbeil and Montargis diverges to the left (p. 3

12½ M. *Juvisy-sur-Orge* (Hôt. Belle-Fontaine) has a station u by both lines. The railway now ascends the valley of the *O* which is crossed a little beyond the station by the *Pont des Bel Fontaines* (18th cent.), consisting of two bridges, one above the ot

13½ M. *Savigny-sur-Orge* has a fine château of the 15th ce ury. A little farther on is a section of the Ligne de Grande Ceintu leading to Palaiseau (Versailles).

15 M. *Epinay-sur-Orge* is approached and quitted by viadu In the distance, to the right, appears the tower of Montlhéry (p. 263). — 16 M. *Perray-Vaucluse*. On the hill to the right appe

the large lunatic asylum of *Vaucluse*, belonging to the city of Paris. — 18 M. *St. Michel-sur-Orge.*

An omnibus (30 c.) plies hence to (1¾ M.) Montlhéry (*Chapeau Rouge*), famous for its *Feudal Castle*. The ancient donjon (13th cent.) rises conspicuously on a hill to a height of 100 ft. Fine view from the top. Montlhéry is noted for an indecisive battle fought in its neighbourhood in 1465, between Louis XI. and the 'Ligue du Bien Public', commanded by Charles the Bold, afterwards Duke of Burgundy. — To the right of the road to Montlhéry is *Longpont*, a village with a curious old *Priory Church*, which has been largely restored in its original Romanesque style.

20 M. *Brétigny.* This village must not be confounded with Brétigny-lès-Chartres, 5½ M. to the S.E. of Chartres, which gives name to the Treaty of Brétigny, concluded in 1360 between Edward III. of England and John of France. — Railway to Tours viâ Vendôme, see p. 266.

28½ M. *Chamarande*, to the left, with a château built by Mansart. To the right, as we approach Etampes, appears the ruined *Tour Guinette*, 90 ft. in height, the relic of a castle of the 12th century.

35 M. **Etampes** (*Buffet; Hôtel du Grand-Monarque*, Place Romanet; *du Grand-Courrier*, Rue St. Jacques 27), a town with 9000 inhab., in a valley to the left, carries on a considerable trade in grain and flour. Three small rivers serve to work the large mills.

The Rue du Château, opposite the station, leads to the *Church of St. Basile*, dating mainly from the 15-16th cent., with a handsome Romanesque portal and a 12th cent. tower. In the interior are several antique bas-reliefs and some ancient and modern stained glass. To the right of the church is the *Hôtel de Diane de Poitiers* (16th cent.), now occupied by a savings-bank in front and the small *Musée Elias-Robert* behind (open free on Sun.) In the courtyard are some attractive sculptures. A little lower, to the left, is the *Church of Notre-Dame* (12th cent.), at one time fortified, and provided with a fine tower and spire. The first turning to the right in the adjoining square, and then the first to the left, bring us to the *Hôtel de Ville*, an elegant turreted building of the 16th cent., enlarged in the 19th. Adjacent is the old *Hôtel d'Anne de Pisseleu* (mistress of Francis I.), dating from the 16th cent. and now occupied as a grocer's shop. The Rue St. Jacques leads hence, to the left, to the Place du Théâtre, in which stands El. Robert's marble statue of *Geoffroy-St-Hilaire*, the naturalist (1772-1844), who was born at Etampes. Farther on is the *Church of St. Gilles* (12th, 13th, and 16th cent.), and still farther on, about 1 M. from St. Basile, is that of *St. Martin*, a curious building of the 12th cent., with a leaning tower in the Renaissance style. The portal, in the style of the 13th cent., is modern.

The fine park of *Château Brunehaut*, 1¼ M. to the N.E., is open to visitors. — *Tour Guinette*, see above. — A branch-line runs from Etampes to (20½ M.) *Auneau* (p. 266), and another is about to be opened to *Pithiviers* and *Beaune-la-Rolande* (see *Baedeker's Southern France*).

On quitting Etampes the train passes through a cutting, skirts the town (view of St. Martin's to the left), and ascends a steep in-

cline (mounting 180 ft. in 3½ M.) to the plateau of *La Bea* one of the granaries of France. The view is extensive but monot ous. — 55 M. *Toury.*

About 6½ M. to the W. is *Rouvray-Ste-Croix*, near which the Eng defeated the French in 1429 in an engagement known as the 'Battl Herrings', from the supply of fish which the former were conveyin the camp before Orléans.

A branch-line runs from Toury to *Voves* (p. 59); and another (narr gauge) to (20 M.) *Pithiviers* (p. 263).

At (67 M.) *Chevilly* Prince Frederick Charles defeated Gen d'Aurelles de Paladine on Dec. 3rd, 1870. Beyond (70 M.) *Cerco* the scenery becomes more attractive, and vineyards begin to app

74 M. *Les Aubrais* (buffet) is the junction at which passeng for Orléans by the express-trains to Tours change carriages. T ordinary trains run into the station at Orléans.

75 M. *Orléans* (buffet), see p. 269.

II. From Orléans to Tours.

70 M. Railway in 2¼-3¾ hrs. (fares 12 fr. 65, 8 fr. 55, 5 fr. 60 c.). Best views to the left.

Travellers from Orléans join the express-trains at the junct of *Les Aubrais* (see above). The ordinary trains do not pass Aubrais. To the right diverges the railway to Chartres (p. 5 The line to Tours follows the course of the Loire.

79 M. (from Paris) *La Chapelle-St-Mesmin;* 82 M. *St. Ay.*

86 M. *Meung-sur-Loire* (Hôt. St. Jacques), with 3087 inhab., a fine Gothic church of the 12th cent. and a gateway of the 16 belonging to the old fortifications. Jean de Meung, the continuer Guillaume de Lorris's 'Roman de la Rose' (p. 397), was born h in 1279 (d. 1320). About 3 M. to the E. is *Cléry* (2500 inhab.), the handsome 15th cent. church of which Louis XI. is buried. Lo wore a small leaden figure of Our Lady of Cléry in his hat ('Quentin Durward'). A long viaduct is crossed.

91 M. **Beaugency** (*Ecu de Bretagne*, *St. Etienne*, Place du Martro an ancient town with 3761 inhab., was formerly fortified and has repeatedly been besieged both in mediæval and modern times. A str leading to the left from the large Place du Martroi conducts us the *Tour de l'Horloge*, one of the old town-gates, at the beginni of the Rue du Change. Farther on in the latter street we pass t attractive Renaissance façade (restored in 1893) of the *Hôtel de Vil* The house No. 3 Rue du Change has a fine Gothic door. A str ascending hence to the right leads to the *Tour St. Firmin*, the re of a church of the 16th cent., near which rises the massive squa *Keep* of the old castle. A *Statue of Joan of Arc*, erected in 1896 the Place St. Firmin, commemorates her victory over the English Beaugency in 1429. The *Château*, built in the 15th cent., is now house of refuge. Adjacent is the *Church of Notre-Dame*, an o abbey-church in the Romanesque style of the 11th cent., sever

times restored. A little lower down are the *Tour du Diable*, some remains of the *Abbey*, of the 17-18th cent., and a *Bridge* over the Loire, 480 yds. long, with Gothic arches.

98½ M. *Mer.* 102 M. *Suèvres* has two 11th cent. churches. The château of (104 M.) *Menars* dates from the latter half of the 17th century. The train now crosses the line to Romorantin (p. 278), and the town and castle of Blois come into sight on the left.

110½ M. **Blois** *(Buffet)*, see p. 274.

On leaving the station of Blois, the train enters a cutting, beyond which a fine view of the Loire opens on the left. 117½ M. *Chouzy.* — 120 M. *Onzain* (Hôtel de la Gare).

About 1 M. from the station, on a hill on the left bank, rises the Château of Chaumont (15-16th cent.), now the property of the Princesse de Broglie. Visitors are admitted daily in the absence of the family, at other times on Thurs. only. The main buildings are flanked by battlemented towers, and similar towers protect the entrance, which is curiously ornamented. The buildings which completed the square at the end of the court have been demolished, so that nothing interrupts the beautiful *View thence of the valley of the Loire. The interior contains some interesting works of art, tapestry from Paris and Beauvais, and souvenirs of the possession of the château by Diana of Poitiers and by Catherine de Médicis. — The village of *Chaumont* (Hôtel de l'Avenue de Château) is reached before the château.

Beyond Onzain the château of Chaumont is seen to the left. 122½ M. *Veuves;* 130 M. *Limeray.* In the distance, to the left, is the château of Amboise.

133 M. **Amboise** (*Lion d'Or*, *Cheval Blanc*, on the quay), a town with 4463 inhab., lies partly on a hill, on which rises the famous **Castle*, still imposing with its lofty walls and ramparts defended by three massive round towers.

This castle, which belonged to the crown from 1434 till 1762, became the property of the Orléans family under the Restoration. Its name is specially associated with the conspiracy formed in 1560 by La Renaudie and the Huguenots to remove by force the young king Francis II. from the influence of the Guises. The plot was revealed, and 1200 of the conspirators are said to have been butchered at the castle in presence of the court, which included Francis and his bride, Mary, Queen of Scots, as well as Catherine de Médicis and her other two sons, afterwards Charles IX. and Henri III. The Edict of Amboise granted toleration to the Huguenots in 1563. The castle was long used as a state-prison, and the Algerian chief, Abd-el-Kader, was confined here from 1847 till 1852. In 1875 the Comte de Paris began the restoration of the castle. It was sold in 1895 to the Duc d'Aumale, after whose death it reverted to the Orléans family.

The interior is shown by a custodian who lives to the left in the vaulted passage leading to the garden (now open to the public).

We inspect first the **Chapel of St. Hubert*, the massive substructure of which is built on to the rampart itself. It is a gem of Gothic architecture of the late 15th cent., restored in the reign of Louis Philippe. Above the door are fine bas-reliefs of the conversion of the saint and other scenes from his life. The lace-like stone carving on the interior walls is of remarkable beauty. Within repose the presumed remains of Leonardo da Vinci, who died in 1519 at Amboise, whither he had been summoned by Francis I.

The castle itself, or rather what remains of it, dates chiefly from the

15th century. The interior restoration is still far from complete. P through the guards' quarters (*Salle d'Hiver* and *Salle d'Eté*), we are s the *Tour des Minimes*, where Charles V. made his entry in 1539 (fine from the top). This and the *Tour César*, which we see subsequentl of such massive proportions that the place of stairs within is tak spiral inclined planes, by which horses and even carriages may as In the *Salle des Etats* Abd-el-Kader (p. 265) was imprisoned. The *Ro Anne of Brittany* is also pointed out. At the end of the terrace (fine a low doorway is shown as that against which Charles VIII. is s have struck his head, thus causing his death (1498).

The *Hôtel de Ville* (16th cent.; restored in 1891), the chu of *St. Florentin* (15-16th cent.) and *St. Denis* (interesting Ro esque capitals), and an old *City Gate* (14th or 15th cent.) may be noticed.

From Amboise to (7½ M.) *Chenonceaux* (p. 282), viâ the *Forêt d'Am* carr. 12 fr.

139 M. *Vouvray*. The vineyards of this district yield a known white wine. The Loire is crossed. 140 M. *Montlouis* is situ on a hill, the caverns in which were formerly inhabited.

144 M. *St. Pierre-des-Corps* (buffet). Passengers to Tour the Bordeaux express-trains change carriages here; the ordi trains run into the station of Tours. Tours is seen to the right; after crossing the canal connecting the Cher and the Loire we the handsome *Château de Beaujardin* to the left. On the same diverges the line to Bordeaux. We next join the line from Na

145 M. *Tours*, see p. 278.

b. Viâ Vendôme.

153 M. Railway in 6-7½ hrs. (fares the same as viâ Orléans; p.

From Paris to (20 M.) *Brétigny*, see p. 263. The Vend line diverges to the right from that to Orléans, and ascends an incl 23½ M. *Arpajon*; 25½ M. *Breuillet*, 2½ M. to the N. of *St. pice-de-Favières*, which possesses a fine Gothic church of the century. From (26 M.) *St. Chéron*, a village with attractive envir a pleasant walk may be taken to the *Buttes de Bâville*, in the belonging to the 17th cent. château of that name, 1¼ M. to the The railway traverses a prettily wooded valley.

35 M. **Dourdan** *(Hôtel de Lyon; du Croissant)*, a town with 3 inhab., possesses the ruins of a *Castle* built by Philip Augus consisting mainly of a massive circular donjon and a girdle w flanked by nine smaller towers and surrounded by a moat. adjoining *Church* is an interesting edifice of the 12-18th cent.; columns of the triforium and the bosses of the vaulting in the si chapels are noteworthy.

Beyond (38 M.) *Ste. Mesme* we enter La Beauce (p. 264). — 48 M. *Auneau* (Hôtel de France), 1¼ M. to the left of the li town of that name, which retains the donjon of its old castle. Aun is the junction of lines to Chartres (p. 195), to Etampes (p. 26 and to Maintenon (p. 192).

62 M. *Voves*, also on the railway from Chartres to Orléans (see p. 59; to Toury, see p. 264). — 75 M. *Bonneval* (Hôt. de France), a town on the *Loir*, with 3954 inhab., contains an interesting church of the 12th cent., with a tower partly rebuilt in the 16th, and an abbey of the 12th, 16th, and 17th cent., now a lunatic asylum. — The train crosses the Loir and descends the pretty valley of that stream, commanding an extensive view to the right.

84 M. **Châteaudun** (*Buffet; Hôtel de la Place; du Bon-Laboureur*, R. 2-3, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.), a town with 7146 inhab., on the left bank of the Loir, occupies the site of the Gallo-Roman *Castrodunum*. In the middle ages it was the capital of the Comtesde Dunois. It has been frequently burned down, on the last occasion by the Germans in 1870.

The avenue in front of the station and the Rue Chartres, to the left, lead to the *Place du Dix-Huit Octobre*, with the *Hôtel de Ville* (small Musée) and a modern Renaissance *Fountain*, by Gaullier.

The Rue de Luynes, to the right of the Hôtel de Ville, leads to the **Castle*, an interesting edifice, shown on application to the concierge. The original fortress was erected in the 10th cent. on the pointed cliffs above the Loir; the donjon, a huge round tower, 150 ft. high, to the left of the courtyard, was rebuilt in the 12th cent.; the chapel and adjoining façade were added by the celebrated Dunois, commonly called the 'Bastard of Orléans', in the 15th cent.; while the façade on the right side, with its elaborate external ornamentation, dates from the 16th century. The interior contains a restored chapel, a Renaissance staircase, and the 'salles des 400 gardes'. The view of the castle from the banks of the Loir (descent on the left side of the castle) is highly imposing.

The small neighbouring square contains a ruined Gothic chapel, and farther on, as we descend on the other side of the castle, are some curious old *Houses*. Opposite the end of the Rue du Château is a house with a carved wooden Renaissance façade; and at the end of the next street is a stone façade of the same period.

The adjoining *Eglise de la Madeleine* (12th cent.) belonged to an abbey, of which the buildings to the right and left, now occupied by a hospital and the courts of law, also form part. The Romanesque arches in the right aisle and the choir-stalls are worthy of notice.

The Rue de la Madeleine brings us back to the Place du Dix-Huit Octobre, whence the Rue Gambetta leads to the left to the *Church of St. Valérien*, a building of the 12th cent., with a stone spire and a Romanesque side-portal. Beneath the organ, in the interior, is a fresco of the 14th cent., sadly injured. — The same street, by which we may return to the station, leads to the *Cemetery*, in which are a ruined Gothic *Chapel* and a *Monument of 1870*.

Railway from *Nogent-le-Rotrou* and *Courtalain* to *Orléans*, see p. 197.

As we quit Châteaudun, the cemetery is seen to the right; farther on is the *Château de Montigny*, of the 15th century.

91 M. *Cloyes* has a fine belfry of the 15th century. Exten view to the right. 96½ M. *Morée-St-Hilaire.* 100 M. *Fréteval* h ruined château of the 11th cent., to the right of the railway. Sev caverns may be observed in the hill-sides on the banks of the I in some cases still inhabited (p. 273). 103½ M. *Pezou.*

110 M. **Vendôme** (*Hôt. du Commerce*, Grande Rue; *Lion d* Rue St. Bié; *Grand Cerf*, Rue du Change), a town with 9459 inhal situated on the *Loir*, about ¾ M. to the S.E. of the station. Vend is the Roman *Vindocinum.* In the 10th cent. it became the capit an independent barony, which in 1515 was made a duchy. The d of Vendôme were for a long time members of the Bourbon fam

Crossing an arm of the river and proceeding in a straight di tion, we pass behind the *Chapel* of the Lycée, in the Flamboy style. The *Lycée* itself, an ancient college, founded by César, de Vendôme and natural son of Henri IV, dates from 1623- — Farther on is the *Place St. Martin*, in which rise an ele *Tower*, the relic of a church of the Renaissance, and a statu *General Rochambeau* (1725-1807). On the right is a curious timb house of the 15th century.

The *Church of the Trinity, an interesting edifice of 12-15th cent., on the left side of the street, formerly belon to a Romanesque abbey (12th cent.), the picturesque rem of which are seen in the square in front. In front of the portal r a magnificent *Belfry*, in the Transition style of the 12th ce crowned by a stone spire. The interior of this tower should examined by those interested in architecture, especially the la apartment on the groundfloor and the curiously arranged be stage. The *Façade* of the church is an elaborately ornamen example of the Flamboyant style.

The Interior, of the 14-15th cent., produces an effect of great digr The triforium and the windows attract attention by their size. The t septs, which date from the 13th cent., are lower than the nave, and vaulted in the domical style characteristic of Anjou. In the choir are s antique stained glass, thirty-two **Stalls* of the 15-16th cent., and a ma *Altar* in the style of the 15th century. The tears and inscriptions on early-Renaissance *Screen* of the sanctuary recall that the abbey clai to possess one of the tears shed by Christ at the tomb of Lazarus. O features of interest are two *Altar-Pieces* (16th cent.) in the chapels flan the apsidal chapel; the **Pulpit*, a modern work in the style of the st and the Renaissance *Fonts*, in the first chapel to the left of the nave To the right of the nave, and communicating with its last bay by a d way of the 16th cent., are some remains of the *Cloisters*, erected in 14-15th centuries.

A large building (17th cent.) to the S., between the church the Loir, which also belonged to the abbey, is now occupied as b racks. As we cross the bridge (Rue St. Bié) we see, on the heig of the left bank, the ruined *Castle*, of the 11th century. Fragme of the outer wall, with ten partly ruined towers, still remain. best-preserved tower occupies the highest point, to which the proach on the right conducts. Fine view from the top.

The *Hôtel de Ville*, originally a gateway, erected in the 14-15th cent., stands by the next bridge, at the end of the Rue Potterie, and may be reached either by the left bank or by the Rue Guesnault, near the Place St. Martin, and the Rue Saulnerie, in which a quaint 16th cent. house may be observed in passing. The façade of the Hôtel de Ville fronts the bridge; the battlements are adorned with medallions of the 16th century.

In the Rue Potterie are the MUSÉE and the *Bibliothèque* (20,000 vols.), in a modern brick structure, open on Sun., 10-3, but accessible also on other days. In front stands a bronze statue, by Irvoy, of *Ronsard*, the poet (1524-85), who was born in the Vendômois (see p. 196).

GROUND FLOOR. The room to the right contains funereal *Sculptures* and other *Monuments*, and the *Prehistoric Collection*. In the room to the left are *Plans*, *Drawings* ,and *Views* of monuments.

FIRST FLOOR. Entrance Hall. *Natural History Collections* (Peruvian mummy) and *Paintings*. — Main Room. *Archaeological Collection*, comprising antiquities found in the neighbourhood, including Roman gold ornaments (Nos. 750, 751, 780), Frankish weapons and pottery, Renaissance chasuble (No. 51), articles connected with the worship of the Holy Tear, and a relic of St. Stephen; ethnographical curiosities; medals; paintings.

Farther on is the *Church of the Madeleine*, with a fine 15th cent. spire and a large stained-glass window of 1529. The other windows and paintings are modern. The street to the right leads to the Lycée.

Vendôme is also a station on the railway from Blois to Pont-de-Braye (see p. 277).

On leaving Vendôme, the train quits the valley of the Loir. 120 M. *St. Amand-de-Vendôme;* 124 M. *Villechauve.*

128 M. **Châteaurenault** *(Ecu de France)*, a town with 4260 inhab., has a castle of the 14th cent., and the donjon of one still older.

A narrow-gauge railway runs hence to (64 M.) *Port-Boulet* (p. 233), viâ (25 M.) *Neuillé-Pont-Pierre* (p. 201) and (38 M.) *Château-la-Vallière* (p. 196). — Châteaurenault is also a station on the line from Sargé to Tours viâ Vauvray (p. 196).

Beyond (133 M.) *Villedomer* the train crosses a viaduct, 88 ft. high. Fine view. Beyond (149 M.) *Fondettes-St-Cyr* we cross the *Loire* and see to the left the scanty ruins of the château of *Plessis-lès-Tours* (p. 282). We soon join the line to Nantes viâ Angers (p. 266). — 153 M. *Tours* (buffet), see p. 278.

37. Orléans.

Hotels. *ST. AIGNAN (Pl. a; C, 1), Place Gambetta, R. 3½-12, déj. 3½, D. 4 fr.; GRAND HÔTEL D'ORLÉANS (Pl. b; C, 2), Rue Bannier 118; HÔTEL MODERNE, new; GRAND HÔTEL DU LOIRET (Pl. c; D, 1), Rue de la République, R. from 2½, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.; BOULE D'OR (Pl. d; C, 3), Rue d'Illiers 9; HÔTEL STE. CATHERINE, Rue Ste. Catherine 68, R. 2½, B. 1. déj. or D. 3 fr.; HÔT. CENTRAL, Rue du Colombier 9. — *Furnished Apartments* in the Rue Bourgogne, Rue Ste. Catherine, and Rue des Pastoureaux, from 30-40 fr. per month.

Cafés and Restaurants in the Place du Martroi; at the *Hôtel St. Aignan* and *Hôt. du Loiret*. — *Buffet*, at the station.

Cabs. Per drive 3/4, per hr. 1 fr.; at night 1 1/2 and 2 fr.; 25 a extra beyond the boulevards or the Loire.

Tramway from *Bel-Air (Les Aydes)* on the N. to *Olivet* on viâ the Rue Bannier and the Rue Royale, etc.; from the Place Bar the bridge 15 and 10 c., to Olivet (p. 273) 30 c. — To *Ouzouer*, see — **Omnibus** from the *Porte de Bourgogne* (Pl. G, 3) to the *Porte M* (Pl. A, 3).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 3), Rue du Tabour.

Baths. *Bains du Châtelet*, Rue Charles Sanglier 4 (Pl. C, D, 3)

Orléans, on the right bank of the *Loire*, the ancient cap the *Orléanais* and now the chief town of the *Loiret* departme seat of a bishop, and the headquarters of the Vth Army Co a large and well-built but dull town, with a population of 6

Orléans occupies the site of the Gallic town of *Cenabum* or *Ge* captured and burned by Cæsar in B.C. 52 in revenge for a mass Roman merchants here by the Carnutes. The town was afterwards by the Emperor Aurelian, who named it *Aurelianum*, whence the name is derived. The position of Orléans as the key to Central France has always given it great strategic importance, and it quently been besieged. In 451 St. Aignan, then bishop, delivered the attack of Attila, but Clovis took it in 498. After the death of Orléans became the capital of an independent kingdom, which was, ho united to the kingdom of Paris in 613. The most notable event history of the town is its siege by the English in 1428-29, whi raised by Joan of Arc, the famous 'Maid of Orléans'. Entering the t April 29th, 1429, she forced the English to retire by the 8th of M event still annually celebrated on May 7th and 8th. In 1563 the to a stronghold of the Huguenots under Coligny, was attacked by th of Guise. In 1870 Orléans was again the object of important m manœuvres; on Oct. 11th it was taken by the Germans, a month was recaptured by the French, but the Germans again made them masters of it on Dec. 5th and held it until March 16th, 1871.

The *Station* (Pl. D, 1) adjoins the handsome *Boulevards*, opposite side of which is the Rue de la République, leading st to the Place du Martroi (see below). We, however, first follo boulevards to the right to the *Place Gambetta* (Pl. C, 1), and t descend the Rue Bannier. On the left stands the *Church of S terne* (Pl. C, 1), a handsome specimen of the Gothic style of the cent., the restoration of which is not yet completed.

The *Place du Martroi* (Pl. C, 3) occupies the centre of the A mediocre bronze *Equestrian Statue of the Maid of Orléan* Foyatier, erected here in 1855, represents Joan returning than heaven for her victory. The reliefs are by Vital Dubray.

The Rue Royale leads from the S. side of the square to the L We follow, however, the Rue Jeanne d'Arc, which runs to the Ste. Croix, passing the *Lycée*, on the left, and on the right a s square with a bronze *Statue of the Republic* by L. Roguet (18

The ***Cathedral of Ste. Croix** (Pl. E, 3), though its façade is posing, dates from the decadence of Gothic architecture. Destr by the Huguenots in 1567, it was practically rebuilt between and 1829, the greater part in a successful enough reproduction o late-Gothic manner, while the florid façade, designed by Gab architect to Louis XV., attains a certain amount of dignity in s of its bastard style. The latter is flanked by two towers, 285 ft. h

